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CONTAINING

A

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Ancient and Honorable Family of

[redacted]

Who came over to this Land of [redacted]

EARLY IN THE

[redacted]

In the Year [redacted]

AS ALSO

A [redacted]

[redacted]

By [redacted]

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EPISTLE TO THE READERS

THE great *Ld.* Bacon *gives us his judgment of Hiſtory in the following Articles, viz. Hiſtory, which may be called juſt and perfect Hiſtory, is of three kinds, according to the object it propoundeth or pretendeth to repreſent; for, it either repreſenteth a Time, a Perſon, or an Action; the firſt we call Chronicles, the ſecond Lives, and the third Narrations or Relations.*

1692033

Of theſe, altho' the firſt be the moſt compleat and abſolute kind of Hiſtory, and hath moſt Eſtimation and Glory, yet the ſecond excelleth it in Profit & Uſe, and the third in Verity and Sincerity.

For Hiſtory of Times repreſenteth the magnitude of Actions, and the publick Faces or Departments of Perſons, and paſſeth over in Silence the ſmaller Paſſages and Motions of Men and Matters, whence it comes to paſs that ſuch Hiſtories do rather ſet forth the pomp of Buſineſs, than the true and inward reports thereof.

But Lives, if they be well Written propounding to themſelves a Perſon to repreſent, in whom Actions both greater and ſmaller, publick and private have a commixture, muſt of neceſſity contain a more true Native and lively Repreſentation.

Hiſtory, ſays the learned Lord Montagine, *is the Theatre on which Mens Actions good or bad are repreſented; and where Sentence is pronounced upon all with impartiality, in order either to recommend Virtue to Poſterity, or deter them from treading the Footſteps of unjuſtifiable Examples.*

All Countries may reap the benefit of it's Leſſon, and all Ages walk by it's Light, an Art ſo univerſally uſeful can never be ſufficiently cultivated, nor can Hiſtorians be too nice or exact in the choice of the Rules by which they propoſe to execute their deſigns.

The World is generally perſuaded that Homer's *Morals are good, and that his Characters were deſigned to recom-*

mend

The EPISTLE to the READER.

would [illegible] the Writing of Books, [illegible] the Number of [illegible] Volumes; and therefore his Time is [illegible] by [illegible] Reading those Things which be [illegible] to be [illegible] for the Benefit of [illegible] Life, or [illegible] his [illegible] Knowledge of Things as [illegible] Pleasure, [illegible] Diversion, [illegible] Divertisement.

[illegible] Books are [illegible] to Private Men, as Wives, and to Families, as Commonwealths; the Stabilities and Continuance of which are all effected by the Wisdom, which in their Creation Presides: Those Books which are high and low Life: Those may pretend as I conceive only a Gift of such Materials as are great and commoby to be delivered down to Posterity, for their Information and Improvement; for as Books have no Power to plead upon People, so will it be disputed; the Value of History is Truth, or it defeats the chief Purpose of History; which is unlike to advantage the One, or conceal the Other.

For fear therefore of being misunderstood my self, I shall do nothing but give a Plain Relation of certain Matters concerning my Reflections on them to the principle of New or Things, or concerning my self to such a Conjecture; and therefore desire my self that every Candid Reader will be so good to excuse and excuse any Omissions, Defects, or Mistakes he may discover in the Perusal of the following Book.

Which is intended by the Author for the Information of Life, as well as Information in Learning, by the many Useful Precepts, Virtuous Examples, Noble Exploits, and exalted Actions of the Illustrious HEROES, and Heroines therein Celebrated. Some have been the Subject thereof; wherein if the Reader finds the Satisfaction Expected, all my Endeavours are fully Answered.

I am, with all due Acknowledgment in every kind Subscriber,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Oblig'd and
very Humble Servant,

John Seasome.

A COMPLEAT HISTORY OF THE Isle of Man, &c.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Island appears but little, or but darkly known to the Ancients; and amongst all our modern Historians and Geographers there is not one has given any tollerable Account of it before Mr. *James Chaloner* Governor for the Lord *Strafford*, and to Great and Learned Mr. *Edward Earl of Derby*, who prudently retir'd thither during the time of the Usurpation, whereby he preserv'd his Person in peace and security, and his Estate from all manner of depredations. This Gen-

tle-

[illegible] Perfection [illegible] enough [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and Children, Grandchild (next of Kin) Breeding and Learning, who were Educated in the Isle of Man, and Bred Christians, for it is not imaginable that the Danish Knights should be Ignorant of their Ancestors Religion, because it is their own Country, and they were Learning from their Infancy, the Art of Arms, and Exercises of Chivalry, and all Heroick Arts and Deeds that Ens Dacus Wings.

Haldan Sirnamed *Gold-tooth* (from the Flourishing of all Heroick Learning and Exercises) ordain'd the *Statutes* and *Records* of the Royal Academy for Danish Gentry, and Nobility, and Children of Quality, and Princes, and Kings of the Isle of Man, and Dominions, and Isles of the Sea (as Ireland, England, Wales, and Scotland) into the Isle of Man to be Educated under (Governors whom they write) Bishop of Sodor, two of which Sons (viz.) *Ingemund* and *Ericus* were successively Kings of Scotland, as Uncle *Hadon Bertinus* and *Hildebrand* their Governors; who likewise before that Date even before the Christians (by Doctor *Haylin* with *Osnad*) order'd that the three Sons of his Brother *Osgal* (to wit) *Ingolfus* the second *Osgarus* the third, and *Kinnedius* the ninth, should be brought up in the Isle of Man, says *Bertius* under the Government of certain Instructors and School-Master's to be train'd up in Learning and virtuous Discipline, according to an Ancient Ordinance thereof made and established. So universal was the Discipline of those Ages most Accurate to Learning and Arts and Sciences in this Island.

Finding that he [illegible] Power of his Crown confin'd, I must in a manner sum up his Royal Actions, that it had formerly an Order of Knighthood, for I find [illegible] Knights and Governors mentioned, and especially by Name, who [illegible] the Ceremonies of the said Order: In those Days the Crown used the Title Kingdom in the Family, and the Vice Crown his Subjects, but of late Years they have been appropriated as Titles of Honour to Remember Families.

There were likewise formerly several Peculiar Privileges in this Isle, as the Abbot of *Rushen*, and the Abbot of *Furness*, and the Bishop of *Man*, who still retains that honourable Title, and by Right should have the Lords Stirrup when he mounts his Steed at the Tinwald.

But because these Pious Foundations lye buried in their own Ruins, I shall Crown my Work with what is esteem'd the greatest Glory this World affords: That it was a Kingdom if you will take the Words of my Lord *Coke*: The Ancient and absolute Kingdom of *Man* in *Calvin's* Case *Rep.* 7.

and Princes of *Wales*, and Princes of *Scotland* to be Educated in the Royal Court, and then restor'd to *Him*.

Where he found the long Disobedience of his *Nobles*, who had been Educated with *Edith* the Royal Queen, Daughter and Heiress of the Mighty *Godwin* Duke of *Kent*, and Brother to *Harold* the last Saxon King of *England*, and on the Day appointed to receive his Answer the Princes Parties on both sides met at *Newsey* where their Ships being drawn up in Line opposite to each other, *Magnus* on the Starboard Quarter in the Royal Ship Call'd by the Irish named *Dragon*, Call'd by the Irish named *Dragon* as if he design'd to Board him, but at the same time lifted up his Battle Ax and at one Fierce Cut of his Head : This Message demanding upon *Olave* refusal or Disobedience, Divided the Country among his own Children.

Olave left by his Wife *Edith* Daughter of *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway* one Son who Succeeded Him.

The Sons of *Harald* finding this Success had thoughts of Conquering all before them : Landed and therefore they Transported their Forces into *Galloway*, but the People of that behav'd with that Bravery and Resolution that they quickly forced them

to return with Shame and Confusion into *Mercia*, where they exercis'd all the Cruelties upon the Men of Quality that Spite, disappointment and Revenge could invent, but the Justice of Heaven suffer'd not so many Villanies to go long unpunish'd.

For in the Year 963 *Oswald* the Son of good King *Offa* returned from *Norway* to whom the whole Island immediately submitted: Upon which he order'd two of the Sons of *Edmund* to loose their Eyes, and the third who had murdered his Brother he caused to be Executed. In having by this Act of Justice cleared his way to the Crown, by the unanimous and hearty consent of all the People he assum'd the Government.

Oswald was then in the flower of his Youth, Brave, Active, and Generous, with the Mein and Stature of a Hero, and Polish'd by Education in a Foreign Court; all which joyned to the Merit of an excellent Father, attracted the Hearts not only of his own People but of Strangers also, and all the Neighbouring Provinces admired and envied the Happiness of the Mann Nation, and every one wish'd for a King like them.

But as all Humane Affairs are Subject to frequent changes and unexpected accidents in Life, and that the most Moderate and Prudent Government in the World is not secure from Faction and Sedition at Home, as well as Misfortune Abroad, so it fell out with this good King: For one *Thurstan* the Son of *Otter* was at that Time the Principal of all the Nobles, who having been disappointed of some Lands he had a Pretence to and denied some Honours he expected, grew Discontent, and setting up for a Patriot gained to his Party several Factious Seditious Subjects, and by them and such other as he could bring into his way of thinking design'd to Work his own Private revenge.

He therefore got into *England* who had married a Daughter of good King *Offa*'s, and perswaded him to make his Son *Duke* King of the *Isles* in right of his Mother; *Sumerled* being a Prince of a hot Enterprizing and Ambitious Temper embraced the Proposal, and *Thurstan* by his own Influence and Perswasion brought several of the Western *Islands* under his Obedience, however, the Majority of the People as yet adhered to their lawful King; among these was one *Nial* a Person of great Loyalty, Interest, and Virtue, who gave *Goddard* Notice of all *Thurstan*'s Proceeds and *Sumerled*'s Preparations.

Upon which the King equips eighty Ships, and in the Year 1156 a Bloody Battle was fought at Sea, where both sides wanted with the

made, and the Tillery [illegible] fruitful [illegible] which all [illegible] of *Swanfield*, [illegible] with a [illegible] King's [illegible] Ships [illegible] the Walls [illegible] ange of their Prince to submit to him, [illegible] found himself [illegible] forsaken and [illegible] elly by those who [illegible] struments of his [illegible] dud, and found [illegible] their Court to their [illegible] by exposing the old, [illegible] fated Kevin, That he that will do ill to please his Prince, will certainly do the same against him when it appears his Interest and Advantage in so doing: While these Things were Transacting, the deluded King *Goddard*, found means to Escape into *Norway*, there to retire himself to his better Fortune. ——— A lively Instance of Indolence and Neglect, which presently degenerate into Violence and unwarrantable Methods, by which the gaining of a Crown may sometimes forfeit the Virtue which renders a Man worthy of it,

But *Swanfield* fluff'd with these petty Victories, let no bounds to his Ambition: But in the Year 1164 raised a Power of one Hundred and forty Sail, [illegible] for all [illegible] and [illegible] Land his Men [illegible] oppos'd by a [illegible] State with [illegible] The People were glad to be [illegible] deliver'd by dear bought [illegible] Subjects [illegible] folk [illegible] and mitigated Prince and a cruel Tyrant.

And every one began to think of *Goddard* their [illegible] King, whose [illegible] Years [illegible] and his own Generous Qualities had blotted out the Errors and Infirmities of his Youth, and former Government, so that on the Hearts of the People [illegible] his Restoration.

At which Time *Rufford* his Brother had gather'd and [illegible] a multitude of lewd Fellows of [illegible] ous Nation, relolving with them [illegible] ecovery the Kingdoms of the Isles.

The *Isana* Men stoutly defended their King's Cause: The Battle was fought at *Rumsey* and the People left the Day by the Treachery of a certain Count, who probably dreaded *Goddard's* revenge upon him, but *Goddard* being truly inform'd of the Islands good Intention towards him, Landed the fourth Day after the Battle with a Powerful Assistance from the King of *Norway*: The People

received him with Joy, all Sorts of Men were universally pleased, and hoped [illegible] and all [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Reginald, rebell'd and join'd with this Prince's Disappointment, receiv'd a Sacrifice of [illegible] by an Arrow; a hundred Ships [illegible] but instead of going to [illegible], he carried his Daughter into [illegible], and married her to the Son of that Land. But as nothing discontents a People more than the misapplication of publick Generosity, especially when they [illegible] themselves impos'd upon and betray'd to a foreign Power; confider'd with Indignation the [illegible] and their own Ingratitude to their lawful Prince, they, by universal Consent fent for Otto and declar'd him King in the Year 1118. Reginald

of Rome, and of the Jews makes the Church of Christ to Decline, and to Corrupt in Doctrine and Manners.

IN the most Holy Faith and Ever Blessed Trinity, God Almighty Father, God Almighty Son, and God Almighty Holy Ghost, three Persons and one God, I Reginald King of the Isle of Man and Lord of the Isles, Defender of the Christian Faith, Son and Heir of the Illustrious Olave, sometime King of the Isle of Man and Lord of the Isles, of Glorious Memory, do for my self, my Heirs and Successors, Declare and Publish to the whole World, that I do Renounce the Errors of the Church of Rome, and do Embrace the Reformed Religion, as it is Professed in the Church of England, and do Believe the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the Articles of the Christian Faith, as they are Contained in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, which I do Receive for the Rule of my Belief and Practice, and in which we are now bound to do Service to God, and by which we and our Heirs for ever will hold the Crown of Man, and the Government of the Isles, as a Fief of the Crown of England, and will do Homage and Fealty to it; and as a Recognition thereof, in the Name of a Tribute, we and our Heirs for ever will pay Annually to the Church of Rome, two Falcons, Sterling in England, at the Feast and Anniversary Solemnity of the Purification of the B. V. Mary. And if there should not be any Falcon there to be

holy of you or your Successors. The said Tenure Mode and Form to be observed by us and our Heirs and the Bishops and Convent in the Monastery of the Church of Rome. This Grant and Gift for the said several Regalities and Appurtenances to you by Us and Heirs; and also a Confirmation to you by Us and the said Lord of England of the Isle of Man to be held of Us and our Heirs, Kings of Man, by the said Homage to be performed and held in Fee for ever in the Name of the Church of Rome, and thereupon to find us the yearly Rent of a Ring of Gold of Six Pounds Value at the Month of the Nativity of Our Lord. And that you shall not be compelled to come into Our Presence. We have caused this Instrument to be made and sealed with our Seal.

Vid. Cotton's Common Depositories, pa. 50 of the Records in the Exchequer, Bundle 2 of Scotch Writings, Tag 3. Rot. Parliamentar. Edw. 3.

While *Reginald* by this Mean's Surrender was endeavouring to recover His lost Estate, his Brother *Olave* for above two Years enjoy'd an undisturbed Possession in the Government of the Isles, 'till at last compell'd by the Order of Affins to visit the remoter parts of his scattered Kingdom and being well affected by the Nobility and Soldiery, he left the *Isle of Man* committed to the fury of his Brother *Reginald*, who upon this occasion embrac'd the opportunity, by removing from *London*; and by the Influence of *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*, and *Thor* Earl of *Caithness*, raised a great Army in the *Isle of Man*, with which he laid the whole North Isle waste, murdering all the Men they met, burning even the very Churches, not excepting all the Inhumanities Tyrant breeds by Inhumanity and revenge would Invade.

'Till at last, glutted with so much Barbarity, or perhaps apprehending his Brother *Olave's* return he drew off his Forces and left the Lord of *Galloway* to lick his Ruffle to collect the Revenue, he Chief Hastily marching down by the Sea Coasts, and with all Speed to recall such as had escaped the fury of *Reginald* for that the Country began to be repeopled, and the Natives to settle themselves in Peace and Security.

But the ambitious Spirit of *Reginald* could not here, for the space of a Year in the midst of Winter and in the dead of the Night *Reginald* accompanied by the Lord of *Galloway* landed a second Time and by his Plausible Insinuations debauch'd the whole Southern division to his Service: Of so invisible a Nature are the Vulgar that those very People that had just before so hearted by burning their Houses, murder'd their Kin-

[illegible] take Arms in his Defence.

[illegible] Mind of the Conquest intended, [illegible] his Queen, whereupon the unfortunate [illegible] the Lords (the Nobility [illegible] and were Prisoners at the Court; [illegible] Son, who for those Crimes [illegible] Head of himself and his People. His Body was carried by the Clergy of Peterb to the Abby of Ramsey, [illegible] Place usually chosen for [illegible]

Olave now hoping to enjoy all the fruits of his Success, and the Kingdom justly due to him, retires on a Visit to *Norway*, his native Land; where during the contest between the two Princes the accustomed Tribute had not been paid, which occasioned the K. of Sweden to appoint a Noblemen, one *Hialbald*, to be King of the Isles, and gave him his own Name *Olave*, who on his Arrival there was slain in forming a certain Castle in the Isle of *Man*, and never reached the Isle of *Man*.

Upon this *Olave* returning into the *Isle of Man*, brought with him *Godred* the Son of his late Brother *Reginald*; and by the consent of the People, the Isles were divided betwixt them, (as a [illegible] a Noble Family in Scotland; *Olave* had [illegible] him and *Godred* came to [illegible] whole Kingdom of the Isles [illegible] upon *Olave*, who [illegible] [illegible] Sea [illegible] Kingdom, and [illegible] was succeeded by his Son *Harald*.

Harald was then about fourteen Years of Age, a Youth of great hopes, and rare Endowments both of Body and Mind, but before he was well settled in his new Government (led either by the necessity of his Affairs or [illegible] Curiosity) resolv'd on a Tour [illegible] his whole Kingdom, which [illegible] of near three hundred Miles, [illegible] pers'd, and many degrees round it;

[illegible]

Upon this a general [illegible]

[illegible]

The Power of the King of Norway at this Time had been the Terror of the Northern parts of Europe; the World had not paid that Personal Reverence at that Court as was expected,

[illegible]

Whilst the Fame of his Influence and Power was thus returned into the Place from whence it was received, the Prince was [illegible] to all the Men of Merit in his Dominions, to open and his Ports, that Strangers might [illegible] the Court of Norway.

When the Fame of his Influence and Power was returned into the Place from whence it was received, the Prince was [illegible] to all the Men of Merit in his Dominions, to open and his Ports, that Strangers might [illegible] the Court of Norway.

The King honour'd him with the Order of Knighthood (which in those

Reginald his Brother assum'd the Government *May* 1149. on the 6th of *May*, and the thirtieth of the Reign of *Lewis* was Slain in the Meadows near the Church of the Holy Trinity,

Thirdly, It was refolv'd by the Judges, that the Statute of *Marlbridge* cap. 9. *de finibus conceffis*, &c. and the 34 and 35 of *Hen.* 8. of Wills, nor any other general Act of Parliament did extend to the *Fee of Man*, for the Caufes aforefaid; but by fpecial Name an Act of Parliament may extend to it.

Fourthly, It was refolv'd, that feeing no Office could be found to entitle the King to the forfeiture of Treafon, that the King might grant by Commiffion under the great Seal to feize the Fine into the King's hands, &c. which being done and return'd of Record is fufficient to bring it into the King's Poffeffion, and into Chancery, &c.

Fifthly, That the King might grant the Fine under the great Seal before it be found, as well as any other manner, and herewith agreeth divers Grants under the great Seal of the Land.

Sixthly, It was refolv'd that a Fee Simple in this Ifle paffing by the Letters Patents to Sir *John Stanley* and his Heirs, is defeafible to his Heirs according to the courfe of the Common Law, and the grant is fo; becaufe treafon is worfe than by the Common Law in this Cafe, and therefore if there be no other Impediment the Life in this Cafe fhall defcend to the Heirs General and not to the Heirs Male, upon which the Act in the 26 of *Hen.* 8. was made, and fo was refolv'd by *Dal* of *Parliament* as aforefaid.

During the Race of *Godland Crowned* three Qualifications feem'd requifite for the defcent of the Government *to wit*, A Male Succeffion, the conſent of the People, and the approbation of the King of *Norway*, (who was then acknowledg'd for the Sovereign,) and where any of thefe were wanting, it generally prov'd fatal to the Prince and People.

Olave had left a third Son named

Magnus

[illegible] who probably was not in [illegible] of [illegible] Parties, [illegible] Mind [illegible] Son of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

foiled and cruild to his Defence, and left no Child behind him.

He was the ninth and laſt of the Race of *Godred Crovan*, who for two Hundred Years had enjoy'd the Name of King, tho' in effect little better than Vaſſals to the Crown of *Norway*, and their Inheritance be-

came an eaſie Addition to the Kingdom of *Scotland* which rather took away an Evil than conferr'd a good, for tho' the Addition of a Neighbouring Country may create a Temptation, yet different Laws, Intereſt, and Religion rarely cement them ſo far into a well compacted or united State.

THE CONTINUATION FROM THE SCOTCH CONQUEST

To the Reſtauration under the

Houſe of Stanley.

ALEXANDER King of *Scotland* inform'd of the Death of *Magnus*, began to Seize of the out *Iſles* as lay moſt convenient for him while the Affairs of the little Kingdom of *Man* were wholly diſtracted; but *Magnus* King of Norway Son of *Aganus*, thinking to apply ſome Remedy to them ſent his Chancellor into *Scotland* with offers to Surrender the *Iſle of Man* and *Bute*, on Condition he ſhou'd Peaceably enjoy the Remainder.

But *Alexander* bravely rejected the offer, with a Proteſtation he wou'd win or loſe them all; and in purſuance thereof began to reduce them ſo-

by

gly with Success, but during his Engagement therein a new Commotion rose in the *Isle of Man* which gave him some concern and uneasiness as intending to Unite the whole Kingdom of the *Isles* to that of *Scotland*, and apprehending little opposition from that of *Man*.

But the *Manx* History informs us, that the Widow of the late King *Magnus* a Woman of a haughty and Intreagueing Spirit, who by the Death of *Reginald* had clear'd her own way to the Kingdom, and secretly in Love with a certain Knight who had Slain *Reginald* her late Husband's Brother which *Dief*; now thought him the fittest Person to supply the vacancy there being no lawful Successor, except the Daughter of *Reginald*, and she but a Child: The danger from *Scotland* seem'd prefling, but what will not Love and the Temptations of a Crown perswade Men to.

Ivar then in the vigour of his Age, Gay, Generous, and Popular; the boldest, the bravest, and the best of all the Natives; one that had Vices enough to Save, and Vices enough to ruin a Nation: Readily embrac'd the offer of his kind Friend the Widow his Mistress, who had entirely forgot all Affection as well as Duty and Allegiance to her late Husband's Niece and legal Successor the Princess *Mary*, her Pride Ambition and Aspiring Soul Envy could not find at nothing but the Crown.

But the Child *Mary* was so happy as to be left under the Care and Guard of just, brave, and affectionate Friends, who whilst the Widow and her Party [illegible] way to the Coronation, took Care to have *Mary* secretly convey'd into *England* with all the Public Deeds and Charters, equally knowing the danger she was in at home as well as from abroad, but being got into safety we will leave her for a while to grow and wait her good Fortune.

In the Interim *Ivar* vigorously prepares for the defence of his new Kingdom, and at last resolves to die if not enjoy the Crown: But the *Isle of Man* could do little singly with the more Potent Kingdom of *Scotland* for *Alexander* having now reduced all the out *Isles*, sends a numerous Army under *Alexander Ferfle* and *John Comin*, who landed at *Ramsfoury*, now *Derby Haven* in the Year 1260 This War tho' much inferior in Number, (he being depriv'd of all assistance from abroad,) receiv'd them with a Resolution natural to the *Manx* Nation, and fought them Stoutly, and as bravely fell with the expiring Liberty of his Country, and with him five Hundred and thirty seven of the Flower of the People.

Two

[illegible] the Kingdom of Scotland [illegible] Forces, [illegible] them [illegible] to Love. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Isle, [illegible] [illegible] a Friend. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wars, dreadful to the Enemy, terrible to the Poor, and merciful to the Afflicted: In whose [illegible] the Soldier gave an Ear and Assistance to the Laws, and the Inhabitants of the Countries united their Prayers in Devotion by an excellent mixture of Meekness and Severity, knowing how it his Interest to allay the Animosities of the two Factions, and so far succeeded that he caused thirty Castles to be Cohabited in one Day; He held the Government three Years, and died in 1252 equally lamented by both Nations, and was succeeded by one *Harro* who united the two Nations under the moderate Principles of his Predecessor: He taught the Inhabitants the Art of Fishing, but was himself unhappily Slain in Lancashire with the *Highlanders* in the Year 1265, and was succeeded by *Donald*, a Prince of great Birth and Reputation, how long he held the Government is uncertain, for in the Year 1290 King *Edward* the I. gave the *Isle of Man* &c. to *Walter de Huntercomb* [illegible] upon the surrender of the *Isle of Man* *Richard de Burgo* who probably had been entrusted with it by one of the Competitors of the Crown of *Scotland*, King *Edward* in the eighteenth Year of his Reign committed the Custody of this *Island* to the aforesaid *Walter de Huntercomb* a very brave and honest Man, who the Year following by his Master's Order surrender'd it to *John Baliol* King of *Scotland* with a Salvo nevertheless to King *Edward*, Right and that of all other Pretenders.

Whether he was ever Possess'd of it doth not appear, for the *Scottish* Nation was at that Time greatly embroil'd by the Factions of *Bruce* and *Baliol* Competitors for the Crown, and King *Edward* chosen as Arbitrator of their differences, and being at *Perth* or St *John's* Town, *Mary* the last of the old Family and Wife of *John de Waldeby*, made her claim and offer'd to do her homage for the *Isle of Man*, but was answer'd she must claim it of the King of *Scotland* who then held it.

It also appears by Petition to King *Edward* the I. in *Parliament* in the 33. Year of his Reign: That while this *Isle* was in the Hands of *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, *Mary* the Wife of *John de Waldeby* pretending her right to the *Isle of Man* was answer'd, She must Prefer it before the King of *Scotland* who then held it as above, but she dying, in the Prosecution the right devolved to *William* her Son and Heir, and from him to *John* his Son, and from him to *Mary* his Daughter who survived her Brother and then claim'd the *Isle of Man* as true and lawful Heir and was answer'd. Let it be heard in the King's Bench and Justice done.

In the thirtyfifth of the aforesaid Prince's Reign, there is a memorable Record extant in Mr. *Prinn* of our King's right and *Seizure* of the *Isle of Man* for his own use upon the dispossessing of *Henry Bello Monte*, the custody whereof was granted to *Gilbert de Makaskall* during Pleasure, who having expended One Thousand Two Hundred and fifteen Pounds three Shillings and Four-pence in defence of it against the *Scotts*, and likewise laid out Three Hundred and Eighty Pounds seventeen Shillings and Six-pence in Victuals, which he deliver'd to the Governer of the Castle of *Carlisle* to Victual it against the *Scotts*, both the Sums were allow'd him upon his Petition, and order'd to be paid.

King *Edward* the I, soon after dying, was succeeded by his Son the second of that Name: This fickle Prince made no less than three Grants in one Year, to so many of his favourites *to wit. Percy de Garreston*, *Gilbert de Mc Gaskall*, and *Perrotus de Bello Monte*, the Grant to the last is to be seen at large in Mr. *Challoner*: These uncommon Proceedings put the *Island* in great disorder and confusion, which gave King *Robert Bruce* an opportunity of ending all the Controversies by asserting the right of the Crown of *Scotland*, who in the Year 1313 sat down before the Castle of *Rushen* which for six Months was obstinately defended by one *Dingay Dowall*, tho' in whose Name we do not find; but not long after it was granted to *Robert Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, during whose Government in the Year 1316 *Richard Leveandeville* with a numerous Train of *Irish* landed at *Ramsway* (now *Derby Haven*,) demanding Victuals and Money, which being denied them they divided themselves into two Troops, and under the Hill *Warefield* now *Barrowl*, found the Natives drawn up, but their Spirits so dejected by their loss of Liberty, Invasions, Depredations, and frequent change of Master's, that they made little or no resistance.

The Conquerors grievously spoil'd the whole *Island* and Abby of *Russen*, and after a Month's stay returned into *Ireland*: After this the *Scotch* Writers tells us of a grant to the Duke of *Albany* the Year uncertain; and Lastly to *Marthline* the King's Almoner, who was sent over to take care of Religion and the Reformation of Manners then wholly degenerate there.

He wrote against *Witchcraft* (a Practice to frequent in that Place in those Days,) and for the better Circulation of business he is said to have Minted a certain Copper Coin with the King's Effigies on the one side, and a Cross on the other side with this Inscription, *Crux est Christianorum Gloria*, to say truth, we have so little certainty

of

of those Times that we rather expose their Ignorance than Inform our selves, only this is certain on all Hands, that in the Year 1340 and in the seventh of *Edward* the II, this *Island* was retaken by the *Scots*, and *John de Lungarin* at that Time a Potent and eminent Man in this *Isle* and his Family were driven from thence, after great losses sustain'd, into *Ireland*, Whereupon the King upon his application writ to his Justice Chancellor and Treasurer of *Ireland*, to allow him a competent Mentainance for his braver Endeavours to serve him, who after having refresh'd himself and collected his Friends together with what Forces he cou'd possibly raise return'd to the *Island*, expell'd the *Scots*, and restor'd the King's Authority, upon which the King again writ to his Officers in *Ireland* to allow him a competent Maintainance for himself, his Family, and Soldiers; Teste the King, *Anno octavo Regni sui*; Brave Actions merit agreeable Rewards Inflam'd in the Loyalty, Duty, and Integrity of the above Gentleman, and the Justice and Generosity of the Prince in return thereof.

We come next to *Mary* the last of the Family of *Goddard Crowna*, whom we left attending her Fortune at *London*, where she married to *John de Waldeboef* a Gentleman of eminent Note and Figure, by whom she left a Son nam'd *William* who enter'd his claim in *Parliament* in the thirty third Year of *Edward* the I, but died before any thing was determin'd therein; and left a Daughter *Mary*, this Lady coming to *England* with her Grandmothers Deeds and Charters cast herself at the Feet of King *Edward* the III, Imploring his Majesty's assistance: That generous Prince not only gave her his Protection but married her to Sir *William Montacute*, whom Mr, *Speed* Stiles the chief Star in the Firmament of *England*; for he was Magnanimous, Affable, Active, and Generous even to a Fault, his Merits had acquir'd him the esteem of the greatest of our *English* Monarchs.

The King gave him both Soldiers & Shipping to prosecute his Lady's right, which he did so successively that in a short time he reduc'd the Island from the *Scottish* Government; and the *Monks* History says that excellent Prince confer'd him to be crown'd and stil'd *King of Man*, *Anno* 1344, according to *Daniel* and *Stow*.

But as the gaining a Man's Right often costs him more than 'tis worth, he had contracted so great a Debt that he was obliged to mortgage the Island to *Anthony Beck* Bishop of *Durham*, for seven Years. This bishop was stil'd Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, a proud, busy, crafty, covetous Prelate, of little good Nature, but abundance of Grace; and as Usurpers generally gripe hard when

they

they have got poſſeſſion, ſo he obtain'd a ſecond Grant thereof from *Richard* the II. for his Life, after whoſe deceaſe the Iſland devolv'd upon *Wm. Montacute* Earl of *Sallsbury*, the Deſcendant of the above *William*, who in the Year 1393 ſold it to Sir *William Scroop* Chamberlain to the King, as appears by Record, viz. *Willelmus le Scroop emit de Domino. Willelmus Montacuto inſulam eandem eſt Mannie, eſt nempe jus ipſius inſule et quilibet Heus ſit Dominus Rex vocetur in omni fus, eſt Corona aurea Coronari,*

This Sir *William Scroop* afterwards Earl of *Wiltſhire*, is ſaid to have had all the Vices of a great Statesman, Subtle, Fawning, Falſe, Deſigning, Timerous and Unjuſt, Covetous and Ambitious; and to ſupport his own Authority miſled a weak Prince into a ſeperate Intereſt from his People, which in the end prov'd the Ruin of them both; for the Nobility not able to bear his Inſolence and Ill Uſage roſe againſt the King tho' unſucceſsfully, among whom the great Earl of *Warwick*, a true Maintainer of the *Engliſh* Liberty was baniſh'd to the *Iſle of Man*, but ſoon after recall'd.

For the Duke of *Lancaſter*, (afterwards King *Henry* the IV,) landing in *England* was univerſally receiv'd by the Nobility and People, and Sir *William Scroop* Earl of *Wiltſhire* had his Head ſtruck off without any formal Proceſs, for miſgoverning the King and Kingdom; and the *Iſle of Man* was granted by King *Henry* the IV to *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, upon Condition he ſhou'd carry the *Lancaſter* Sword, (with which the King was Girt when he entered *England*,) on his left Shoulder at his own Coronation and his Succeſſors the King's of *England* for ever.

This Earl was a hot Enterprizing haughty and ambitious Man, a Zealous Aſſertor of the Power of the Nobility for which he fell under an Attainder, but was not long after reſtor'd to all his Lands and Honours, the *Iſle of Man* only excepted, which he was depriv'd of by *Act of Parliament*, and the *Iſle of Man* at firſt was order'd to be Seiz'd by Sir *John Stanley* and Sir *William Stanley* for the King's uſe only.

But in the ſixth of *Henry* the IV, the King made a grant thereof to Sir *John Stanley* for Life in the Month of *October*, and on the ſixth of the enſuing *April* Sir *John Stanley* delivered up the ſaid grant to be cancell'd in Chancery; and the King in Conſideration of the ſaid Surrender and other valuable Cauſes and Conceſſions by Sir *John Stanley* as before, regranted the ſaid *Iſland* to him his Heirs and Succeſſors, with the Caſtle and *Peel* of *Man*, and all

Royalties

Royalties, Regalities, and Franchiſes, &c. with the Patronage of the Biſhoprick, in as full and ample a manner as it had been granted to any former Ld. to be held of the Crown of *England*, *per homagium ligium*, paying unto the

King a Caſt of Faleons at their Coronation, after ſuch Homage made; in lieu of all Demands, Cuſtoms, &c. whatſoever. *Anno* 1406.

And thus I have, (as promiſ'd) with the utmoſt Care and Circumſpection, given my Reader the Ancient Government of the little Kingdom of *Man* by its own Kings, with the many Invaſions, Inſurrections, and great variety of Changes occurring therein for near ſeven hundred Years; of which time the Honourable and noble Houſe of *Stanley* have been Lords thereof 335 Years, under whoſe mild, prudent, and auſpicious Adminiſtration it may juſtly be affirm'd, that the Subjects here enjoy'd more Liberty, more tranquility, and more and better ſecur'd Property than ever their Predeceſſors did in all Time before.

And as the Inheritance and Government thereof, (with all it's Regalities) is now deſcended to his Grace the preſent Duke of *Athol*, who is the fourteenth Repreſentative of the Ancient and Honourable Houſe of *Stanley*, there is no room to doubt but that the People will continue entirely happy under the ſame gracious and indulgent Rights, their Liberties and adminiſtring Properties well ſecur'd, their Laws duly and tenderly executed, their Trade and Manufactures promoted and encouraged, their Tranquility laſting, and their Poſterity grow Rich under a Government as durable as an *Engliſh* Act of Parliament can claim the force of a Law; which all good Men I flatter myſelf will think with me, may continue till Time itſelf ſhall be no more.

The moſt general diviſion of this Iſle is into North and South, each of which has it's Caſtle, Deemſter or Judge, and Vicar-General, and both are ſub-divided into ſeventeen Parts or Pariſhes, diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Kirks*; and the Saints to whom they were in Old Time dedicated, *viz.*

Kirk-Chriſt, of *Ruſhen.*
Kirk-Harbery, dedicated to St. *Columbus.*
Kirk-Malue, dedicated to St. *Lupus.*
Kirk-Sutton.
Kirk-Braddan, which ſignifies a Salmon in the *Manks* Language.
Kirk-Marrem.
Kirk-Conan, dedicated to St. *Conan* Mother to St. *Patrick.*
Kirk-Cranen.
Kirk-Maughald.
Kirk-Chriſt of *Ayre.*
Kirk-Bride or *Bridget*, a Parſonage.
Kirk-Andrews, the Archdeaconry.
Jorby, or St. *Patrick* of *Jorby.*
Balough, a Parſonage.
Kirk-Michael.
Kirk-German,
Kirk-Patrick of *Peel.*

Their Pariſhes are again divided into Sheadings, as the People call them, *viz.* the Sheading of *Kirk-Chriſt Ruſhen*, the middle Sheading, the Sheadings of *Carf* and *Glanfaba*, *Michael* Sheading, and *Ayre* Sheading, each of which has its Coroner, as the Pariſhes have every one a Captain and Miniſter, and every Fort its Conſtable, having three Pariſhes in every Sheading, but that of *Glanfaba*, which has but two Pariſhes in it. The *Iſland* was formerly more Populous than now it is. At preſent there are but four principal Towns, *viz.*

I. *Ruſhen*, the chief Town, ſituate on the N. Side of the *Iſle*, and from a Caſtle and Garriſon in it, commonly call'd by the *Engliſh*, *Caſtletown.* It is the uſual Reſidence of the Governor, and hath a Market and Fort, but is under no ſpecial Officers, as a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. as Corporations are, but Offenders are apprehended and brought to Juſtice by the Officers of the Fort or Conſtable, as in all other Towns and Pariſhes. The Caſtle is a noble Piece of Antiquity, ſaid to be built by *Gutred*, the ſecond of their *Orrys's*, Grandſon of the King of *Denmark.* At the Foot of the Caſtle is a Creek, where Ships ſometime venture in, not without Danger; but a Mile diſtant is a good Harbour, called *Derby-Haven*, ſecured by a Fort, built by the late Earl of *Derby.* Pope *Gregory* the IV. or rather St. *Patrick*, who came into the *Iſle*, erected an Epiſcopal See here by the Name *Epiſcopal Sodorenſis*, and his Juriſdiction was extended to all the *Hebrides*; but now it is limited to this *Iſland.* The Biſhop was formerly reckon'd a Baron,

but

but never fat in the House of Peers, because he holds of a Subject, the E. of *Derby*, and not of the King, yet hath the highest Seat in the lower House of Convocation.

II. *Douglas*, situate on the East Side of the *Isle*, the most populous Town, and the most spacious and best *Haven* in the Isle, the Mouth of which is secured so well by a Fort, that there is not any attempting either the Town or Harbour from the Seaward. In Times of Peace it is much frequented by *French* and other Foreigners, who came thither with Bay-Salt, Wine and Brandy, and buy up coarse Wool, Leather, and fat Beef, to carry home; by which means this Town is become the richest in the Isle, and has a good Market.

III. *Ramsey*, hath also a good Haven, defended by a Block-house, built by the late Earl; and,

IV. *Peel* or *Pile*, anciently call'd *Holm-town*, hath a Fort, erected in a small Isle, and defended with a strong Garrison, which secures the Harbour. The Castle has a Platform round it, well secured with Cannon. In it stands the ancient Cathedral, dedicated to St. *German*, the first Bishop, and repair'd by the Earls of *Derby*, as also a ruin'd Church dedicated to St. *Patrick*, their Apostle. Within this Circuit is the Lord's House, some ruinous Lodgings of the Bishops, and other noble Remains of Antiquity.

There are some other Towns of lesser Note, but are remarkable for some Particulars, as,

Kirkwan, on the South Side of the Isle, where the Bishop generally resides, and.

Lany, which has the largest Haven of any Town in the Isle.

This Isle is compassed with huge Rocks round about.

The Air is sharp and cold in Winter, and on the South West side it lies open to the chops of the Channel, and so is liable to a fat Vapour, which sometimes has bad effects, but generally is very wholsome to live in, having no Damps or venomous Vapours arising out of the Earth. They have some Frost, but short and seldom.

The Soil in the North Parts is very healthy, sandy, and gravelly, and the North-East has a large Tract of Meadow call'd *Curragh*, which was formerly under Water, but is now drained and well improv'd; but in the South there are good Meadows and Pasture.

All

All Parts of the Iſle produce ſtore of Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats, of late, ſince they have learn'd the Art of liming their Lands, and manuring them with Sea-Weeds, and ſome Places have Plenty of Honey, Flax and Hemp, and export yearly ſome Fiſh-Oil.

Towards the Middle it is Mountainous, and the higheſt Hill call'd *Scafell*, yields a Proſpect into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in a clear Day.

They have Cattle of all Sorts, but their Meat and Horſes are ſmall and Poor, yet will endure a great deal of Labour.

Their Sheep thrive well, are fat, and well taſted, and there Wool is very good, eſpecially that which they call *Laughton* Wool, which when carefully dreſs'd, makes a Cloth near an Hair-Colour, which is one of the greateſt natural Rarities of the Country.

They have Plenty of Goats and Hogs of the ordinary Size, beſides a ſmall kind which live wild in the Mountains, call'd *Purs*, which are admirable Meat, and ſome Red Deer in the Mountains; but they belong to the Lord of the Iſle, the Earl of *Derby*, who has lately ſtocked the *Calf*, a pleaſant Iſle adjoining, with fallow Deer; and made it a beautiful Park.

Their Hares are fatter here than in any other Country, and they want not Otters, Badgers, and Foxes.

Fowl alſo of ſeveral kinds are found here, as Hawks, which in King *Henry* the IV's Time were in ſuch Eſteem, that Sir *John Stanley*, the firſt King of *MAN*, in his Patent was obliged, in lieu of all other Services, to preſent that King and his Succeſſors, upon the Day of their Coronation with a Caſt of Hawks, Geeſe, Hens, Ducks, Falcons, and wild Fowl in Plenty.

On the South Side of the Iſle is another Iſland, called, *The Calf of Man*, which is ſtored with a ſort of Sea-Fowl called *Puffins*, whoſe Fleſh is unpleaſant; but being pickled, may vie with Anchoves or Caveat. They breed in Holes like Rabbets, and are never to be ſeen but in the Months of *June* and *July*, which are their Times of ſitting.

There is alſo another kind called *Barnicles*, which are a kind of Ducks and Drakes, ſaid to be bred out of rotton Wood, but found upon Search to be produced of Eggs as other Fowl.

Partridges

Partridges and Parkers will not live here, nor any venomous Creatures propogate their Kinds.

Here are many small Rills of fresh Water, and Springs of a pure pleasant Taste.

Here is also a Pool in the Mountainous Parts near *Kirk-Christ*, *Ruthen*, of so vitriolick a Quality, that no Ducks or Geese can live near it, which probably proceeds from the frequent Spewings of Copper that are discovered on all Sides of those Mountains.

They have Sea-Fish in abundance, as Salmon, Ling, Cod, Haddock, Mackarel, Ray, Thornback, Plaise, but especially Herrings, Crabs, Lobsters, and Cockles, but few or no Oysters; but what they have are very large.

They have no Wood in the Isle nor is there a Tree to be seen, tho' in former Times there was great Plenty, as appears from *Goddard Crovan's* hiding 300 Men in a Wood, and from the Church called *Kirk-Arbory*, which seems to be so called from *Arbor*, a Tree, as also from the Timber found in their Bogs, and especially in the Meadows called *Curragh*; nor have they as yet discovered any Sea Coal for Firing in their Soil, only they have plenty Imported, and the poorer Sort make use of Gorze, Heath, Ling and Broom, and a coarse sort of Turf, or Peet in digging, which they often find Oaks lying under Ground.

They have some good Stone Quarries, especially Lime-stone, on the Sea shore, and the Rocks call'd *Minchaugh* give very probable signs of other Minerals. They have also lately found Iron, Lead, and Copper, and there is great probability of finding Coals.

This Island seems to have been peopled from the *Hebrides*, or Western Isles of *Scotland*, and their Language is a kind of *Scotch-Irish*, mingl'd with Latin, Greek and English.

We have a specimen of the *Manks* Language given us in the Lord's Prayer, printed in Bishop *Wilson's* Enchiridion, and a collection of the Lord's Prayer in above a hundred Languages, printed in the Year 1703.

The Peasants are tall in Stature, of a dull surly Temper, and live in poor Huts made up of Stones and Clay, and thatched with Broom.

Their Gentry are courteous and affable, and imitate the *English* in their Carriage, Apparel, and House-keeping.

The Families of Gentlemen named *Christian* and *Cannel* are of great Antiquity, and out of them their Deemsters or Judges are usually chosen.

'Tis almost certain, that this Island was never in the possession of the *Romans*, and so retain'd their Original Simplicity longer than the rest of *Britain*.

The original Government of this Island was a sort of Aristocracy; I had almost said Theocracy, under the *Druids*, admirably adopted to the good of Mankind, and so mixed with the Prince and Priest, that Religion and the State had but one united Interest.

All Controversies were ended by an amicable composition, and the integrity of their Rulers was such, that their Awards were instead of Laws.

This was the true Patriarchal Government, to which Virtue, not Birth, was the best Title, and is suppos'd to have continued here till the end of the 4th. Century, when, according to Mr. *Camden*, out of *Nennius*, this Island was conquer'd by one *Bailey*, a *Scot*, who overturn'd the ancient Form of Government, and rul'd all by his own Will which Force, not Reason, sway'd, till Necessity obliged his Successors to agree in some Rules and Laws, which were the Foundation of their present Constitution.

The Laws and Statutes of this Island are such, as the Lord C. J. *Coke* saith, That the like are not to be found any where.

They were govern'd of Old by a *Jus Scriptum*, which was committed to the Fidelity of their Deemsters, a certain sort of Judges chosen every Year to decide all Controversies, a Custom receiv'd probably from the *Druids*.

All possible care is taken for the speedy Execution of Justice.

The Government of this Isle hath ever since its Conquest by *Bailey*, been reputed Monarchical, and was governed by Kings of their own, who claimed the whole Revenues of the Isle; and all the Inhabitants were Tenants at Will to him, but growing weak in Power, were made Tributaries to the Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Norway*. Their Names are

Mannan-Mac-Lear, Son of the King of *Ulster*, and Brother of *Fergus* King of *Scotland*. Him the *Manks* believe their Founder and Legislator, and have him in great admiration for his Wisdom.

Towards the end of his Reign Saint *Patrick* in his second Voyage to *Ireland* landed here.

The

The Names of his immediate Successors are loft, till

Ercus reign'd *A. D.* 594, who was fucceeded by

Fergnard, *Fincres*, *Donald*, *Gutred*, *Reginald*, *Olave*, *Olain*, *Allen*, *Higall*, *Goddard*, *Mavon*, or *Maccus*, *Syrric*.

Goddard, the Son of *Syrric*, who reign'd	*A. D.*	1065.
Fingal, Son of *Goddard*,		1066.
Goddard, Son of *Harold*,		1066.
Lagman, Son of *Goddard*,		1080.
Dopnal, Son of *Teade*,		1089.
Magnus, King of *Norway*,		1098.
Olave, third Son of *Goddard*,		1102.
Goddard, Son of *Olave*,		1144.
Reginald, natural Son of *Godd.*		1187.
Olave, the lawful Son of *Godd.*		1226.
Harold, Son of *Olave*,		1237.
Reginald II. his Brother,		1249.
Magnus II. his Brother,		1252.
Alexander, King of *Scots*,		1260.
William Montacute,		1305.
Anthony Beck, Bifhop of *Durham*.		1306
Pierce Gaveston,		1308.
Henry Beaumont,		
Thomas Randolph,		
Alexander Duke of *Albany*,		
William Montacute, Earl of *Salisbury*.		1340.
Who fold it to *Wm. Ld. Scroop*,		1395.

Who forfeiting it by Treafon, it fell into King *Henry* the IV's Hands, who gave it *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*.

But he was baniſh'd four Years after, and being deprived of this Iſle, it was given to Sir *John Stanley*, in whoſe Family it has continued thro' many Deſcents ever ſince, by the Style and Title of *LORDS OF MAN*, (which *James* the preſent Duke of *Athol* now enjoys.)

The Duke of *Athol* as Lord of *Man*, is Admiral of the Iſle, and hath an abſolute Juriſdiction over the People and Soil, ſo that he is immediate Landlord of every Man's Eſtate, (ſome few Barons only excepted) and reſerving his Homage to the Crown of *England*, no Prince hath a more full and ample Authority.

He is ſole Patron of the Biſhoprick, and all Perſonages and Vicaridges except three, which are in the Patronage of the Biſhop.

He hath Power to make and repeal Laws by the Advice of his Deemſters and 24 Keys, who muſt have his Approbation, or he will eject them from the Aſſembly.

He hath Power of holding Courts in his own Name, may hang and draw, or Pardon Malefactors, in his own Juriſdiction.

All

All Wrecks, Royal Fishing, &c. are by his Regality, with many other Prerogatives.

The Civil Polity of their Government is manag'd by the Lieutenant, who is the Duke's immediate Representative, and has often been of his Family; with other inferior Officers.

The Lieutenant or Governour has a power to call a Tynwald or Parliament or any other Court, which cannot sit without his Warrant. He swears Inquests, is sole Chancellor, and hath the sole Military power to place or displace Officers in Garrisons, or otherwise; and whoever opposes him in any place or thing wherein he represents his Lord, robs him of his Horse or Arms, beats his Servants, or breaks his House, is a Traitor. Sometimes there has been a Captain-General, but it was only in some extraordinary Cases. The other Officers for the Duke's Service are,

A Receiver-General, or Treasurer of the Island, who has the charge of the Revenue, and pays all the Salaries of the Civil List, but is accountable to

The Comptroller, who always sits with him both on Receipts and Payments, and is the Auditor of the general Accompts.

He sits sole Judge in all Trials for Life in the Garrison, keeps the Records, and enters the Pleas of the several Courts, where he is allow'd Fees.

The Water-Bailiff, who is in the Nature of the Admiral of the Island, and sits Judge in all Maratime Affairs. He has the Care of the Customs, Fishing, Wrecks, &c.

The Attorney-General, who sits in all Courts to plead for the Lord's Profit, as suing for Felons Goods, Forfeitures, Deodands, &c. and is to plead the Causes of all Widows and Orphans, they giving him Two-pence for his Fee.

All the aforesaid Officers Act by Commission from the Lord during Pleasure, and upon his decease their Power of Acting all Expires with him; In the absence whereof the Sword takes Place, and the chief Commanding Military Officer, who is generally Stiled Major, takes upon him the Preservation of the Peace of the Island, by seizing the Castle and Forts, preventing all Tumults and Disorder, and all Persons from going off the Island to the Prejudice of the Inhabitants, untill the Civil Power is reflor'd and reestablish'd by new Commissions from the succeeding Lord.

All the said Officers are esteem'd of the Houshold or Court, and formerly had their dyet in the Family,

where

where a constant Table was kept for them, and their Attendance: These Officers are all by their Places Justices of the Peace, and are in all Things toucht for the Lord's Profit: The Governor may call them as a Counsel to his Assistance when he thinks Proper, or Occasion requires, either for the Service of the Lord, or the Country.

The Deemsters, or Judges, are the first Public Magistrates of the State, but were never part of the Houshold, or Family: They sit as Judges in all Courts either for Life, or Property; they have always been two, one for each Division of the Isle, they are Stiled in the Ancient Court Rolls *Iusticiarij Domini Regis*, whether they have their Names from the old Word to Deem Judge, or Determine, or to Doom Sentence, or Condemn, I am not Inform'd, nor can take upon me to Assertain, but by the Advice of the twentyfour Keys they may in all new and uncommon Cases declare what the Law is, in such Cases wherein the Law is not fully expresst.

By the Ancient Law of the Isle it is Provided, that if any Person accuse the Deemsters of Injustice, or male Administration, he forfeits Life and Limb: The Summons or Process used by them is the same with the Governor *to wit.* A Slate Stone with one or two Letters of their Name made upon it, and to counterfeit or misapply this Process, is as highly Penal in their Law as the counterfeiting the Lord Chief Justices Warrant is with us.

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After the Deemsters the twentyfour Keys are the Representatives of the Country, and in some Cases serve as the Grand Inquest of the Isle: They are the last Traverse in all Cases of Common Law, are present at all Tryals for Life, and in Conjunction with the Governor and Officers of the Houshold aforesaid, make the Legislative Power of that little Nation.

The next Officers are the Coroners of each Sheading, or Division, who Act in the nature of Sheriffs, and are Subordinate to the twentyfour Keys.

Every Parish hath likewise an Officer call'd a Moar which is the Lord's Bailiff, and each of these have a Subordinate Officer not worth our Notice.

The Courts of Judicature are usually twice in the Year *to wit.* About *May* and *Michaelmas*, the first are call'd Sheading Courts, and are in the nature of our Hundred Courts, or Courts Leet and Baron; these are held for the Lord's Profit, and relate to all Breaches of the Peace, and all Presentments are here made upon any

Violation of their Laws or Public Orders.

Immediately after theſe are held, the Common Law Courts where all Actions relating to Mens Properties are Tryed; theſe Courts were formerly held in every Sheading diſtinctly, but now have proper Places appointed for the holding of them, with all due regard to the Eaſe and Benefit of the People.

Next after theſe follows the Grand Court or General Goal delivery, in which are managed all Tryals for Life, and perhaps there is no Place in the Univerſe where Men have a fairer Tryal, nor where the taking away Life is more tenderly regarded.

In this Court the Governor Preſides, aſſiſted by the Lord's Officers, with the Biſhop and his Clergy.

The Deemſters ſit as Judges with the twentyfour Keys, to adviſe with in Caſe any New matter ariſe; the Criminal muſt be firſt found Guilty of the Crime he ſtands charg'd with by the Grand Inqueſt, and if the Caſe be Treaſon or Murder, the Witneſſes have a very particular and ſolemn Oath Adminiſter'd to them *to wit*. The Clerk who adminiſters the Oath opens the Book of the Goſpel, and the Witneſs or Evidence lays his right Hand open upon it, then the Clerk ſays to him.

By this Book of Truth, by all the Holy and Sacred Body of the Church, by all the wonderful Works and mighty Miracles G O D Almighty wrought in ſix Days and ſeven Nights, In Heaven above, and Earth beneath, you ſhall Speak the Truth, and ſay nothing that is falſe for Love, or Fear, Favour or Affection, Conſanguinity or Affinity, or any other Conſideration whatſoever; ſo may you be helped by the Son of G O D, and by the Contents of this Book wherein your Hand now lies, then Kiſſes the Book.

After this, a peculiar Jury of four out of every Pariſh in the Iſland is Impannel'd, and the Priſoner may make his Exception againſt 56 and no more, and if his Caſe be Felony only, and he ſuſpects it will go hard with him, he may put himſelf to the Lord's Mercy, and ſo evade the Tryal and Sentence by the Court, and the Lord by their Law as well as by his Prerogatives, grants him his Grace in ſuch manner as he thinks proper.

But if he ſtand his Tryal for Life when the Jury come into Court and before they deliver their Virdict, the Deemſters asketh them, whether the Bald Pates, (*to wit*, the Clergy may

ſit,

fit,) and if the Foreman Answer no, then the Bishop and Clergy withdraw, (as not proper for them to sit or pass Sentence in Cases of Blood,) and then the Verdict is deliver'd: and the Criminal found Guilty, and Executed as the Court directs, or if acquitted discharged.

There is likewise another Court called the debet Court, in which all Fines are set, and there is also an Exchequer Court which is held as often as the Governor pleases, or occasion requires; and there is also a Court of Chancery, which Anciently was held Weekly, but at present is kept Monthly, wherein the Governor sits sole Chancellor, and may call the Lord's Council and the Deemsters to advise with, as he sees proper.

All Actions brought in Chancery are enter'd in the Comptroller's Office, of which the Plaintiff presents the Governor a Copy, who grants his token upon it to Summons the Defendant, who may refuse appearance for three Court Days, but on the fourth he is brought in by a Soldier and the matter heard, and determined; so speedy is the Justice of this little Government that it may Challenge the World.

The Religion professed in this Isle is exactly the same with the Church of *England*; but they have not the Bible in their own Language: The Ministers turn the *English* Translation into the Manks Language in reading the Lessons.

The Manksmen are very respectful to their Clergy, and pay their Tithes without the least gaudging.

Their Clergy are generally Natives, who have had their Education in the Isle. They are sober and learned, and are allow'd a competent Maintenance of 50 or 60 *l.* a Year.

The People are so strictly conformable, that in Uniformity they outdo any other Branch of the Reformed Church.

There were anciently in this Isle three Monasteries. *viz.* 1 The Monastery of St. *Mary* of *Russin* in *Castletown*, which was the chief, and the Burying-place of the Kings of *MAN*.

It was a goodly Fabrick, as appears by the Ruins. It consisted of an Abbot and 12 Monks, who had good Revenues. The Chapel was the largest Place of GOD's Worship in the Island, except the Cathedral

It was a Daughter of *Furness Ab-*

bey, as were some other Monasteries in this Isle. The Abbots of it were Barons, held Courts for their Temporalities, and try'd their own Tennants.

2. *Douglas*, a Priory for Nuns. This House is said to be built by St. *Bridget*, and the Priorels was a Baroness of the Island. It is the most pleasantly situated in the Isle.

3. At *Brimaken*, an House of the Friars Minors, a small Plantation of the *Cistertian* Order.

The Abbots also of St. *Bees*, of *Whittern* in *Galloway* and *Bangor* in *Ireland*, were Barons of *Man*, because they held Lands in this Island upon Condition of attending upon the Kings and Lords of it when requir'd.

Having now with some Pains and Perplexity of Thought, attended and brought my Reader thro' the obscure and intricate History, Constitution, Civil Government, and Antiquities of the little Kingdom of *MONA*, and corrected and amended what I have judged Error or Mistake in former Writers on that Subject.

What remains before I conclude, but that I give the World the Ecclesiastick History of this little Kingdom, from its first Conversion to Christianity, with the Growth, State, and Government of the Church; its Bishops, Pastors and Overseers, from the earliest Date, and the most approv'd Authorities I have been able to Collect from the various Writers and Histories of those Ages.

The first mention I meet with of Christianity's appearance in the *Isle of Man*, is in *Cuprave's* Life of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, wherein he tells us of one *Mordains* a King of that Isle being converted to Christianity about the Year of Salvation 63. who had his residence in a City call'd *Sodora*; if this Story be true (which I much doubt on as hereafter.) Christianity had an early Plantation in this Island, but it is matter of Wonder to me, that this Conversion of the King, shou'd not have had a more general Influence over the People, for in all the Authors I have met with, I find no mention of Christianity in this part of the World of near 400 Years after this Story, except in another such like Story by *Hector Boetius*, who relates that one *Amphibalus* was Bishop here about the Time aforesaid, but as this Story is rejected by most Men of Learning, except Arch-Bishop *Spotswood*, I shall with deference consider him, so far as to give you his Relation thereof from his own Words, *Book* 1st. *fol.* 3d. and then make my remarks thereon.

In

In which Book he acquaints us, that one *Gratilinth* coming to the Crown in the Year 277. made it one of his first Works to purge the Kingdom of Heathenish Superstition, and expulse the *Druids*, a sort of Priests held in those Days in great Reputation; their manner was to celebrate their Sacrifice and other Rites in Groves, with leaves and branches of Oak. And from thence saith Pliny they were call'd *Druids*, which doth signifie an Oak.

And *Cæsar* in his Commentaries gives us this further Account of them, that besides the managing of Sacrifices which were committed to them, they were entrusted with the Decision of Controversies Publick and Private and that such as would not stand to their Judgment were Interdicted from being present at their Sacrifices and Holy Rites, which was taken for a grievous Punishment in those Days.

It is likewise testified of them, that they were well Learned in all natural Philosophy, Men of moral conversation, and for Religion not so grossly ignorant and superstitious as other Heathen Priests, for they thought there was one only God, and that it was not lawful to represent him in any Image: That the Souls of Men did not perish with their Bodies, and that after Death Men were rewarded according to the Life they had led upon Earth: They liv'd likewise in great respect with all People and ruled their Affairs with great Prudence and Policy; for being governed by a President who kept his residence in the *Isle of Man*, they did once every Year meet in that Place to take Counsel together for the better ordering of their Affairs, and carried matters with so much Discretion, that the said K. *Gratilinth* found it difficult to expulse them, because of the favour they had among the People.

But that which contributed greatly to the propogation of the Gospel in this Isle was the Persecution raised by *Diocletian*, which at that time prevail'd very greatly in the South part of *Britain*, and brought many Christians, both Preachers and Professors into the Kingdom of *Man*, who were all kindly received by King *Gratilinth*, and had assign'd 'em by him Lands and Revenues sufficient for their Maintenance.

In this Isle King *Gratilinth* erected a stately Church to the Honour of our Saviour, which he adorn'd with all necessary Ornaments, and call'd it, *Sodorense Templum*, that is, *The Temple of our Saviour*; hence it is (says the above Story) that the Bishops of *Man* are called *Sodorensis Episcopi*.

So long as this Isle remained in the possession of the *Scots*, the Bishops of

the Isles made that Church their Cathedral, but since their dispossession the Isle of *Iona* hath been the Seat of the Bishops of the Isles, and continueth so to this Day. In this Isle *Amphibalus* (above mention'd) is said to have Sate first Bishop, a *Britain* Born, and a Man of excellent Piety: He liv'd long, Preaching carefully the Doctrine of Christ both among the *Scots* and *Picts*, and after many Labours taken in promoting the *Christian Religion*, died Peaceably in the said Isles. (Thus far the learned and good Bishop *Spotswood*,) who in my humble Opinion, with all reverence I think prefer'd his Zeal for Christianity, before his Judgment in the Case above.

For there are so many Improbabilities in this and the Story before it, that I cannot omit to observe some of them. First, *Hector Boetius* says, *Amphibalus* fled from the Persecution of *Diocletian* in *South Britain*, in the Year 280. Whereas *Diocletian* did not obtain the Empire till the Year 286, neither did the tenth Persecution arise till the Year 302; and *Gildas* and *Polydore Virgil* say expressly, that both St. *Alban* and *Amphibalus* suffer'd Martyrdom in the Year 305, and the general Stream of all *British* Writers Concur in his Martyrdom, neither do any of the *Scotch* Writers mention *Amphibalus* in the Life of *Gratilinth* before *Hector Boetius*, and his followers.

And it is in my Judgment almost Impossible to conceive, that the Manks Nation shou'd preserve no Memory of so considerable a Blessing as their first Conversion to Christianity; besides all their Traditions are directly against it, and *Matthew Paris* affirms, that the Body of *Amphibalus* was found at *Radburn* near St. *Albans*, in the Year 1178, and many other Marks of his Martyrdom at *Radburn*, strongly conclude he died for his Religion in *England*, and never fled to the *Isle of Man* to erect a Bishoprick, and *Fanum Sodorense*; besides, it must appear something wonderful and Surprizing, that no Memory of Christianity, nor ruin of any such Church shou'd be found, or so much as mention made of them at the Time of St. *Patrick*'s landing there, which is enough with me to shew there was nothing of Truth or Certainty in the aboveaid Story.

Next to the said Accounts already taken Notice of, Mr. *Camden*, my Ld. *Cook*, and Doctor *Heylin*, all three affirm, that the Bishoprick in the *Isle of Man* was erected by Pope *Gregory* the IV. *Anno* 840, In an Island near *Castletown*, whereas the Bishoprick is sufficiently prov'd by the great Primate of *Armagh*, to be erected by St. *Patrick* about the Year 447 as hereafter, and the Place it self shews there is no such Island near *Castletown*.

And

And herewith all the Ecclesiastical Writers of any Credit in those Ages agree, that St. *Patrick* (alias *Patricius,*) was the first that planted the Christian Religion in the *Isle of Man*, and since their Ancient, Authentick, and National Tradition Concur therewith, I cannot but allow him to be truly the Apostle of the *Manx* Nation, as well as for the Reasons following.

First, If I remember my Reading rightly, I have met with it in the curious Essays of the great and learned Lord *Montaigne*, who liv'd about the Time of Pope *Gregory* the IV, or not long after. This *Pope* was said to be a Person of great Learning, Piety, and Virtue, and a zealous Promoter of the Christian Faith, by which he obtain'd the Epithet of Great; who walking on a Time thro' the Market Place of *Rome*, espied a Number of beautiful Captive Children sitting there to be Sold, which induc'd his Compassion as well as Curiosity to go up to them, and enquir'd of those that Sold them what Country they were of, and was told they were *Britains*, he then asked if they were Christians, and was answer'd no? Upon which he said, It was great Pity that such Angelical Faces shou'd not be made Christians.

In consequence whereof he soon after sent St. *Patrick* with twenty more Assistants to preach the Gospel, and convert to Christianity the People of *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for it does not appear he came into *Ireland* till the Year 441, and *Austin* the Monk had been sent into *England* before him by the same Pope.

St. *Patrick* with his Company having landed in *North Britain*, met with great Success in their Mission, upon which St. *Patrick* leaving St. *Andrew* and other learn'd Preachers to pursue the great work of propagating Christianity there, passed over to *Ireland*, where he found the Harvest great, but the Labourers too few; whereupon he returned to *North Britain* in the Year 444; and collecting together some of his former Assistance, with some new Converts of learned and religious Persons, to the number of thirty, he came with them thro' the North of *England* to take Shipping at *Liverpool*, for the South of *Ireland*, and on his approach near that Town the People came out to receive him, and at the Place they met him erected a Cross in Honour and Memory thereof and call'd it by his Name, which it bears to this Day.

St. *Patrick* and his Company having rested and refresh'd themselves a while at *Liverpool*, took Shipping for *Dublin*; but in his Passage put into the *Isle of*

Man

Man, where he found the People, especially the Rulers, given to Magick; but being overcome and convinced by his Preaching and Miracles, were either Converted or expell'd the Island.

And, St. *Patrick* and his Company going for *Ireland*, Anno 447, left one *Germanus*, a holy, and prudent Man, (*ad regendum & erudiendum populum in fide Christi*, Sys *Jocelinus*) which for the honour of the *Manks* Nation, was fixty nine years ancienter than *Bangor* in *Wales*, which was the first Bishoprick we read of among the *Britains*, & 114 years before *Austin* the Monk introduc'd the Lithurgy of the Lateran and thereby so absolutely kettled the busines of Religion, that the Island never afterwards relapsed.

Germanus died before St. *Patrick* who sent two Bishops to supply his place, *Conindrius* and *Romulus*, of whom we have little memorable but that one or both of them surviv'd St. *Patrick* to the Year 494, being five years, when one St. *Maughold* was created Bishop by the universal Sufferage of the *Manks* Nation; but by whom consecrated is very uncertain, as also his Successors for some Ages, which I shall studiously omit, and only acquaint my Reader that one St, *Columbus* is acknowledg'd by all Writers to be the Founder of the Abby of *Hye*, in the Island of *Jona*, which Monastry was the Cathedral of the Bishops of the Isles, who were from that Time stiled (*Episcopus Sodorensis*,) from a Village call'd *Sodor*, adjoining to the said Monastry.

But after the *Isle of Man* was made the Seat of the *Norweigean* Race, the Bishopricks were united, with the Title of *Sodor* and *Man*, and so continued till Conquer'd by the *English*; since which the Bishops of *Man* keeps his claim, and the *Scotch* Bishop Stiles himself Bishop of the Isles, Anciently, *Episcopus Insularum Sodorensium*.

I could here Enlarge pretty much on the Succession of the Bishops of this Isle from the Time of Saint *Maughold*, yet as it is not certainly known who they were, or in what Order they Sate, I shall purposely Omit them, and content my self with giving you a List of their Succession from the Time of *Godard Crovanus* the first King I have before taken Notice of, and so Conclude my History of *Man* both Civil and Ecclesiastick, and with the greatest certainty that I have been able to Collect from the best Writers on this Subject,

The

THE SUCCESSION OF THE Biſhops of MAN.

HOW long St. *Maughold* Sate Biſhop we do not find, only Dr. *Heylin* ſays he was Biſhop *Anno* 578, of which we have no other certainty nor of a Succeſſor till the Year 600.

Whoſe Name was *Coranus*, Tutor to the three Sons of *Eugenius* the fourth King of *Scotland*, (as Biſhop *Spotſwood* informs us.) After him the Succeſſion appears wholly broken till the eleventh Century, yet during this long Vacancy many Errors aroſe, and many Miſtakes were advanced concerning it, which moſt of our *Engliſh* Writers have fallen into without any good ground in Hiſtory, ſave that the Biſhoprick of the Iſles, had its beginning about that Time, *to wit*, In the Year 540.

In a very Ancient Manuſcript by the Reverend Mr. *Henry Jones* Nephew to the Right Reverend Dr. *Fell* Biſhop of *Oxford*; we meet with an exact Succeſſion for above 800 Years, which in the Opinion of the Learned, was extracted from the Roll of the Ancient *Abby* of *Ruſhen* in the *Iſle of Man*.

This Manuſcript by way of Introduction informs us, that tho' they had a Traditional Succeſſion of Biſhops from the Time of St. *Maughold*, yet they were not certainly know, therefore it was thought proper to omit them, and begin from the Time of King *Goddard Crovan* as before propoſed.

In whoſe Reign we meet with one

Humfrey

Hammundus, by some written *Vermundus*, Bishop of *Man*, and probably was the first Bishop stil'd of *Sodor* and *Man*. He was the Son of *Jole* a *Manksman*. *Matthew Paris* says he died in the Year 1151. It is not certain by whom he was Consecrated, nor his Successor, who was one

Gamaliel an *Englishman*, who lies buried at *Peterborough* in *Northamptonshire*; and was succeeded by *Reginald* a *Norweigian*; to him the Thirds of all the Livings in the Island were granted by the Clergy, that from thence forward they might be freed from all Episcopal Exactions. It is probable that he was the first Bishop that was Consecrated by the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim* in *Norway*. His Successor was one *Christian* a Native of the Isle, who lies buried in the Monastry of *Bancbor* in *Ireland*, to him succeeded,

Michael a *Manksman*, a Person of great merit and exemplary Life. He died in a good old Age, and was honourably buried *apud Furnaus* In the Year 1203. to him succeeded,

Nicholas de Melsa Abbot of *Furness*. He lies buried in the Abby of *Bangor*.

After him *Reginald*, a Person of royal Extraction, Sister's Son to good King *Olave*, was Consecrated Bishop in the Year 1216; who tho' he labour'd under great Infirmities of Body yet govern'd his Church with Prudence and Resolution; at last with an exemplary Resignation he yielded up his Soul into the Hands of his Creator. He lies buried in the Abby of *Ruffon*. And was succeeded by

John, the Son of *Evfare*, who by the negligence of his Servants was burnt, *apud Jorwas in Anglia*. After him succeeded one

Simond, a Person of great Discretion and learned in the Holy Scriptures, govern'd the Church with Prudence, and Piety. He held a Synod in the Year 1239, in which thirteen Canons were excepted, most of them relating to the Probate of Wills, the Clergy's dues, and other Inferior matters. He died at his Palace of *Kirk-Michael* in a good old Age, and lies buried in the Cathedral Dedicated to St. *German* in *Peel Castle*. After him

Lawrence the Arch Deacon before mention'd, was elected Bishop, and after great disputes Consecrated by the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim*, but was unfortunately drown'd with *Harrold* K. of *Man*, his Queen, and almost all the Nobility of the Isles; so that the Bishoprick continued Vacant almost six Years.

When

When *Richard* an *Englishman* was Consecrated at *Rome* by the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim*. This Bishop Consecrated the Abby Church of St. *Mary* of *Rushen*, Anno 1257, after he had govern'd the Church twentythree Years, and returning from a general Council *Anno* 1274, He died. *Apud Langalysmer in Copelandia*, and lieth buried in the Abby of *Furness*. In his Time the *Scotch* Conquer'd the Island. He was succeeded by

Marus Galwadiensis, commonly written *Galloredinus*, at the Nomination of *Alexander* King of *Scotland*; for which Reason tis suppos'd he was banish'd by the *Manksmen*; during his absence the Island lay under an Interdict, but at last being recall'd, he laid a Smoke Penny upon every House by way of Commutation. He held a Synod at *Kirk-Lonadan*, in which thirty-five Cannons were Enacted. He liv'd to a great Age, and was for many Years blind, and lies buried in St. *German's* Church in *Peel Castle*, and was succeeded by

Mauritius, who was sent Prisoner to *London* by King *Edward* the I, therefore suppos'd never to be Consecrated, nor put into the Catalogue of Bishops. In his Room was Substituted

Allan of *Galloway*, who govern'd the Church with great Honour and Integrity. He died the 15*th.* of *February*, Anno 1321, and lies at *Rotherfay* in *Scotland*. To him succeeded

Gilbert of *Galloway* who sate but two Years and a half, and lies buried near his Predecessor in the Church of *Rotherfay* aforesaid. And after him succeeded

Bernard, a *Switchman*, held the Bishoprick three Years, and lies buried in the Monastry of *Kilwining* in *Scotland*. and was succeeded by

Thomas a *Scott*, who sate Bishop fourteen Years; he was the first that exacted twenty Shillings of his Clergy by way of Procuration, as likewise the Tenths of all Aliens. He died the 20*th.* of *September* 1348 the same Year.

William Russel Abbot of *Rushen*, was elected by the whole Clergy of *Man*, in St. *German's* Church in *Peel-Castle*. He was Consecrated by Pope *Clement* the VI, at *Avignion*, and was the first that shook off the Youk of the Arch Bishop of *Drontheim*, by whom his Predecessors had for many Ages been consecrated. He held a Synod *Anno* 1350, in *Kirk Michael*, in which five Articles were added to the former Canons. He died the 21st. of *April*, 1374, and was buried in the Abby of *Furness*; he was Abbot of *Rushen* 18

Years

Years, and Bishop 26 Years: And after him

John Duncan a *Manksman* was Elected by the Clergy of *Man*, and going to *Avignion* was confirm'd by Pope *Gregory* the XI. and Consecrated *per Cardinalem Presbyterum, dictum Archiepiscopum*; in his return home he was made Prisoner at *Bolonia* in *Picardy* and lay in Irons two Years, and at last forced to ransom himself for 500 Marks; so that he was not installed till the Year 1376, in which Mr. *Jones*'s Account determines he was succeeded (as Dr. *Heylin* in his help to English History informs us) by,

Robert Welby Anno 1396, who 'tis believ'd sate 22 Years, and had for his Successor,

John Sperton, who is the first Bishop mention'd in the *Manks* Records; after him we find no Bishop nam'd till the Year 1503, in which

Ewan or *Huan* who was elected by Sr. *Thomas Stanley*, then Governor, & after Lord, from whence may be observed the Clergy's Election of their Bishops ceased and became fix'd in the House of *Stanley*, where it hath remained ever since. This *Ewan* was succeeded by

Hugh Hesketh, as appears by the Roll of the Family of *Rufford*, viz. *Hugh Hesketh* third Son to *Robert*, Esquire, a Rev. Father in God, the Bishop of the *Isle of Man*; and *hic jacet* Robertus Hesketh *Armiger, qui obiit primo Die Jan. A. D.* 1490. He was succeeded by

Robert Ferrier, who sat Bishop *An.* 1554, says Sr. *Richard Baker*. He was afterwards removed to St. *David's* (says *Grafton*) and was succeeded by

Henry Man Anno 1555, who died 1556, says Dr. *Heylin*, and was succeeded by

Bishop *Salisbury*, the Year uncertain; whose Successor was,

Thomas Stanley Son to Sr. *Edward Stanley* first Lord *Monteagle*, how long he sate is uncertain, but it appears by Record, *John Merrick* was sworn Bishop of the Isles *Anno* 1577. It was he who gave Mr. *Camden* the History of the *Isle of Man*, Publish'd in his *Britannia*. He was succeeded by

George Lloyd Anno 1600, who was afterwards remov'd to *Chester*. And had for his Successor

Bishop *Foster* as Dr. *Heylin* in his

help

help to *Engliſh* Hiſtory informs us. And was ſucceeded by

Dr. *John Phillips* Anno 1605, a Native of *North Wales*, who was ſworn Biſhop the ſame Year. He Tranſlated the Common Prayer (at this Time to be ſeen,) into the Language of the Natives; and Mr. *Challoner* ſays the Bible, tho not now extant. A Man famous in his Generation for his great Pains in Preaching, his Charity and Hoſpitality, even to the meaneſt of the People. He was ſucceeded by

Dr. *Richard Parr* Anno 1635, a *Lancaſhire* Man, ſometime Fellow of *Brazen-Noſe* Colledge in *Oxford*; who whilſt he continued in the Univerſity (ſays Mr. *Challoner* of his own Knowledge,) was an eminent Preacher. He was the laſt who ſate Biſhop before our late unhappy Civil Wars. Next to him

Samuel Rutter was ſworn Biſhop *Anno* 1661. He had been Arch Deacon ſeveral Years, and govern'd the Church with great Prudence, during the then late Wars he was a Man of exemplary Goodneſs and Moderation, he ſate Biſhop till the Year 1663, to whoſe aſſiſtance I am greatly oblig'd for his Collections and Memoirs made uſe of in my preſent Hiſtory of the noble Houſe of *Stanley*, but eſpecially in tht ever memorable Siege of *LATHAM*; the defence whereof he had a large ſhare in. After him

Dr. *Iſaac Barrow* was Conſecrated Biſhop *Anno* 1663, and ſent over Governor by *Charles* Earl of *Derby*. He was a Man of a Public Spirit, and great deſigns for the good of the Church; to whoſe Induſtry is greatly owing all the Learning amongſt the Clergy of *Man*, and to whoſe Prudence and Charity many of the Poor Clergy owe the Bread the eat. This good Man to the great loſs of the Iſland was remov'd to St. *Aſaph*. And was ſucceeded by

Dr. *Henry Bridgeman* Anno 1671. And after him

Dr. *John Lake* Anno 1682, afterwards remov'd to *Briſtol*. And next to him

Dr. *Baptiſt Levinz* Anno 1684 who died 1693: And was ſucceeded by the

Reverend Dr. *Thomas Wilſon*, the preſent learned and worthy Biſhop of that Iſle, whom GOD long Continue.

The Church of *Man* is govern'd

under a Biſhop, by an Arch Deacon, two Vicars General and ſixteen Miniſters.

The *Militia* under the Governors, by three Majors and eighteen Captains of Pariſhes, the Towns by the four Conſtables. And the Civil Conſtitution by two Deemſters, ſix Coroners, ſeventeen Moars or Bailiffs, with ſeveral inferior Officers under them.

The Biſhops of *Man* beſides their Spiritual Juriſdiction, are Barons of this Iſle. In all Tryals for Life they may aſſiſt in the Temporal Court till the Sentence. They hold Courts in their own Names for their Temporalities, If any of their Tennants are try'd for Life they may demand them from the Lord's Court, and try them by a Jury of their own Tennants, and in Caſe of Conviction the Lands they hold are forfeited to the Biſhop.

The Arms of the Biſhopprick are upon three Aſſents, the Virgin MARY ſtanding with her Arms extended between two Pillars, on the Dexter whereof is a Church in baſe, the ancient Arms of MAN.

The Arch-Deacon is the ſecond Spiritual Magiſtrate; he has in all inferior Caſes alternate juriſdiction with the Biſhop; and many other privileges, as well in Temporals as Spirituals: He holds his Courts either in Perſon or by his Official, as the Biſhop does his by his Vicars general, which are always two, one for each Diviſion of the Iſle, and are in the nature of Chancellors to the Biſhop; theſe with the Regiſters compoſe the Conſiſtory Court, and have under their juriſdiction ſeventeen Pariſhes.

There were formerly many Chapels in the Iſle, and there are now in each Town one ſtanding, as alſo one in the centre of the Land dedicated to St. *John*, near which, on a little Hill, they hold their Tynwald Court, or publick Aſſembly, at which their Laws are promulged on every Midſummer Day, as being raiſed with ſeveral Aſcents for the different orders of People, and is indeed a pretty Curioſity.

But above all the Abbies ſeem to have exceeded the Ability of the Country among which the Abby of St. *Mary* of *Ruſhen* was the chief, it conſiſted of twelve Monks and an Ab-

for

bot, who at first were meanly endowed, and liv'd mostly by their Labour, but in Proces of Time they had good Revenues.

The Buildings were very handsome, the Rooms convenient, and the Chapel larger than any thing, (the Cathedral excepted.) In the Island it was call'd the Daughter of *Furness*, which is said to be the Mother of this and many other Abbies in the *Isle of Man*.

In the Records thereof is found, That one *John Largher* was Abbot of *Russa* and deputy Governor, and in a piece of Timber in *Kirk-Arbory* which seperates the Church from the Chancel, one *Thomas Radcliffe* was Abbot of *Russen*.

These Abbots were Barons of the Island, held Courts for their Temporalities in their own Names, might demand a Prisoner from the Lord's Court if their own Tennant, and try him by a Jury of their own Tennants as the Steward of the Abby Lands may do at this Day.

The Prioress of *Douglas* was a Baroness of the Island, and enjoy'd the same Privilege. The Priory was said to be built by St. *Bridget* when she came to receive the Veil of Virginity from St. *Maughold*. The Situation of the Nunnery is much the pleasantest in the Island.

There were likewise the Friars Minors of *Rosmahe*, and a small Plantation of the *Cisterian* Order in *Kirk-Christ le Ayre*, but neither of them had Barronies annext to them.

There were likewise several Foreign Barons as before mention'd; but few or none of them appear now, nor have any Lands or Tennants to represent.

Thus I have given my Readers the History, Constitution, and Settlement of this little State in all its Branches, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastic; with all the Subordinate Officers necessarily employ'd therein, by which the People in Church and State are to be govern'd by the most noble House, now Lords thereof; with an Historical Account of their Kings and Bishops.

I have only to add a Catalogue of their Governors, and the *North* and *South* Divisions.

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

GOVERNORS

Of this ISLE Since

Sir John Stanley's

Time, till now. With the *North* and *South* Divisions.

Governors Names.	The Year.
JOHN *Letherland*, Lieut.	1417.
John Fesakerly, Lieut.	1418.
John Walton, Lieut.	1422.
Henry Byron, Lieut.	1428.

Note. I find no Record from this Time till the Year 1492.

Governors Names.	The Year.
Peter Dutton, Lieut.	1496.
Henry Radcliff, Abbot of *Russhen* Deputy.	1497.
Randolph Rushton, Capt.	1505.
Sir *John Ireland*, Knight Lieut.	1508.
John Ireland, Lieut.	1516.
Randolph Rushton, Capt.	1517.

Thomas

Governors Names.	The Year.
Thomas Danisport, Capt.	1519.
Rich. Holt, Lieut.	1526.
John Fleming, Capt.	1529
Thomas Sherburn, Lieut.	1530.
Henry Bradley, Deputy-Lieut.	1532
Henry Stanley, Capt,	1533
George Stanley, Capt.	1535
Thomas Stanley, Knt. Lieut.	1537
George Stanley, Capt.	1539
Thomas Tyldsley, Deputy,	1540
William Stanley, Deputy,	1544
Henry Stanley, Capt.	1552
Thomas Stanley, Knt. Lieut.	1562
Richard Asheton, Capt.	1566.
Thomas Stanley Knt. Lieut.	1567.
Edward Tarbock, Capt.	1569
John Hamner, Capt.	1575
Richard Sherburn, Capt.	1580.

Governors Names.	The Year
Cuth. Gerrard Capt. *Tho. Martinier*, Deputy.	1592

Note. 1591 *Richard Aderton* was admitted and Sworn Lieutenant under the Captain, by my Lord's Directions for all Martial Affairs.

The Hon. *William Stanley*, afterwards Earl of *Derby*,	Captain, 1593.
Randolph Stanley Capt.	1594.
Sir *Tho. Gerrard*, Knt. Capt. *Cuth. Gerrard*, Deputy,	1596.
Tho. Gerrard, Knt. Capt. *Ro. Molyneux* Deputy,	1597.
Cuth. Gerrard, Capt. *Ro. Molyneux* Deputy,	1599.
Rob. Molyneux, Capt.	1600.
John Ireland and *John Birchal* Governors, Jointly by Patent from the King.	1609.
John Ireland, Lieut. and Capt.	1610.
Ro. Molyneux, Capt,	1612.

Governors Names.	The Year.
Edward Fletcher, Deputy,	1621.
Edward Fletcher Governor,	1622.
Sir *Ferd. Liege*, Knt. and Capt.	1623.
Edward Fletcher, Deputy,	1625
Edward Holmewood, Capt.	1626
Edward Fletcher, Deputy,	1627.
Edward Christian Lieut. and Capt	1628.
Evan Christian, Deputy,	1634.
Sir *Charles Gerrard*, Knt Capt.	1635
John Sharpless, Deputy,	1636.
Radcliff Gerrard, Capt.	1639
John Greenhalgh, Governor,	1640
Sir *Phillip Musgrave*, Knt. and Bar.	1651
Samuel Smith, Deputy Governor,	1652

Note. That my Lord *Fairfax* made Commissioners for the Governing of the Isle this Year, *viz.* *James Challoner*, *Robert Dinely*, Esq; *Jonathan Witton* Clerk.

Matthew Cadwell, Governor,	1653.
William Christian, Governor,	1656,
James Challoner Governor,	1658.

After the Restoration of the KING.

Roger Nowell, Governor, *Rich. Stevenson* his Deputy,	1660
Henry Nowell, Deputy for one Part of the Year, and *The. Stanley* for the other part.	1663
Bishop *Barrow* Governor, *Henry Nowell*, his Deput.	1664
Henry Nowell, Governor,	1669.
Henry Stanley, Governor,	1677
Robert Heywood, Governor,	1678
Roger Kenyon, Esq. Governor.	1691
Colonel Sankey, Governor,	
The Hon. Capt. *Cranston*, Governor,	
Robert Maudesley, Esq. Governor,	

Capt.

Governors Names.	Governors Names.	The Year.
Capt. *Alexander Horn*, Governor,	*Thomas Horton* Esq. Governor,	
Major *Lloyd*, Governor,	The Hon. *Jas. Murray* Esq. Gov.	1741

The North-Division.

K. K. *Patrick*, K. K. *German*, } Dedicated to those Saints.

K. K. *Michael*,

St. *Mary* of *Ballaugh*, a Parsonage,

St. *Patrick Jurby*,

K. K. *Andrew*'s the Arch-Deaconry,

K. K. *Bride*, dedicated to St. *Bridget*, a Parsonage.

K. K. *Christ Les-Ayre*,

The South-Division.

K. *Maughold*, dedicated to St. *Maughold* the third Bishop,

K. K. *Lonan*, dedicated to *Lonanus*, said by the Tradition to succeed St. *Maughold* in the Bishoprick, the Son of *Tygrida*, one of the three Holy Sisters of St. *Patrick*, and thought to be the first Bishop of *Tryn* in *Ireland*.

K. K. *Conchan*, dedicated to *Concha*, Sister to St. *Martin* Bishop of *Tours*, and Mother to St. *Patrick*.

K. K. *Braddan*, which signifies

Salmon

Salmon, in the *Manks* Language

K. K. *Maroon*, dedicated to that Saint,

K. K. St. *Anne*,

K. K. *Malew*, dedicated to St. *Lupus*,

K. K. *Arbory* dedicated to St. *Columbus*

K. K. *Christ Ruthen*,

And Conclude, that the *Isle of Man* is bleſt with a Speedy and Impartial diſtribution of Juſtice: The Church is fill'd with Learned and Pious Divines, and the Doctrine, Practice, and Diſcipline thereof, Strictly Conformable to that of the Church of *England*: And tho' it be as much ſhort of its Learning, as it is of its Revenue; yet, without Vanity it may be truly ſaid, that in its Uniformity it out does any Branch of the reform'd Churches.

F I N I S.

A

GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE *Ancient* and *Honourable* HOUSE OF STANLEY:

From the Conqueſt to this preſent Year 1741.

THE Illuſtrious Houſe I have Undertaken to Deſcribe and Treat of in the Courſe of theſe *Memoirs*, is allow'd, by all the Hiſtorians and Records I have met with, to have been a Family of *Great Antiquity* and *Renown*; having in their ſeveral Ages been diſtinguiſh'd and promoted by Royal Favour, to the higheſt Poſts of Honour and Truſt under the Sovereign Prince, always advancing in the front Rank of our *Britiſh* Heroes.

But with regard to the Origin and Lineal Deſcent of this *Ancient Houſe*, Authors are not fully agreed on that Head: * Mr. *Camden* makes them to ſpring from the ſame Stock with the Barons of *Audley*; and tells us that the Barons of *Audley* built *Heleigh-Caſtle* in the County of *Stafford* upon Lands giv-

* Mr. *Cam. Brit.* on *Staffordſhire.*

en to them by *Hurcey de Stafford*, as alſo *Aldelaigh*, by *Theobald de Verdon*, and from theſe (ſays he) ſprung the Family of the *Stanleys* Earls of DERBY, but gives no Pedigree or Lineal Deſcent thereof.

And tho' this Account from ſo publick an Author might be eſteem'd by ſome very honourable, as being related to, or deſcended from, a Family which he aſſures us made one of the greateſt figures in the Nation for ſome Ages; yet methinks as the Noble Houſe of *Stanley* hath produced ſo many Brave and Gallant Perſons both in Peace and War, the Original thereof demands a more particular enquiry, and deſcription, than Mr. *Camden* hath thought fit to beſtow upon them, who appears to me to have taken the Relation given us of this Moſt Worthy Family more upon Truſt, and the Credit of others, than any Labour or acquir'd Knowledge of his own.

Wherefore, for the Honour due to ſo many Brave and Worthy Perſons, the ſatisfaction of the Reader, and that all the Heroick and celebrated Actions performed by them may not be buried in Oblivion; I have procur'd and inſpected all the Hiſtories, Records, and Manuſcripts, of Value or Eſteem, I could poſſibly obtain either the Sight or private Uſe of, with reſpect to the Subject before us.

And have as I think, met with ſome publick Prints, as well as Manuſcripts, of equal Antiquity and Authority with Mr. *Camden*, from whence it will manifeſtly appear to the Reader, that the Honourable Houſe we are here treating of, is of greater Antiquity and earlier Original (at leaſt in England) than the Barons of *Audley* can [illegible]; and that Mr. *Camden* might [illegible] enquiry and much more [illegible], that the Barons of *Audley* [illegible] from the ſame Stock with the Earls of DERBY, for they were engraſted into it, and ſprung from it, as hereafter is ſhewn.

Mr. *Camden* indeed tells us in his Survey of *Staffordſhire*, that the Family of *Stanley* were ſeated at *Stanley* ſituate in the Northern parts of that County call'd the *Moorlands*, near the Head of the River *Trent*, and about a Mile Weſt of it; that the Land was Craggy and Stony, and thinks the Family might take their Name from thence, but does not acquaint us how long the Family might have been ſeated there, nor even who reſided there in his Time.

But my learned and right Reverend Author, Biſhop *Rutter*, in his Manuſcript now by me, agrees with Mr. *Camden* in the ſituation as before, and obſerves further, that the Original of the *Stanleys* was of *Saxon* Extraction, as indeed I find by the beſt and moſt approved Antiquaries, were all the Families in *England* whoſe Sirnames end in *Ley*, *Ton*, and *Comb*; as *Bolton*, *Dalton*, *Walton*, *Sefton*, and *Singleton*, &c. Alſo *Stanley*, *Tyldſley*, *Townley*, *Maxwellſley*, *Walmeſley*, &c.; and alſo *Dunecomb*, *Tidcomb*, *Jacomb*, and *Edgecomb*, &c.; and that the Family now before Us was ſeated at *Stanley* as aforeſaid, and is of Opinion that the *Stanleys* might aſſume their Sirname from that Lordſhip, which is very probable with reſpect to the Name, the Soil being as above

above, of a rough and stony Nature; and that nothing was more common and usual in those early Times, than for Families to give their Surnames to their Seats, or to take them from that of the Seat, of which we have many instances in our own Memory, as well as History.

But how long this Honourable House might have been seated here before the Conquest, is not discoverable from History or Record; but the * Reverend and learned Author above assures us, that they were long here before the coming in of *William* Duke of *Normandy*, and that he was attended in his Expedition to *England* by one *Adam* de *Audley* or *Audithley* as the *French* have it.

And that he was accompanied from *Audithley* in *Normandy* by his two Sons, *Lidulph* and *Adam*; and that on the Duke's obtaining the Crown of *England*, he gave *Adam* the Father large Possessions, as indeed he did all his Followers, insomuch that † Mr. *Camden* observes in his notes on this Family, that it's strange to read what Lands King *Henry* the III. confirm'd to *Henry* de *Audley* the Son of Mrs. *Stanley* (as hereafter) and his Family, which were bestow'd upon them by the King, the bounty of the Peers, and even of private Persons.

And to heighten and increase the Grandeur of this Favourite Family who had attended and greatly served her Husband King *William*; Queen *Maud* his Wife, and Daughter of *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, commonly call'd *Maud* the Stranger, gave to *Adam* de *Audithley* the Father the Seat of *Red-castle* in the County of *Salop*, with all the Lands and Tenements thereto belonging, and where 'tis probable that Family resided to their building of *Healey Castle* in the County of *Stafford*, upon Lands given them by *Harvey* de *Stafford* as before; which brought them into that County, and from whence they were first stil'd Barons of *Healey*, but which of them built that Castle, and who first possess'd it, History does not inform us.

Wherefore having by this small Digression (which I could not well avoid in this place) given the Reader the Story of the Barons of *Audley*'s first appearance in *England*, and Settlement there; I shall, for a while, suspend any further mention of them and their Posterity, and return back to the House of *Stanley*, whose Antiquity and Situation are in part before describ'd.

The first Lord of *Stoneley* I met with in History or Record, is stiled *Henry Stanley* de *Stoneley*, who liv'd as near as I can compute about Forty or Fifty Years before the Conquest, and some Time after; and having Issue an only Daughter and Child nam'd *Mabilla* or *Mabel*, he gave her in Marriage to *Adam* the Son of *Lidulph* de *Audley* the elder Son of the aforesaid *Adam*, by whom she had Issue a Son nam'd *Henry* after her Father, on whose decease *Adam* her Husband was in her right Lord of *Stoneley* and *Balterley* as hereafter. (And the said *Henry* the Son was the Person mention'd by Mr. *Camden* to have had such large Possessions confir-

* Bp. *Rutter*'s M. S. 1066. † *Cam. Brit.*

1066

med to him by King *Henry* the III.)

And being so Possess'd of those Manors, he sometime after Exchang'd the Manor of *Stoneley* and part of *Butterley* with his Cousin *William*, the Son of his Uncle *Adam* of *Thalk on the Hill*, as by the following Deed upon Record. *Viz.*

I *Adam* the Son of *Eldulph de Auditbley*, Give and Grant unto *William de Auditbley* the Son of *Adam* my Uncle, the Town or Manor of *Stoneley* and half the Town or Manor of *Butterley*, in Exchange for the Town or Manor of *Thall on the Hill*, &c. *Testibus, Henrico Pevers, Roberto* de *Auditbley, Adam* de *Cupell*, and *William* de *Wolve*, &c.

Upon which Deed in the Hands of Sr. *Rowland Stanley* of *Hooton* Barronet living in the Year 1610. is reserv'd the Yearly Rent of Twelve-pence, payable for Ever, from the Town or Manor of *Thalk*, to the aforesaid *William* and his Heirs.

And here * Mr. *Speed*, in his History of *Staffordshire*, very aptly Confirms the above Account given by Bishop *Rutter*, of the Family of *Stoneley*, by his Discovery of another Branch of the said House being Seated at *Stafford*, which he calls *Thomas Stanley* Esqr. and Remarks, that he was Younger Brother, or Uncle to the aforesaid *Henry* of *Stoneley*, and that his Ancestors founded the Abbey of *Swdewell* in the County of *Bucks*; and Endow'd it with 38 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, which was esteem'd a large Income in those Times, before the Reduction of the *Roman* Standart, when every Penny was of equal Value with Seven-pence now.

Which further shews the Antiquity, as well as Figure, this Ancient and Worthy Family made in the World at that Time.

And further Observes that the said *Thomas Stanley* of *Stafford* Esqr. had one only Daughter nam'd *Joan* or *Joanna*, and that he gave her in Marriage to the aforesaid *William* de *Auditbley*, the Son of *Adam* as aforesaid, and with Her as a Marriage Portion gave him the Manor of *Thalk*, which being Exchang'd as by the above Deed; He in Honour of his Lady, and the Antiquity of her Family, made choice of *Stoneley* for his Seat, and call'd himself *Stanley*; and from him are descended all the *Stanleys* we shall hereafter Treat of in their Order: But shall respite them a while, and proceed by a short Digression to give the Reader an Account of the Issue and Posterity of Mrs. *Mabilla Stanley* by *Adam* de *Auditbley* aforesaid.

The first of which was a Son nam'd *Henry*, who was the Founder of *Hilton Abbey*, on which he settl'd large Revenues. † He Married to his Wife *Bertred* the Daughter of *Ralph Monwaring* of *Peever* in the County of *Chester*, and by her had Issue two Sons, *viz. James* and *Adam*; also two Daughters. *Adam* the second Son died young, and *James* the elder Son was the first I have met with in History, stiled Lord *Audley* of *Heatley-castle*.

This Lord *Audley* is recorded to

* *Speed's* Hist.

† *Cam.* Brit.

Dens

have been a very Brave and Gallant Man, and an Eminent and experienced Soldier, being one of the chief Commanders at the famous Battle of *Poictiers* in *France*, under *Edward* the Black Prince, Son to King *Edward* the III where he gain'd immortal Honour, as well by his Bounty as his Valour; for the Prince being a witneſs of his undaunted Courage, ſuperiour Conduct and high Merit in the glorious and ever memorable Victory obtain'd that Day, *September* the 19th. 1357, gave him in Reward of his eminent and diſtinguiſh'd Service, 500 *l. per Annum* in *England*, which he immediately beſtowed upon his four Eſquires or Captains who ſerv'd under him, (whereof Sr. *John Stanley* hereafter to be ſpoken of, is ſaid to be one) of which the Prince being informa'd, was greatly ſurprized, and asked him if he did not accept his Favour, to whom he reply'd *he did*; *but that thoſe he had given it to, deſerv'd it as well as he, and wanted it more*; with which Anſwer the Prince was ſo well pleas'd, that he gave him 500 *l. per Annum* more. * A Noble Example of Munificence in the Prince, and Merit and Generoſity in the Subject, and worthy the imitation of all Brave and Generous Spirits.

Shortly after this remarkable Battle, (in which more of the Enemy were ſlain and taken Priſoners, than the Prince's Army were in number) a Truce enſu'd betwixt *England* and *France*, and ſoon after a Peace was concluded, upon which this brave Lord (now Lord *Audley*, being the ſecond of his Name and fifth of his Family) was appointed Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*; and, as I take it, Commander in chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in that Kingdom as his Grandfather had been; for on his Survey and Viſitation of the Country, he was unhappily kill'd by a fall from his Horſe at *Thomond* in the Year 1372; which put an end not only to the life of this brave and valuable Perſon, but to the Male Iſſue of his Family, with whom I ſhall, with an Obſervation or two, forbear all further Hiſtory of 'em, and proceed as above with the Iſſue and Poſterity of *William* of *Thalk* now Lord of *Stoneley*, which we ſhall from hence forward call *Stanley*.

Firſt. Upon the Death of this honourable Peer, his honour and Eſtate deſcended to his two Siſters above mention'd; ſome ſay his two Daughters.

Secondly. That his eldeſt Siſter or Daughter named *Margaret*, married to *Thomas Touchet* of *Nether-Whitley*, in the County of *Cheſter*; and in her Right became Lord *Audley* of *Healy Caſtle*; who, by the Favour of the Crown, was dignified with the Honour and Title of Earl of *Caſtlehaven* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, whoſe Poſterity afterwards married the eldeſt Female Iſſue of the firſt Daughter of *Ferdinand* Earl of *Derby*, and thereby became entitl'd to, and poſſeſs'd of the Barony and Eſtate of † Lord *Strange* of *Knocking*.

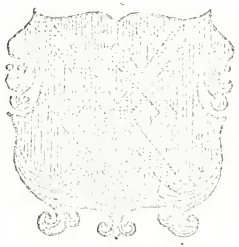
What Arms or Bearing were uſed by the Houſe of *Stanley* to this time I

* Hiſt. of the Wars in France.

† Journal of the Houſe of Lords in England.

cannot

cannot set forth, but suppose, from their Inter-marriages with the House of *Audley*, they might give the same Arms.



I could bring down the Issue and Descendants of this Noble Family to our own Time, but as it is foreign to my purpose, would only swell the Work, and be of little use to the Reader, I have chosen to omit all further Notice of them, judging what has been said sufficient to shew the farther Alliance of the two Noble Families, and proceed as promised above, to the new Family of *Stanley*, seated at *Stoneley*.

William de *Audley*, now *Stanley*, seated at *Stoneley* by the exchange above mention'd, both of Name and Estate, had, no doubt, other Seats and Lands to which his Posterity might remove, as they increas'd in number by Marriage or on other Occasions, which I find to be the Case, and has render'd their Lineal and Collateral succession more obscure and difficult to pursue in a regular and steady course, from the goings out of so many several Branches from this growing Family, as I have met with in the long Space of Time from the Conquest to this present Year, 1741.

However, I have, as I think, deduced and connected together as well the Collateral as the direct Line of this spreading House, from the aforesaid *William* Lord of *Stanley* to Sir *Rowland Stanley* of *Hooton* in *Wirral* in the County of *Chester* now living; wherein I have used my best Endeavours to be as correct as possible, and flatter myself the Reader will be so candid to excuse and amend any Errors, Mistakes, or Omissions he may observe in the perusal of this Work.

William de *Stanley*, the first Lord of *Stoneley* in the County of *Stafford*, in Virtue of the aforesaid Exchange, who is * Recorded (for History is silent therein) to have had a Son named *William*, by *Joanna Stanley* of *Stafford*, who succeeded his Father *William* in the Seat and Manor of *Stanley*, and part of *Balterley*, with their Appurtenances.

William Stanley the second, and Son of the above *William*, is also recorded to have been Lord of *Stanley*, and to have had Issue a Son named *William*; but by whom, History and Record are both silent, being very obscure and defective in those early Times.

William the third, and Son of the above *William*, is stiled † Milite or

* Heralds Office, *Chester*. † Do. Office.

Knight,

Knight, and is recorded to have had Iſſue two Sons, *viz.* *John* and *Adam*, but by whom Hiſtory as well as Record are ſtill ſilent; neither do I find that *John* the elder Son ever poſſeſs'd the Eſtate of *Stanley*, but died without Iſſue, and that *Adam* the younger Son ſucceeded his Father Sir *William* in Honour and Eſtate, is fully manifeſted hereafter.

* *Adam* the Son of Sir *William*, and fourth Lord of *Stanley*, is ſtiled Sir *Adam* de *Stanley*, Filius *William* de *Stanley* Militis, et Pater *William* de *Stanley*, and is recorded to have had a Son nam'd *William*, but by whom, Hiſtory and Record are ſtill ſilent on that Head.

† *William* the Son of *Adam*, and fifth Lord of *Stanley*, is ſtil'd *William* de *Stanley* in the County of *Staffford*, *Dom.* de *Stanley* et *Dom.* de *Stourton* in the County of *Cheſhire*, et *Foreſture Foreſta*, or chief Ranger of the Foreſt of *Wirral*, by the Grant of the Tenth of King *Edward* the II. 1316. who alſo gave him three Bucks Heads for his Arms or Bearing.

He married *Joanna* or *Jane*, the eldeſt Daughter and one of the Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Banvill* by *Agnes* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Alexander Sylveſter*

Lord of *Stourton* (from whom Mr. *Camden* ſays the *Stanleys* derive themſelves, *viz. page* 560, That *Hooton* is a Manor which in King *Richard* the Second's Time fell to the *Stanleys*, who derive them from *Allen Sylveſter*) but this is a groſs Miſtake, as well from the Account above given, as his own former Writing, wherein he fixes the Original of the *Stanleys* at *Stanley* in the County of *Staffford*.

Sir *Alexander Sylveſter* was the Son of * *Randolph Sylveſter*, and *Randolph* was the Son of ‡ *Allen Sylveſter* Steward to *Randolph* the third Earl of *Cheſter*, who gave him for his Seat the Manor of *Stourton*, with the Baliwick of *Wirral*, and the Government of the Forreſt there, and inveſted him therein by the delivery of a Hunting Horn, with certain Fees and Perquiſites thereto annex'd, (*to wit*,) among

* Heralds Office, *Cheſter*. ‡ Do. Office. * Do. Office.

others,

others, That he ſhould blow (or cauſe to be blown) that Horn at *Glover-ſtone* near *Cheſter*, on every *Cheſter*-Fair Day, in token that the Tolls or Duties payable for all Goods bought or ſold in that place during the time of the Fair, belong'd to him, as a place of Priviledge to him and all his Tenants there, exempt from the juriſdiction of the City; which Horn is now preſerv'd at *Hooton* by the Family of *Stanley*, the Deſcendants of the ſaid *Jane Bamvill* and Sir *William Stanley*, who by the ſaid *Jane* had Iſſue two Sons, *viz.* *John* and *Adam*, and one Daughter named *Sarah* de *Stanley*, who married *Roger* the Son of Sir *Roger* de *Hausket*, and *Adam* the younger Brother appears to have died young and without Iſſue; for I meet with no farther Notice of him; but *John* the elder ſucceeded his Father Sir *Wm.*

John, the Son of the aforeſaid Sir *William*, was the ſixth Lord of *Stanley*, and the ſecond of *Stourton*, and is ſtil'd Lord of *Stanley* and of *Stourton*, and married to his Wife *Mabill* Daughter of Sir *James Hausket* of *Stourton parva*, and by her had Iſſue one Son named *William*.

Sir *William* the Son of *John*, and ſeventh Heir Male of this ſpreading Houſe, is ſtil'd *William* de *Stanley ſenior*, Lord of *Stanley* and *Stourton*; and the Twenty-ſixth of K. *Edward* the III. 1375 he married *Mary* the Daughter of *Hugh Maſſey* of *Timperley* in the County of *Cheſter*, and Siſter to Sir *Hamon Maſſey* of *Dunham Maſſey*, by whom he had Iſſue two Sons, *viz.* *William* and *John*.

Of *John* the ſecond Son, afterwards Sir *John Stanley*, we have herein much to obſerve, but ſhall reſpite that for the preſent, and proceed with the direct Line, and then return to every Collateral Branch.

Sir *William*, the elder Brother of *John* by *Mary Maſſey*, was the eighth Heir of this Houſe, and ſucceeded his Father Sir *William* in Honour and Eſtate; and, the tenth of *Richard* the II. he married *Margery* the only Daughter of *William* de *Hooton* of *Hooton* in the Hundred of *Wirral* and County of *Cheſter*; and by her had Iſſue a Son named *William*, who is ſtiled Lord of *Stanley*, *Stourton*, and *Hooton*,

and

and Ranger in chief of the Forrest of *Wirral* in the County of *Chester*.

Sir *William* the Son of the aforesaid Sir *William*, was the ninth Heir Male of this honourable House, and succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate; and the fourth of *Henry* the VI. he married *Margery* the Daughter of Sir *John Ardern* of *Hurdin*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *to wit*, *William* and *John*.

John the younger Son married to the Heiress of *Griffithen* in the County of *Cumberland*, from whom are descended the *Stanleys* of *Dalegarth* and *Arnaby* in that County, whom we shall herein farther describe in due place.

Sir *William* the Father of the said *William* and *John*, by Mrs. *Ardern*, was the first that remov'd from the old Seat of *Stanley* in the County of *Stafford*, to *Hooton* in the Hundred of *Wirral* and County of *Chester*, who, for the Enlargement and conveniency of his House, and better accomodation of his Family, obtain'd Licence from King *Henry* the VI. to build a Turret or Tower at his Seat of *Hooton*, with embattl'd Walls.

Viz. Huic Gulielmo de Stanley Militi, Rex Henricus sextus, dedit Licentiam construendi & edificandi Turrim, apud Manerium suum de Hooton in Wirral, per Literas suas Patentes. Datus Anno Regni sui secundo.

Which House and Tower are now standing, to which Sir *William* the elder Brother of *John* succeeded, and was the tenth Heir Male of his Family; and the seventeenth of *Henry* the VI. he married to *Alice* the Daughter of *Richard Houghton* (as I conceive of *Lancashire*) and by her had Issue a Son named *William*.

Sir *William* the Son of the above *William* by Mrs. *Houghton*, succeeded his Father Sir *William*, and was the eleventh Male Heir in a direct line: He married to one of the Daughters of *John Savage* of *Clifton* Esqr. and

by her had Issue two Sons, *John* and *William*. I cannot discover that *John* the elder was ever married, but rather that he died young and without Issue: But,

Sir *William* the second Son of the above Sir *William* by Mrs. *Savage*, succeeded his Father as twelfth Heir Male of his Family. He was stiled *senior*, and Married to his first Wife *Margaret* the Daughter of *John Bromley* Esq. by whom he had a Daughter, who married to *Gerrard* of *Brinn* in the County of *Lancaster*, and *Margaret* his Wife dying, he married to his second Wife *Agnes* the Daughter of *Robert Grosvenor* of *Hulme* Esqr. by whom he had a Son named *William*.

Sir *William* his Son by Mrs. *Grosvenor* succeeded his Father as thirteenth Heir Male of his Family. He married to *Ann* the Daughter of Sir *James Harrington* of the County of *Lancaster*, Knight; and by her had Issue *Catherine*, *William*, *Peter*, *John*, and *Agnes*.

Peter the second Son married to *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *James Seaesbrick* of *Moor-Hall* in *Bickerstaff*, by *Margaret* his Wife, the only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Atherton* of *Bickerstaff*, which shall be further spoken of hereafter.

How

How *Catherine*, *John* and *Agnes* were diſpos'd of, Hiſtory does not inform us, farther than that Sir *William* the Son of the above Sir *William* by *Ann Harrington*, ſucceeded his Father, and was the fourteenth Heir Male of his Family, and is ſtiled Sir *William Stanley* de *Hooton*. He married to *Grace* the fourth Daughter of Sir *William Griffith*, Chamberlain of *North Wales*,

and by her had Iſſue two Sons, *William* and *Rowland*. *William* died in his Father's Life time without Iſſue, and in his Government of the *Iſle of Man*, 1545; and Sir *Rowland* his Brother ſucceeded his Father Sir *William* in Honour and Eſtate, being the fifteenth Heir Male of this Noble Houſe, by the ſtile of Sir *Rowland Stanley* of *Hooton*. He married to his firſt Wife *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh Alderſey* of *Cheſter* Eſqr. and by her had Iſſue a Son named *William*; but ſhe dying in 1607, he married to his ſecond Wife *Urſula* the ſecond Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *Thomas Smith* of the City of *Cheſter*,

Eſqr. but by her had no Iſſue; this Sir *Rowland* was created Baronet in the Year 1661.

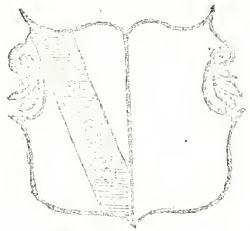
And, Sir *William* the Son of Sir *Rowland* by Mrs. *Alderſey*, was the ſixteenth Heir Male in Succeſſion, and married to his Wife one of the Daughters of *John Egerton* of *Egerton* Eſqr.

and by her had Iſſue a Son named *William*.

Sir *William* the Son of the above Sir *William* by Mrs. *Egerton*, was the

ſeventeenth

seventeenth Heir Male that succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate, and married to his first Wife *Alice* the Daughter of *Richard Hugh* (or *Hughes*)



Esqr. and Sister and Heir to *Henry Hughes*, and by her had Issue a Son nam'd *Rowland*, with several other Children; but how they were dispos'd of I cannot discover, further than that Sir *Rowland* the Son of the aforesaid Sir *William* by Mrs. *Hughes* was the eighteenth Heir Male that succeeded his Father, by the title of Sir *Rowland Stanley* of *Hooton*. He married to his Wife *Anne* the Daughter of *Clement Paston* of *Barningham* in the

County of *Norfolk* Esqr. by whom he had Issue *Mary*, who married to *Charles Harrington* of *Huyton-Hey* in the County of *Lancaster* Esqr.: Also *Anne*, *Charlotte*, *William*, *Rowland*, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth*, *Winifrid*, *Catherine* and *Agnes*. *Catherine* married to *Robert Blundell* of * *Ince-Blundell* in the County of *Lancaster* Esqr. How the rest were disposed of, I am not further informed, but that *William* his first Son succeeded him by the title of Sir *William Stanley* of *Hooton*, Son of Sir *Rowland Stanley*, and the nineteenth Heir Male of his Family: He married to *Catherine* the Daughter of *Rowland Eyres* of *Hassop*, or *Arsop* in the Coun-

ty of *Derby* Esqr. by whom he had Issue *Rowland*, now living, *William*, and *Elizabeth* who died young, *John*, *Henry*, *Ann*, *Thomas* (who takes the name of *Massey*) *Charles*, and *James*.

Sir *Rowland*, the eldest Son of Sir *William* by Mrs. *Eyres*, and twentith Heir Male of this *Ancient* and *Honourable* House, is now possessed of the Honour and Estate of his Family,

(which

(which God grant he may long enjoy, and bee ma an Honour to his King and Country) but being yet Unmarried, we muſt cloſe all further Hiſtory of him, and obſerve,

That, having as we conceive, brought down the Genealogical Deſcent and Succeſſion of this Ancient and moſt Worthy Houſe, in the direct Line (with ſome mention of the collateral Branches) from *Henry Stanley* of *Stanley*, who liv'd at the coming in of *William* Duke of *Normandy* to this Kingdom, in the Year 1066, being above ſix hundred Years; and have, as we think, been very correct therein; are of Opinion this honourable Houſe may juſtly challenge the firſt Rank for Antiquity and Lineal Deſcent from Father to Son, with moſt Houſes in *England*.

Give us leave now to return to *John Stanley* Eſqr. afterwards Sir *John Stanley*, who married *Iſabel* the only Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *Thomas Latham* of *Latham* in the County of

Lancaſter; and from him bring down the Iſſue and Deſcendants of that collateral Branch, as promis'd, to the Death of *James* late Earl of *Derby*, which happen'd on the firſt Day of *February*, 1735; wherein I flatter my ſelf, the Reader will meet with as great variety of Hiſtory, and as many Eminent, Valiant, and Heroic Actions and Performances as moſt, if not any Family in *England* can boaſt of; ſo that we may juſtly obſerve, that, for Antiquity, Loyalty and Bravery, few or none may compare therewith.

John Stanley Eſqr. now to be treated of, was the ſecond Son of Sir *William Stanley* and *Mary Maſſey* of *Timperley*, as in the Pedigree before noted. He was born about the twenty-ſeventh or twenty-eight Year of *Edward* the III.; and had for his Patrimony, the old Seat of *Newton*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield* in the County of *Cheſter*.

This brave and valiant Gentleman was one of the Captains under the command of his Relation *James* Lord *Audley*, at the famous Battle of *Poictiers* in *France*, which was fought on the nineteenth Day of *September*, 1357, by *Edward* the black Prince, Son to King *Edward* the III; wherein *John* King of *France* was taken Priſoner, and brought Captive to *England*.

Soon after this memorable Victory a Truce betwixt *England* and *France* was agreed upon for two Years, during which interval of publick Action, Mr. *Stanley*, being of a Martial Genious, and intent to improve himſelf in the Art of War, viſited moſt of the Courts in *Europe*, even as far as *Conſtantinople*; wherein he made ſuch advances in the School of *Mars*, that his ſuperior Skill

in Arms was generally applauded in every Country he pass'd thro'; insomuch that the fame thereof gave him the Character of the most noted Champion in single Combat of that Age; so that on his return back through *France*, the reputation of his Bravery did so raise the Pride and Envy of a haughty *French* Combatant, that he follow'd Mr. *Stanley* to *England*, and there challeng'd the whole Nation to produce a Person to engage him in Arms.

Which being made known to Mr. *Stanley*, he accepted the Challenge; and the Time and Place of Action (by the King's direction) was to be at *Winchester*, under the Walls of which City he fought and kill'd him, in the presence of his Majesty, and a numerous crowd of Spectators.

This Publick and Gallant Action gave King *Edward* Notice of him, and, as a reward of his Bravery, honour'd him with Knighthood; both which raised his Reputation with all the Sons of *Mars*, and no doubt gained him the secret good wishes of all the Fair-Sex present; amongst whom was the Heiress of *Lathom*, beautiful, young, and rich; which render'd her the envy of her own Sex, and the desire and delight of all the Admirers of Beauty and Virtue.

Sir *John* (for we must now honour him with that Title) declar'd himself her Champion and humble Servant, and after some time of Address, gained an entire Conquest of her, and all her favours, by an honourable Marriage, tho' with the unwilling Consent of her Father; the Reason whereof we shall set forth at large hereafter. In the interim let us leave Sir *John* for a while in pursuit of his Honours and Amours, and inform the Reader of his Success therein.

With regard to his Honour, some time after his Encounter with, and Victory over the huffing *French* Champion, King *Edward* the third dy'd, and King *Richard* the second was advanced to the Throne; who, in the first Year of his Reign, honour'd Sir *John Stanley* with a Commission to *Ireland*, to assist in the total Reduction of that Kingdom.

Wherein, by his Prudence and good Conduct he had such Success, that on King *Richard*'s coming there in Person, in the Year 1379, he brought the great *O'Neal* King of *Ulster*, *Rotherick O'Conhur*, King of *Connaught*; *O'Caral*, King of *Uriel*; *O'Rorick*, King of *Meath*; *Arthur M'Mur*, K. of *Leinster*; and *O'Brian*, K. of *Thomond*, to come to King *Richard*, and make their Submission, and do homage to him as their Sovereign Prince. And thus * *Ireland* was entirely subdued to the Crown of *England*; though many Rebellions have been severely felt there since that Time.

Who, in Consideration and Reward of the great and eminent Services perform'd by Sir *John* for his Majesty's

* Hist. of the Wars in *Ireland*.

Honour

Honour and Interest, granted to him by Patent, for Life, the Manor and Lands of *Mack-Castle*, in that Kingdom; and, for the Peace, good Government, and better Security thereof, continued him there to the thirteenth Year of his Reign, 1389.; at which Time his Majesty return'd to *Ireland*, and staid there all the Winter, which gave his Cousin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* and *Hereford* (who had been banished by him for six Years) an opportunity of returning to *England* without his Licence, or the full time of his Exile expir'd.

This return of the Duke of *Lancaster*, who was an Enterprizing Prince, of high Spirit, as well as Blood; and of great Power; insomuch that it is said of him, When he ascended the Throne of *England*, he was the richest Subject in *Europe*; and that the Crown was more beholding to him, than he to the Crown: All which, of Consequence must give great Anxiety and Uneasiness to the Reigning King, and tranquility of the Kingdom; even foreboding no less than a total subversion, from so powerful a Rival; as it after fell out. The great Wealth of the Duke here spoken of, appears visibly in our Days, by the extensive Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which he took care to seperate, and for ever distinguish from the Crown Lands, by erecting *Lancashire* into a County Palatine, by the Name of the Dutchy and County Palatine of *Lancaster* (*sicut Cestria*) annexing to it a Court, with a Chancellor, Attorney-General, and Council, &c. for the Care and Preservation of all it's Rights and Privileges, with proper subordinate Officers for that purpose.

Wherefore the King being inform'd of this disagreeable News, and the danger of his Majesty's Person, resolv'd to hasten to *England*, and made preparation for that purpose, by appointing his trusty and faithful Subject and Servant, Sir *John Stanley*, Lord Justice of *Ireland* for six Years; with a grant to him by Patent for Life (for the support of his Honour and Dignity) of one Hundred Marks a Year; payable out of his Majesty's Exchequer there.

And in the nineteenth Year of this King's Reign, 1395, he made Sir *John Stanley* Constable of the Castle of *Roxborrow* in *Scotland*; a Post of great Hazard as well as Trust; being surrounded with Enemies on every side, which Sir *John* bravely repell'd, with Honour to his Prince, and Reputation to himself.

But the King his Master's Affairs being in a declining and doubtful state, and *Henry* of *Lancaster* having raised great Forces against him, and being joined by many of the Nobility, made great Progress every where, without resistance; which at last prevail'd upon King *Richard* to return to *England*, and he landed at *Barkhowly* in *Wales*; where being inform'd that all the Castles, from the Borders of *Scotland*, to *Bristol*, were deliver'd to the Duke of *Lancaster*, and that the Army provided for his Assistance by the Earl of *Salisbury* (who he had sent before him for that purpose) had, by his long delay in coming over to them, mostly disbanded themselves; he was so much

Sir *George*,

discourag'd, that he fell into deep diſpair, and the next Night ſecretly, with a few Friends, left what Army remain'd, and retir'd to *Conway Caſtle* in *Wales*; where, with his Friends, conſidering the deſperate State he was reduc'd to, and how, in ſome meaſure to ſupport him ſelf, and retrieve his Misfortunes; among other Expedients he recall'd Sir *John Stanley* from *Scotland*, to return to his Government of *Ireland*, to ſecure that Kingdom in his Majeſty's Intereſt; who, being inform'd that the King was then in *Conway-Caſtle*, took that in his way, to receive his Majeſty's Commands, whom he found in a miſerable and diſpairing condition; forſaken by his Friends and Soldiery, and the Duke of *Lancaſter* near him with a powerful Army; all predicting no leſs than a ſudden Revolution; which Sir *John Stanley* wiſely foreſeeing, paid a private Viſit to the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and reconcil'd himſelf to him; and then, agreeable to his Duty to the preſent King, proceeded to *Ireland*, to preſerve the Peace of that Kingdom for his Majeſty's ſervice.

The next ſtep made by the King, was calling a * Parliament to meet at *Weſtminſter*, on the ſeventeenth Day of *September*, from whom he hoped for Aſſiſtance and Relief in his preſent diſtreſs'd Circumſtances.

Repreſenting to them by Sir *John Buſhie*, that the Occaſion of their meeting was, to lay before them the many Grievances and ſevere Uſage he had met with from the Lords; and alſo their harſh and unkind Treatment of the Queen Conſort; and that he had call'd them together for redreſs thereof, and the reformation of many Tranſgreſſions againſt the Peace of the Land, that the Offenders therein might be puniſh'd according to their Deſerts.

But this Declaration was ſo far from anſwering the Kings expectation, that the Duke of *Lancaſter* and his Friends found means to ſeize his Perſon, convey'd him to † *Weſtminſter*, and the next day to the Tower of *London*.

Soon after this a Parliament was call'd by the Duke of *Lancaſter*, but in King *Richard*'s Name; in which many Articles of Miſgovernment were laid to his Charge, and thirty three Articles drawn up and exhibited againſt him, upon reading whereof, he was by the Parliament depos'd.

But was adviſed by thoſe about him, rather to reſign the Government in a voluntary manner, than be forced to it by Compulſion; wherewith he thought fit to comply on the twentuth Day of *September*, 1399; where it may be truly obſerv'd, that this King loſt his Crown more by his own Treaſon or Indolence, than by the Treaſon of any of his Subjects.

After this Reſignation, and Sentence of Depoſition, being openly read in Parliament, *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* was elected King; and on the thirteenth Day of *October* following, was Crown'd King at *Weſtminſter*, by the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, by the Name, Stile and Title of King *Henry* the IV.

Upon this King's Acceſſion to the Throne, Sir *John Stanley* being ſtill

* *Cam* Pr'ſtt. *page* 1488 1499 and 150.

† The Hiſt. of King *Richard*'s Reign.

Lord Justice of *Ireland*, and holding the Government thereof in favour of the depos'd King *Richard*, King *Henry* well knowing his very great Power and Interest in that Kingdom, and his superior Skill and Experience, as well in the Senate as in the Field; thought it for his Interest and Safety, to receive him into his favour, and encourage him in his Service; and, as a signal token thereof, granted to him and his Heirs for ever, by his Letters Patent, dated at *Westminster* the first of *January* 1359, the Manner of *Evelsira* in *Wirrall*, and County of *Chester*, together with *Saughall*, *Saughall-massey*, *Moreton*, *Fourd*, and *Nesson*; also several Messuages, Lands, Rents, and Services in *Nesson*, *Rudy*, *Leadsdale*, *Mollington*, *Torret*, *Chester*, *Claverton*, *Nether-Bebington*, and *Lea*, near *Bartington*; with the Advowson of the Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity*, in the City of *Chester*; which Advowson is still with his Successor the present Noble Earl of *Derby*: But all the Lands were sequester'd and held (save *Upton*) in the time of the Unhappy Usurpation.

And in the Year 1400, the King for his most eminent Services in the preservation of the Peace of that Kingdom, continued him there, and by Commission appointed him Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for six Years.

But the King's Enemies began now to shew themselves openly, and having form'd several Plots, not only to disturb his peaceable Possession of the Throne, but even to cut him off: Particularly one contriv'd by the Abbot of *Westminster*, who was a kind of Book-Statesman (better read in the Politicks of *Aristotle* than those of *Solomon*) and remembring some Words spoken by King *Henry* when he was but Earl of *Derby*; (*to wit*,) *That Princes had too little, and the Religious too much*; and fearing now he was King he might reduce his Words into Actions, thought it better to use *Preventing-Physick*, than stand the hazard of an *After-Cure*.

Wherefore, the better to perpetrate and effect his studied Treason and Rebellion, he invited to his House the most factious and powerful of his Party, *to wit*, * *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*; *Thomas Holland*, Duke of *Surrey*; *John Montague*, Earl of *Salisbury*; *Hugh Spencer*, Earl of *Gloucester*; *John*, Bishop of *Carlisle*; Sir *Thomas Blunt*, and *Maudlin*, one of King *Richard*'s Chapel; who, after some Conference, resolved to take away the King's life. But this pious Plot was happily discover'd in the nick of Time, and the Conspirators most of them slain or executed, when taken. And here it may not be improper to remark with a learned Author, *That he never knew a Plot in his Life, but either a Priest or a Woman, or both, had a Hand in it.*

And now the hot *English* Blood was no sooner cool'd by the above Executions, but the *Welsh* boiled up to a high ferment, by the Instigation of one *Owen Glendour* an Hypocrite of *Wales*, brought up at the Inns of

* H.B. of *Henry* IV.

Court in *London*; a Man of a fiery and aſpiring Temper, endeavour'd to draw his Countrymen the *Old Britons* into a general Rebellion againſt King *Henry*; and to encourage them therein, inſinuated, That this was the Critical Time to effect his and their Liberty, from the *Engliſh* Yoke: For that a new Conſpiracy was form'd againſt K. *Henry* by the *Piercys* Earls of *Northumberland* and *Worceſter*, with *Henry Hotſpur* and other Perſons of great Power, by whoſe aſſiſtance they could hardly fail of becoming a *Free People* once more, under their own Princes; by which they were ſo affected, that a triple League Offenſive and Defenſive, was enter'd into by *Glendour*, the *Piercys*, and the Earl of *March*, under their Hands and Seals; whereby it was agreed, that all *England* and *Wales* ſhould be divided into three Parts; the firſt from *Severn* and *Trent* South and Eaſtward, to be the Portion alletted to the Earl of *March*: Secondly, all *Wales* and the Lands beyond *Severn*, Weſtward, to be the Lot of *Owen Glendour*: And thirdly, all the remainder of the Land from *Trent* Northward, to belong to, or be the Lot of the Lord *Piercy*.

Upon this concluſion, the *Piercys* being join'd by a large body of *Scotch*, and drawing to their Party the Earls of *Stafford* and *Scroop*, the Arch-Biſhop of *York*, with many others of great Power, propos'd to join the *Welſh* Captain *Owen Glendour*, and his *Welſh* Forces.

This formidable Conſpiracy and powerful Preparation, might well give the King great Uneaſineſs, and engage him to procure all poſſible Aſſiſtance from his Friends and Allies, amongſt whom he call'd Sir *John Stanley* from the Government of *Ireland*, who on his leaving that Kingdom, appointed his elder Brother Sir *William Stanley*, then Lord of *Stanley*, *Stourton*, and *Hooton*, his Deputy; and on his Arrival at Court was immediately appointed Steward of the King's Houſe-hould, and by his Advice and aſſiſtance, the * King raiſed a formidable Army, which he headed himſelf, with his Son and Sir *John* under him, and with them marched againſt the Rebels; but took ſpecial Care they might by no means be join'd by the *Welſh*; and near *Shreweſbury* met and engag'd the Enemy: The Fight was very furious on both ſides; and tho' the *Scots* and the Earl of *Northumberland* behav'd with the greateſt Bravery, yet Victory reſted on the King's ſide; wherein Sir *John Stanley*, by his known Courage and prudent Conduct, contributed not a little.

The Earl of † *Northumberland* was ſlain in the Field, the Earl of *Worceſter* taken Priſoner and beheaded; and of the other Officers and Soldiers 6000 were ſlain in the Field of Battle: Upon this ſignal Victory, the King cauſed publick Thanks to be given to Almighty G O D.

And for the ſuppreſſion of *Owen Glendour* and his Party, the King ſent

* Hiſt. of *Henry* IV.

† By the Rebellion of this Earl the *Iſle of Man* was forfeited to King *Henry*, as hereafter.

his

his Son *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, into that Country with his whole Army; but before their arrival there, upon Notice of the King's Victory over *Northumberland*, *Owen Glendour* was abandon'd by all his Followers; and lurking in the Woods and Mountains, was there ſtarved, and famiſhed to Death.

Thus the King was, by the Wiſdom and good Conduct of himſelf and Officers, and the Valour and Bravery of his Troops, happily deliver'd from the Power and Malice of all his Rebellious Subjects in this Quarter.

But being inform'd that the City, Caſtle, and Precincts of *York* ſtill held out for the late King *Richard*, then a Priſoner in *Pontfret Caſtle*, he gave Commiſſion to Sir *John Stanley* and *Roger de Lacke*, to march with the Army thither, and reduce that Place to his Obedience, and ſeize it to his Uſe; which they accordingly affected.

And the *Iſle of Man* being by *Northumberland's* late Rebellion forfeited to the King, he call'd Sir *Wm. Stanley* from the Government of *Ireland*, and gave him Commiſſion, with a proper Force of Men and Ships to ſeize that Iſland to his Majeſty's uſe, which he compleated; and Sir *John Stanley's* preſence with the King being of the utmoſt Conſequence, his Majeſty appointed his younger Son *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who landed at *Carlingford* in that Kingdom the ſecond of *Auguſt*, 1405; and for his Aſſiſtance therein, appointed Sir *John Stanley* Attorney-General to that Prince.

And the Year following, 1406, Sir *John* obtained Licenſe from his Majeſty to fortify a ſpacious Houſe he was then building at *Liverpool* with Embattl'd Walls; which, when finiſhed, he call'd the *Tower*, being ever ſince well known by that Name, and is now ſtanding in good Order.

And the *Iſle of Man* being as before ſeiz'd into the King's Hands by Sir *William Stanley*, Sir *John* in the ſame Year obtain'd a Grant thereof by Patent for Life; but in the Month of *October* following that Year, the King and Sir *John* came to a new Agreement; whereby Sir *John* was to ſurrender to his Majeſty the ſaid Grant of the *Iſle of Man* for Life, and alſo his two Patents for Life of the Manor of *Black-caſtle* in *Ireland*, and the Annual Annuity of One hundred Marks payable to him out of his Majeſty's Exchequer in *Ireland*.

And on the ſixth of *April*, 1407, Sir *John* deliver'd up the ſaid Patents to be canceli'd in the Chancery of *England*, in conſideration whereof the King re-granted the *Iſle of Man* to Sir *John Stanley* and his Heirs for ever, with all the Royalties and Franchiſes thereto belonging, and the Patronage of the Biſhoprick there; with the ſtile and title of *King of Man*, in as full and ample manner as it had been granted to any former Lord thereof.

To be held of the Crown of *England* (*per homagium ligium*) and paying to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors a Caſt of Falcons at their Co-

ronation;

After such Homage made, and carrying the *Lancaster* Sword on the left side of the King at every Coronation, in full of all *Duties*, *Demands*, and *Services* whatsoever: And

In the tenth Year of this King's Reign, he appointed Sr. *John Stanley* Constable of *Windsor Castle*, and Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*, and continu'd him in his Royal Esteem and Favour during the Remainder of his Life, which Expir'd in the Year of our Lord, 1413, and the thirteenth Year of his Reign.

And was Succeeded in the Throne, by his most Martial and Heroic Son Prince *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, by the Stile and Title of King *Henry* the V. With whom Sr. *John Stanley*, was in such high Esteem, that in the first Year of his Reign, he appointed him Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for six Years, as his Father had done, and the seventh of *October*, that Year he Landed near *Dublin*; and on the sixth of *January* following died at *Ardee*, to the great Grief of his Family, and the Loss of the Nation, in so Eminent and Useful a Subject.

By this Gentleman's Death, the King and Country were depriv'd of one of the most Valuable Members of Society, and Publick Spirit: Who through four Kings Reigns, had made as great a Figure, and Acquir'd as much Honour, as any of his Contemporaries in the *British* Nation.

Agreeable to the Character given him, by the Learned Author of the Book of *Dignities*, (*to wit.*) That his Youth and Martial Spirit, gave him all those fine Qualities that Compose a compleat Gentleman, a Brave and Generous Heroe, an accomplish'd Courtier, and a just lover of his Country.

And that his Age ripen'd him into a profound Statesman, a Wise and Just Patriot, and an Honest Politician; and in fine, that he was

Vir Illustris in Concilio,
Strenuus in omni Probo,
Princeps Militæ in Anglia,
Et in omni Regno Orientalissimus.

His Arms or Bearing were those of his Family, three Stagg's Heads together with those of the *Latham* Family, into which he Married, *viz.*

He married *Isabel* the only Daughter of Sir *Thomas Latham* of *Latham*, in the County of *Lancaster*; and, as near as I can collect, about the time of his being appointed Lord Justice of *Ireland* by King *Richard* the second; and by her he had Issue two Sons, *John* and *Thomas*, and one Daughter named *Alice*: She married to her

first

firſt Husband Sir *Thomas Dutton* of *Dutton*, who died in the Year 1431; and to her ſecond Husband Sir *John Hutton*. *Thomas* the younger Son married to the Daughter and Heireſs of Sir *John Ardern* of *Elford* in the County of *Staffford*: And *John* the elder Son ſucceeded his Father, by the Title of *John Stanley* Eſqr. the Son of Sir *John*, who may be juſtly eſteem'd the common Father of the Earls of *Derby*; for from him they all ſprung, as at large hereafter.

In the interim, before we enter into farther Hiſtory of them, give me leave, by a ſhort digreſſion, to give the Reader the Antiquity and Genealogy of the Houſe of *Latham*; as it will not only afford us a clearer Hiſtory of the ſeveral Worthy Families the Houſe of *Stanley* intermarried with, but will clear up, and illuſtrate many Occurrences yet unknown to the World, and be of Uſe and Feature to the Reader.

The firſt of the Ancient Houſe of *Latham* I meet with in Record, (for Hiſtory is ſilent in that Point) is ſtiled Sir *Henry de Latham* of *Latham* in the County of *Lancaſter*.

This Gentleman lived at, or rather ſome time before the Conqueſt; but who he married I cannot diſcover; but Record is clear that at his Death he left a Son and Heir ſtiled Sir *Robert Latham* Knight, Son of *Henry*.

This Sir *Robert Latham* was a very eminent Perſon, and is recorded to be the Founder of *Burſough Abbey* near *Latham*; and alſo to have held of the Lord of *Widneſs* in the County of *Lancaſter*, under the fee of * *Halton* in the County of *Cheſter*, the Mannors of *Knowſley*, *Hanton*, *Roby*, and *Torbuck*, on payment of a certain Rent, and Knight's Service, of which more fully hereafter. At his Death he was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir, ſtil'd alſo Sir *Robert Latham*.

Of this ſecond Sir *Robert* I have little to remark, but that he ſucceeded his Father in Honour and Eſtate and that he died in the Year 1266, and left a Son and Heir ſtiled Sir *Robert Latham* Son of Sir *Robert*.

Sir *Robert Latham* the Son, and the third of that Name, ſucceeded his Father Sir *Robert*; but of him little is recorded more than that he died in the Year 1314, and left a Son and Heir named *Thomas*, but by whom, not ſaid.

This Sir *Thomas Latham* I find by Record, married the fifteenth of *Edward* the III. the youngeſt Daughter of Sir *Hamon Maſſey* of *Dunham-maſſey*, in the County of *Cheſter*, and by her had Iſſue in her full time of Child-bearing, one only Daughter, whom he named *Iſabel*; of whom, and her Poſterity, we have much to obſerve; but having deſcrib'd and brought down the Male Line of her Family of *Latham*, we ſhall next proceed to her and her Iſſue by Sir *John Stanley*.

Iſabel, now Lady *Stanley*, Widow; did, on the death of Sir *John* her Huſband, return with her Children from *Ireland* to *Liverpool*, and liv'd in the

* Records of *Halton* in Cheſhire.

House erected there by Sir *John*, call'd the *Tower*, the Scite whereof was given to him by her Father, and contains about 650 square Yards, or 35230 Feet; together with several other Burgage Houses and Lands in that Town, sometime after her Marriage; which at the time of it was not agreeable to her Father, who was in all respects Qualified to recommend her by a Fortune equal to any Addresses made her, of which she had many superior in Worldly Fortune to Sir *John*.

But Fortune herself largely shared her Favours to him, with a liberal Hand, in the gifts of Riches, Honour, and Dignities, which at this time had their proper influence with her Father Sir *Thomas*; who, by all the accounts I have seen of this Affair, intended a plentiful Provision for her, but not the gross of his large Possessions; as will more fully appear in the following Narrative.

Sir Thomas Latham liv'd in the Reign of King *Edward* the IV; and he and his Lady being highly advanced in Years, without any other Issue than the abovesaid *Lady Stanley*; and he being desirous of Male Issue (when he was a Child) but despairing thereof by his own Lady, had a Love-Intrigue with a young Gentlewoman of his Acquaintance, whom he kept concealed in a House of Retirement near him, until she bore him a Son, on the news whereof he was greatly rejoiced; but on due consideration, there still remained some Articles of Consequence to be adjusted, for the future Peace and Quiet of Sir *Thomas*'s Mind, and the full completion of all his Joys and Wishes, on this grand Occasion.

The first whereof was, how, and in what manner to publish the Birth of his young Son, and he not so much as suspected to be the real Father of him.

And next, how to amuse and secure his Lady from the Pangs of a jealous Mind, and induce her Motherly Care of the young Infant, in such manner, that he might be nursed and brought up in his own House, free from all suspicion or uneasiness betwixt them.

And lastly, that he might with the greater Freedom and pleasure oversee and extend his Paternal Beneficence to him, as acts of Charity, and thereby screen himself from the ill-natur'd reflections of an inquisitive and censorious World.

Wherefore the better to effect these nice and tender Points, he had recourse to a Pious Cheat, by imparting the whole Secret to an old trusty Servant he could confide in; and, consulting with him, on the most likely and proper means to compass his Wishes and Desires.

And, after several Schemes and Proposals on both sides, they at last hitt upon the following Expedient, which they judg'd the most probable to answer all Sir *Thomas*'s Expectations.

Wherein they had consider'd, that, as an Eagle frequently form'd her Nest in a large thick Wood, in the most

desolate

deſolate part of his ſpacious Park, where ſeldom any thing was ſeen but Gueſts qualified for ſuch a diſmal Habitation; and that if the Child was taken and laid there, as if brought by the Eagle, it might, on a pretended Accidental Diſcovery, compleat the whole Project.

Sir *Thomas* approving hereof, made uſe of this Event, and gave Directions to the Mother to have the Infant well fed, and richly dreſt, early the next Morning, at an hour the Servant was to call for it; which being done, and given to him with Inſtructions to lay it at the foot of the Tree the Eagle uſually frequented, and ſo ſecretly to cover himſelf from all Obſervation, that he might ſee and guard it from all outward Injury, by either Bird or Beaſt of Prey, which he perform'd with all imaginable privacy.

And here permit me, before I proceed further on this Head, to leave the Child at reſt in his new Apartment for a while, and give the Reader, by a ſhort digreſſion, the old Story of a Child ſaid to be found in an Eagle's Neſt at *Latham* as tranſmitted to us from Generation to Generation; which runs in the following Terms. *viz.*

That Sir *Thomas Latham* and his Lady taking their uſual walk in his Park, drew near to a deſert, and wild Scituation; where it was commonly reported an *Eagle* uſually built her Neſt; and, upon their near approach thereof, heard the Cries of a young Child, which they order'd the Servants attending to look for; who, on ſearch, reported it was in the *Eagles* Neſt, which they directed to be taken down, and to their great Surprize and Wonder, was, on Examination, found to be a Male Infant, dreſſed in rich Swaddling Cloths: And they having no Male Iſſue, look'd upon this Child as a Preſent ſent from Heaven, and that it could be no leſs than the Will of GOD that they ſhould take this deſolate Infant under their Care and Protection, which they accordingly did, and had it carefully Nurs'd, and Baptiz'd, by the Name of *Latham*; and as the Story goes on, He became Poſſeſſor of that large Eſtate, and at his Death left an only Daughter nam'd *Iſabel*, whom Sr. *John Stanley* Married; and in Memory of this Event, took the *Eagle* and *Child* for his Creſt, as ſince uſed by his noble Succeſſors the *Earls* of DERBY.

Thus far the Old Tradition, which on due Examination, and juſt Information, will appear to be meer Fable and Fiction, and highly Improbable, when compared with the relation I ſhall give of this uncommon Tranſaction, from real Fact.

Whoever knows any thing of the nature of *Hawks* in General, (of which the *Eagle* is Principal,) muſt of conſequence know with what Fury and Violence they Stoop to at one Stroke, or before they leave it; and knowing this, muſt allow it Morally Impoſſible, that a Bird of Prey of that Strength and rapacious Nature that an *Eagle* is known to be, ſhould carry a live Child to her Aiery unhurt, which ſhe never Attends but when Hatching or Rearing her Young, and then tears all to Pieces ſhe intends for her ſelf, or

them, as Food; which they while Young are unable to do for themselves.

Besides, would it not be Stretching our Imagination to a great length, to suppose, that a young Child, dressed, as this (in the Tradition) is described to be, should be left Expos'd in the open fields as a Prey to all voracious Creatures, destitute of Guard or Care; which is not Reasonable to think, unless in time of *Plague*, *Famine*, or *War*, when some thing like this might possibly Occur, but none of these Articles being alledged in the Case before us, nor any Infant known to be Missing, we may justly conclude the old Story meer Tradition, with out any just Foundation.

Wherefore, let us Return to the Babe we left Sleeping under the Tree, where we may suppose his Father Sr. *Thomas* took Care he should not lye long on the cold Ground, by paying him an early Visit; when he found him fully awake, and calling for Assistance, which he hastened to give him, by a speedy return Home, and bringing out his Lady and Family to view the surprizing Discovery he had by Accident made that Morning; on hearing, and Sight whereof, they were all fill'd with Wonder and Amazement, and Unanimously agreed, that the Infant's Preservation in so dismal and dangerous a Scituation, could be no less than a Miracle; and upon finding it to be a Male Child (which was wanting in the Family) the good old Lady was enamour'd of it, and concluded it to be the will of Heaven, that they should adopt him for their Son and Heir; which was readily agreed to by his Father.

And this being a time of the Day when Superstition and Bigottry prevail'd more than Truth and Reason, Sr. *Thomas* had little more to do, than to Guild over this Pious fraud in the most Plausible manner, and to raise and Encourage his Lady's Imagination and Credulity to the Highest degree, as an Effectual means to accomplish his Design.

Which he further Promoted, by Addressing himself to the good old Lady in the following Terms, (*to wit*) That they having no Male Issue, and he Possessed of an Extensive Patrimony, was unwilling it should pass into the Hands of Strangers to his Name and Blood, (tho', by the Marriage of his Daughter if she should so long live,) and as he looked upon this Child so wonderfully Preserv'd, as the gift of G O D to him, and that it could be no less than the will of Heaven; that he should take this desolate Infant into his Care and Protection, which the good natur'd Lady in Pity and Compassion as well as Charity, agreed to her Husbands Proposal; had the Infant carried Home and Nursed, and brought up, with the same care and tenderness as if she had been his natural Mother.

And Sr. *Thomas* seconding and Improving the Occasion, had him Baptized by the Name of *Oshatell de Latham*; a Secret then unknown to any but himself and the Mother, whose name was *Mary Oshatell*: And thus far Sr. *Thomas* had to his great Pleasure and Satisfaction completed his Project.

But, to give the greater ſanction to this ſuppoſed Miracle, and to remove all ſuſpicion of Fraud, Sir *Thomas* aſſum'd for his Creſt an Eagle upon Wing, turning her Head back, and

looking in a ſprightly manner as for ſomething ſhe had loſt, or was taken from her. The Impreſſion of this Creſt was ſent me on this Occaſion, by a deſcendant of the very Foundling we have been deſcribing; a Plate whereof is here given, with a full Hiſtory of the ſaid *Oskatel* and his Poſterity, as ſent me by the ſame kind Hand, *viz.* Captain *Samuel Finney* of *Fulſhaw* in the County of *Cheſter* Eſqr.: But of theſe Articles, more at large hereafter.

In the interim give me leave to make ſome remarks of Creſts in general, and of this here ſpoken of, and that uſed by the Earls of *Derby* in particular; and thereby ſhew how apt the alluſion is to the Origin of the Family I am to ſpeak of, and how agreeably conſiſtent with the Hiſtory of the Creſt uſed by the Noble Family above mention'd, concerning the Origin and Occaſion whereof ſo many Speculations, Diſputes, and various Opinions have been advanced by the Curious in their Hiſtories of Arms and Creſts.

Creſts to our Gentry's Arms, (as I have obſerved from all Antiquity) have been aſſumed by them at pleaſure, and agreeable alluſions appropriated thereto, and that Ancient Medals, Signals, Statues, Inſcriptions and Paintings, are the ſureſt guides to a right knowledge of Antiquity, as theſe ſerve to cloſe up the many Chaſms that are frequently met with, both in the Literal and Traditional Accounts of the Ancients.

So truly without theſe helps, our Ideas and Conceptions muſt be lame, confus'd, and imperfect; this, in my opinion, has occaſion'd the many conjectural Accounts that the World has receiv'd as Facts, for want of proper Keys to unlock and expoſe to light the dark Cells of Antiquity.

The Eagle, as repreſented in the *Stanley's* Creſt, has actually made a Prey of the Child, whereas Sir *Thomas Latham's* Creſt implies a Miraculous Preſervation of it, as the Child is ſuppoſed to be brought there by that Bird of Prey, ſo conſequently it's ſafety would be attributed to an extraordinary Providential diſperſation.

Beſides, I cannot find with any ſhew of probability, that any of the Family of *Stanley* (of which I have given a particular Genealogy) ever aſſum'd the Eagle and Child for their Creſt before the union of the Families of *Latham* and *Stanley*; ſo that of conſequence there muſt be ſome ſpecial and peculiar view or occaſion for the aſſumption of that Creſt by the *Stanleys* in-

ther than that taken by their common Anceſtor Sir *Thomas Latham*, which I ſhall endeavour to manifeſt herein, altho' there remains no room with me to doubt the veracity of what I have deliver'd on that head; but ſhall reſpite that for a while, and proceed to enquire how it far'd with the Foundling *Oſkatel*, who we left under the care of his kind Nurſing-Mother, the Lady of *Latham*.

Who my * Author tells us was, as he grew in Years, liberally Educated by his Father; and when grown a Man, made a compleat Gentleman, being reſpected and eſteem'd by all that knew him, as Heir to the extenſive Inheritance of *Latham*, and was with his Siſter *Iſabel* at the famous Tournament by Sir *John Stanley* and the *French* Champion at *Wincheſter* aforeſaid; where his Majeſty was pleaſed to take ſuch Notice of him as to honour him with Knighthood, by the Name and Title of Sir *Oſkatel de Latham*, by which Title we ſhall henceforth ſpeak of him.

But in the mean time acquaint the Reader, that this Gentleman's Sunſhine of Fortune, like a *March* Day, ſoon chang'd it's aſpect; for, Sir *Thomas Latham* being now in the Evening of Life, and intending to ſet his Houſe in order, conſider'd that his Daughter the Lady *Stanley* and her moſt hopeful Iſſue (being now near him) were his legitimate Offspring, and by the Laws of God and Nature juſtly Entitl'd to his large Poſſeſſions, he therefore ſettled the groſs of them upon that Lady and her Heirs for ever; and declared Sir *Oſkatel* to be only his Natural Son.

Thus Sir *Oſkatel* being Degraded and Supplanted in the hopes and proſpect of an immenſe Fortune, was ſlighted and deſpis'd by his unthought of Rivals, who, either to diſtinguiſh or agrandize themſelves, or in Contempt and Deriſion of their ſpurious Brother, took upon them the Eagle and Child

for their Creſt, in token of their Conqueſt over him, which to me plainly manifeſts the variation of the two Creſts mention'd, and the reaſon of it.

However, Sir *Thomas* not quite forgetting his Affection for, and kind intention to his Son *Oſkatel*, reſerved and ſettl'd upon him and his Heirs for ever the Mannors of *Earlom* and *Urmſton* near *Munchester* in the County of *Lancaſter*; with ſeveral other large Tracts of Land and Demeſnes in that County, alſo the Mannor of *Hawthorn* and many other Lands and Tenements in the County of Cheſter, and gave him the Signet of his Arms, with the Creſt

* *Ep. Eutter.*

aſſum'd

aſſum'd by him for his ſake, which I have given the Impreſſion of above.

By the above Reſerve and Settlement, Sir *Thomas* raiſed a new Family of his own Name, and tho' not in the old Seat as he had once intended, yet gave them a large Patrimony, which enabled them to make a leading Figure in the World, to the time of the Uſurpation; when taking part with, and ſharing in the Fate of their ſuffering and Noble Relation the Earl of *Derby*, they, as well as he, were greatly reduc'd, as will appear hereafter.

Thus far we have attended Sir *Thomas Latham* thro' the courſe of his Life, and near the exit of it; wherein many curious and remarkable Events have been related of him: Let us therefore now leave him to Die in Peace, and a good old Age, like a ſhock of Corn ripe for gathering into the Store-houſe of Perfection, and proceed to the Iſſue and Defendants of his Daughter the Lady *Stanley*.

Iſabel de Latham, now Lady *Stanley*, had Iſſue by Sir *John Stanley* the firſt, two Sons, *Thomas* and *John*, and one Daughter named *Alice*, who married Sir *Thomas Dutton* of *Dutton* in the County of *Cheſter*; and *Thomas* the ſecond Son married to *Maud* the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Ardern* of *Elford* in the County of *Staffordſ*, of whom we ſhall treat more fully in due place.

And as for our diſconſolate Friend Sir *Oskatel*, we ſhall only obſerve at preſent, that tho' degraded and ſupplanted in a fair Inheritance, yet we have brought him to his Age, and placed him at the head of a large Patrimony and new Family of the ſame Name of his Father, which his Rivals could not boaſt of.

Wherefore we ſhall for the preſent forbear all further Hiſtory of him, or them, which might throw us into ſome Confuſion, and render our Hiſtory leſs intelligible; ſo that having gone thro' the main or direct Line, we ſhall fully treat of every ſeperate or collateral Branch, as they occur in point of Time, as near as we can collect, or be inform'd.

Beginning firſt with *John Stanley* Eſqr. eldeſt Son of Sir *John Stanley* by *Iſabel de Latham*, who was at his Father's death (whom he ſucceeded) of the Age of twenty-three or twenty-four Years. He was a Youth of great Genius and vivacity of Spirit, being early taken Notice of at Court, and made Steward of the Houſhold to King *Henry* the VI, and was in the fifth Year of that King, by the Name of *John Stanley* Eſqr. made Conſtable of *Carnarvon-Caſtle* in *Wales*; a Poſt of great Truſt as well as Hazard in thoſe remote parts, and unſettled Times; but by his Prudence and good Conduct he kept the People in Peace, and preſerv'd his Majeſty's Intereſt, tho' with much Care and Watchfullneſs.

For the *Welſh* were at that Time (as it were) but young Subjects to *England*, uneaſy in Temper, and on every change of Government frequently in Tumults and Inſurrections, occaſion'd by the late Rebellion of *O-*

ven Glendour aforesaid, many of whose Party and Malicious Principles still surviving, failed not to stir up new Commotions, as occasion offer'd.

Insomuch that King *Henry*, in the seventeenth Year of his Reign, (Mr. *Stanley* being then Groom of the Bedchamber to that Prince) gave him, in reward of his Loyalty and faithful Services, a grant of all the Lands late *Nichols's* and *Saxon's* in the Counties of *Carnarvon* and *Flint*; also by a new Commission appointed him Governor of *Carnarvon*, and Constable of the Castle there for life, with the fee of 40 *l. per Annum*; and also constituted him Sheriff of *Anglesea* for life, with the fee of 20 *l. per Annum*, and honour'd him with Knighthood, by which Character we shall treat of him hereafter.

And, in the mean time inform the Reader, that by his vigilance and prudent management he not only suppress'd all Insurrections, but reduc'd the Country to full Obedience and Tranquility.

In which he was greatly assisted by one *John Dumbill*, a valiant Captain, who had serv'd under his Father when Governor of the Castle of *Roxburgh* in *Scotland*, and was for his good and faithful Service in *Wales*, retain'd the King's Servant, with a Pension of 5 *l. per Annum* for his Life, payable out of the King's Exchequer at *Chester*.

This *Dumbill* was the Son of one *Dumbill* of *Oxton* in *Wirral*, in the County of *Chester*, and the Original Ancestor of the *Dumbills* of *Lime*, in that * County; and, (as far as I can collect) was appointed by Sir *John Stanley* his Lieutenant in that Government during his absence.

Thus Sir *John* having made all very peaceable in *Wales*, resolved to visit the *Isle of Man*, where Affairs were in some disorder; leaving the conservation and care of the People under his Government, to his Trusty Friend Capt. *Dumbill*.

And on his arrival in the *Isle of Man*, we find him fill'd in their earliest Records (for before his time there were none extant) *Anno quarto Regis Henrici nostri*, which was the Ancient stile of their Court Rolls, and continued down to the time of *Thomas* the second Earl of *Derby*; who, for great and wise Reasons shewn when we come to treat of him, declin'd the Title of King, and only us'd that of Lord of *Man* and the *Isles*.

Sir *John* now of mature Age, and great Experience in Life, wisely consider'd, that a just regulation of the Laws were a lasting happiness to the People, and the best security to the Prince, in result whereof he consulted the Deemsters and others well skill'd in the Ancient Government, Laws, and Customs of that Island.

And by their Advice convened the whole Body of the People to a certain place in the centre of the Country, (since call'd the *Tinwald*) where their grand Annual Court hath ever since been held on the twenty-fourth

* Sir *Pet. Leicester* on *Cheshire*.

of

of *Jane* for the promulgation of the Laws and Statutes made for their future Government and obſervance, ſome of which remain to this time, which we ſhall treat more fully of when we come to deſcribe the Government of that Iſle, and the ſeveral Officers neceſſarily employ'd therein.

Sir *John* having adjuſted and compleated his ſiſtem of Government there to his own and his Subject's Eaſe and ſatisfaction, put the ſame in motion by proper Officers, over whom he appointed *John Latherland* Eſq; (a neighbouring Gentleman of *Lancaſhire*) his Lieutenant, a Gentleman well us'd to, and (as a Juſtice of the Peace) well acquainted with the diſtribution of Juſtice; and then return'd to *England*.

And on his Arrival at Court was by Commiſſion appointed one of the Judges Itinerant for the County of *Cheſter*; who, in thoſe Days held their circular Courts in particular Hundreds or Diſtricts of that County; and in the nineteenth Year of that King's Reign, he was again made one of the Judges for that County, but died ſoon after.

He married *Iſabel* the only Daughter of Sir *John* and Siſter to Sir *William Harrington*, who dying without Iſſue, ſhe became Heireſs to her Brother, and Miſtreſs of the fine Seat of *Hornby Caſtle* near *Lancaſter* with it's Appurtenances; and by her Sir *John* had Iſſue two Children, a Son named *Thomas*, and a Daughter named *Alice*, who married to Sir *Thomas Dutton* of *Dutton* in *Cheſhire*.

The Character given this Gentleman by the learned of that Age aſſures us that he was a Man truly Great, of a Maſterly Genius, beloved by his Prince, and an Honour to his Country; a kind Huſband, a tender Parent, and a true Friend.

And was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his only Son Sir *Thomas Stanley*, (who had been Knighted ſome time before his Father's Death) and was in the ſame Year he did raiſe Lieutenant of *Ireland* for ſix Years, as his Grandfather had been: He called a Parliament in that Kingdom for redreſs of many Grievances in the Year 1432; but being call'd to *England* by his Majeſty's command, left Sir *Chriſtopher Plunket* his Deputy; and on his coming to Court was made Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſe

but by his abfence, the King's Minority, and the abfence of the Military Men in *France*, the *Irifh* were grown very infolent, inforuch that he was obliged to return to that Kingdom, which he did in the year 1455; and with the power of *Meath* and other aflifiance, he took *Magle O'Neal* Prifoner, and flew great Numbers of the *Irifh*; and about Michaelmas after he came to *England* again, and left *Rich. Talbot* Arch-Bifhop of *Dublin* and brother to the Earl of *Shrewfbury* his Deputy; and the eleventh of *Henry* the VI. he was upon and Inquifition *Poft Mortem* his Father found to hold (as heir to Sir *Robert de Lathom* of *Lathom*) of the Lord of the Manor of *Widnefs* in the County of *Lancafter*, in the time of *Edward* II. in the following Words, *Viz.*

> *Thomas Stanley Miles, Conjervator, Dominus Robertus de Lathom, Tenet & Dom. de Widnes, Manuria de Knowfley, Huyton, Roby, et Torbuck, pro uno feodo Militis dat de relevio, octo marcarit five Pounds.* This Entry extracted out of the Records of *Halton*, *tempe Edward* II. & *Henry* VI.

And the eighteenth of *Henry* VI. he was appointed by *William de la Poole* Earl of *Suffolk* and fole Judge of *Chefter* for life, to be his Deputy. *Quere Patch plenarie.*

And the year following, (the nineteenth of *Henry* the VI.) it appears by Record, That whereas *William de la Poole* was made Judge of *Chefter* for life, he now maketh Sir *Thomas Stanley* and *William Budley* of *Eaton*, his Lieutenant Juftices, and that they fhall receive 40 *l. per Annum per manus Cuncrary*; dated the Eve of the Annunciation of the Bleffed Virgin *Mary*, the nineteenth of *Henry* the VI.

And in the twenty-fixth of *Henry* the VI. being then Comptroller of the King's Houfhold, he with others, obtained a Grant of all the Goods and Chattels of *Humphrey* Duke of *Lancafter*, with power to difpofe of them without Account.

And the next Year he with *John* Lord Vifcount *Beaumont* and others, were commiffion'd to treat with the *Scots* for a Truce betwixt both Realms, and he was the year after appointed one of the Confervators of the fame for the King of *England*.

And in the twenty-eighth of *Henry* the VI. he was put in Commiffion, with the Earl of *Wiltfhire* and others for the Cuftody and defence of the Town and Caftle of *Calais*, and the Marches adjacent, with the Tower of *Rifbank*, for the Term of five Years.

And the next Year he was again made one of the Confervators of the Truce with *Scotland*, which was to hold good from the fifteenth of *Auguft* 1451, for three Years, and of the continuance of the fame to the twenty-firft of *May* 1457.

And in the fame Year he was made fole Judge of *Chefter*, and continued

therein

therein to the thirtith of that King's Reign, and that Year was again commissioned to treat with *James* Earl *Douglas of* a new Truce with *Scotland*, which was to hold to the fourteenth of *July* 14[illegible]

And in the thirty-fourth of that King's Reign, he was created Baron *Stanley*, and made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold.

And the thirty-fifth of *Henry* VI, was by the King appointed one of the Council to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*.

And the thirty-seventh of *Henry* the VI. the King sent Orders to Sir *John Mainwaring* to deliver certain State-Prisoners then in his Custody, and particularly nam'd, to this Lord *Stanley*, for their greater security, which was accordingly done.

And in the Year 1460, he was again appointed one of the Ambassadors to treat with those of *Scotland* on Affairs of the greatest moment; but dying the latter end of the Year, the Nation was depriv'd of this very Great and Valuable Person, and the King of one of the best Subjects.

A Character of this Noble Lord seems needless, his brave and worthy Actions and the high Trust repos'd in him thro' the whole course of his life, have fully manifested his Perfections, beyond what we can possibly say of him; yet, that we may not be wanting to his Merit, nor deficient in the commendation, as given him by his Contemporaries, of so eminent a Patriot to his Country, who inform us, that he inherited all the amiable Qualities of his Father and Grandfather; that he was brave in the Field, wise in the Senate, just to his Prince, an honour to his Country, and an Ornament to his Family; being the first enobled by Royal Favour from their Original to his time.

He married *Joan* the only Daughter and Heiress of Sir *Robert Costell*

by whom he had Issue three Sons, *Thomas*, *William*, and *John*; and three Daughters. *Margaret* the eldest married to Sir *William Troutbeck* of *Chester*; *Elizabeth*, the second, to Sir *Richard Molyneux* of *Sefton* in *Lancashire*; and *Catherine* the youngest, to Sir *John Savage* of *Clifton* in *Cheshire*; all Sisters to *Thomas* first Earl of *Derby*, who in the Record of *Edward* IV. was made Judge of *Chester*, and continued therein to the first of *Henry* the VII, when departing this Life he was succeeded in Honour and Estate by *Thomas* his eldest Son, who was first summon'd to Parliament the twenty-fourth of *May*, the first of *Edward* the VI. by the Title and title of Baron *Stanley* of *Lathom*, and was made Steward of the King's Houshold that Year.

And in the fourteenth of that King's Reign, being then Steward of his Majesty's Household, he was retained by Indenture to serve his Majesty in his Wars with *France* for one Year with forty Men at Arms, and three Hundred Archers.

At which time *John* Lord *Strange*, whose Ancestors had formerly been Lords of *Man*, made complaint to the King that the Lord *Stanley* bore the Arms of that Island. No decision could be made thereof at that time, for the Reasons hereafter recited by the King's Letter under his Sign Manual, dated the 8th of *May*, 1475.

The King's Letter.

"EDWARD by the Grace of God King of England and France & Lord of Ireland, remembring the pretence and claim of John Lord Strange touched unto us, for the bearing of the Arms of the Isle of Man, which now our right Trusty and right Well-beloved Thomas Lord Stanley Steward of our Household beareth, for brievance of time, having no certainty before to know the determination of the same, and providing for a variance therefore to be had now in our Voyage, have called and desired that for the Times and Seasons that the said Lords shall continue in our Service in our Realm of France, Duchy of Normandy, or elsewhere beyond the Sea, and also unto our Return into England, or either of them, that the said Lords shall assoin and forbear the use and wearing of the said Arms of the Isle of Man; reserving for the said desire is agreed always forseen, that the said assoin, desire, assoinance & forbearing, not prejudicial in that behalf unto the said [illegible] nor to his Heirs, nor be of none effect, strength, or virtue, but for the time above expressed.

And in the twenty-second of *Edward* the IV. *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* being sent with an Army against the *Scots*, this Lord *Stanley* commanded the Right Wing, consisting of four Thousand, and took *Berwick* by Assault, tho' with the loss of a great many Men.

And, as he stood firm to *Edward* the IV. so after his Death he was no less faithful to his Son *Edward* the V. which the Duke of *Gloucester* (then Protector to the young King) took so ill, that he had a Design to murder him and the young King his Nephew, as is clear by his taking the Lord *Hastings* from the Council-board in the Tower of *London*, and causing his Head to be struck off.

For at the same Time, one of the Soldiers struck at the Lord *Stanley* with a Halbert, and had he not suddenly stooped under the Table to avoid the blow, it had certainly cleft his Head, and as it was he lost much Blood; all which might have been prevented, in case the Lord *Hastings* had given heed to a prophetic Dream of this Lord *Stanley* the Night before; which was, That a Boar with his

Tusks

had ſo gor'd and rais'd them th, that the Blood ran about their ers, of which he gave the Lord notice, with an invitation to come away, and with him as they could that night; but he was not ſo fortunate to regard ing given him, and ſo loſt his Head.

And altho' the Lord *Stanley* had good luck to ſave his, yet was he committed to Priſon; but as ſoon as the barbarous Duke got poſſeſſion of the Crown, by the murder of his two Nephews in the Tower of *London*, the Lord *Stanley* was releaſed and ſet at liberty, King *Richard* fearing that his Son *George* Lord *Strange* (a valiant Captain) might cauſe an Inſurrection to ſet him at liberty, and put in danger his poſſeſſion of the Crown.

Therefore the King to ingratiate himſelf with this Lord, and if poſſible to bring him over to his Intereſt, he, on the fifteenth of *December*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, made him Conſtable of *England* for Life, with the Fee of 100*l. per Annum*, payable out of the King's Revenue in the County of *Lancaſter*, with power to make a Deputy, and alſo had him inſtalled Knight Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter.

But the Lord *Stanley* having married to his ſecond Wife *Margaret* the Counteſs of *Richmond*, and Widow of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, by whom he had a Son named *Henry* Earl of Richmond, who in right of his Mother claim'd a Title to the Crown, of which Notice being taken by King *Richard*, and that he was then in *France* ſoliciting Aſſiſtance from that King to recover his Right, which together with what Aſſiſtance he might reaſonably expect from the great power of his Father-in-law the Lord *Stanley*, might render his poſſeſſion of the Crown precarious, and greatly diſturb his Peace.

Therefore this Noble Lord began to be ſuſpected as a Well-wiſher to the Intereſt of Prince *Henry*, and the Counteſs his Mother was commanded to put away all her old Servants, and forbid to ſend any Meſſages to, or receive any from the Earl her Son.

But the Lord *Stanley* wiſely concealed all his ſentiments in this critical Conjuncture; and the better to cover and ſecure himſelf from the ſuſpicions and jealouſies of that Tyrannical King, requeſted leave to retire into the Country on his private Affairs, and to raiſe Forces for his Majeſty's Service.

But the King knowing his great Intereſt, and fearing that under that pretence he might give aid to his Rival the Earl of *Richmond*, refuſed his conſent, until he gave up *George* Ld. *Strange* his Son and Heir as a Hoſtage for his loyalty.

However, on the Earl of *Richmond*'s landing he failed not to meet him on the Day of Battle with what Forces he had collected; but he himſelf had a private meeting with the Earl the Day before, at *Atherſton*, about ſix

Miles short of *Bosworth*, coming thither with great privacy, and the next Day approaching the Field of Battle, he openly appear'd with his Forces in favour of the Earl; upon which the King sent him the following Message, That, unless he did forthwith repair to his Presence, he would put his Son the Lord *Strange* to Death, (and marched with him in the Rear of all his Forces, guarded by one Troop of Horse and some Foot) to which the Lord *Stanley* answer'd, That the King might do his pleasure, and if he did put him to Death he had more Sons alive, and was determin'd not to come to the King at that time; upon which he had resolved to put him to Death, but was told by his Lords and others about him, that his Majesty had a greater Work at hand, and that it was not a time now to think of Executions, but of defence, upon which the Lord *Strange* was spared.

The Battle speedily enſu'd, and remained doubtful for some time, until Sir *William Stanley* of *Holt-Castle*, and Brother to the Lord *Stanley* came in with 3000 fresh Men, who turn'd the whole Action in favour of the Earl of *Richmond*, and gave him a compleat Victory, wherein King *Richard* was slain, with a great number of his followers.

And amongst the spoils of the Field was found (what * Lord *Bacon* calls) an ornamental Crown, which *Richard* used to wear on particular Occasions; and some say the Lord *Stanley*, but this great Author and others of great Authority say Sir *William Stanley* put it upon the head of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, and proclaim'd him King, by the name of *Henry* the VII, all crying aloud King *Henry*, King *Henry*.

This memorable and glorious Battle, (if any may be allow'd that Epithet) where so many Lives were lost, was attended with most advantageous consequences to the Nation, for by it they were delivered from the most wicked, arbitrary, inhuman, and Tyrannical Prince that ever sat on the Throne of *England*; and, as an additional Blessing, it laid the foundation of Friendship, Regulation and Union, between the two Ancient Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, betwixt whom more Blood had been shed than in all the Wars with *France*.

And the same † Year, on the twenty seventh of *October*, King *Henry* created the Lord *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, and constituted him one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Steward of *England*, upon his own Coronation, the thirtith Day of the same Month.

And on the fifth of *March* following he had a grant of the high Office of Constable of *England* for Life, with the Fee of 100*l. per Annum*, payable out of the King's Revenues in *Lancashire*, as before.

And in the second of *Henry* VII.

* Lord *Bacon's* Hist.

† First of *Hen.* VII. 1485.

he

he was one of the Godfathers to Prince *Arthur* the King's firſt born Son; and in the third of *Henry* the VII. one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Steward of *England* on the Coronation of Queen *Elizabeth* Conſort to that King.

And in the ſixth of *Henry* the VII he was commiſſioned with *George* his Son to borrow Money in the County of *Lancaſter* for the King's expedition into *France*.

And the eleventh of *Henry* the VII he was one of the Guarantees of that Peace made between that King and the Arch Duke of *Auſtria*; and the ſame Year was one of the Lords that aſſented to the Peace made with *France* at the *Staples* on the Sea near *Bologne*, 1492, but died in the Year 1504, the nineteenth of *Henry* the VII as by his Will of the twenty-eight of *July* that Year, and the Probate thereof on the ninth of *November* following, (*vide* the Will) *to wit*, *July* the twenty-ninth, 1504.

Wherein he by the title of *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*, Lord *Stanley*, Lord of *Man*, and Great Conſtable of *England*, bequeatheth his Body to be buried in the midſt of the Chapel, in the North Iſle of the Church of *Burſough*, near *Latham*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, of his Anceſtor's Foundation, where the Bodies of his Father and Mother, and others of his Anceſtors lay buried, having moulded a Tomb to be there plac'd, with the Perſonages of Himſelf and both his Wives, for a perpetual Remembrance to be Pray'd for.

And likewiſe Appointing, that the Perſonages he had Cauſed to be made for his Father and Mother, his Grandfather, and Grandmother, and great Grandfathers; ſhould be ſet upon the Arches of the Chancel within that Priory, in the Places Provided for the ſame.

And tho' he had formerly given to the Pryor and Convent of that Houſe large Gifts, in Money, Jewels, and Ornaments, and likewiſe made great Reparations there, he further bequeathes unto them Twenty Pounds, to the intent that they ſhould be oblig'd by their Deed, under their Convent-Seal, to cauſe one of the Canons of that Houſe daily to ſay Maſs in the before mention'd Chapel for his Soul; alſo for the Soul of his Lady (then living) after her deceaſe; likewiſe for the Soul of *Eleanor* his former Wife; and for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Anceſtors, Children, Brethern and Siſters; alſo for the Soul of *William* late Marquiſs of *Berkley*, and for the Souls of all thoſe who dy'd in his or his Father's Service; and every Maſs before the Lavatory audibly, to be ſaid for the ſaid Souls appointed by Name; and all others in general *De profundis clamavi*, and ſuch other Oriſons and Collects as are uſed to be ſaid therewith.

And furthermore he willed that his Son Sir *Edward Stanley* ſhould have and enjoy the Caſtle of *Hornby*, to

long

long as he lived; and departed this Life the ninth of *November* next enſuing.

This Noble Earl married to his firſt Wife *Eleanor* the fourth Daughter of *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salis-*

bury, and by her had Iſſue ſix Sons and four Daughters, of all which in their Order.

Thomas and *Richard* his two firſt Sons died young; and *George* his third Son married *Joan* the only Daughter and Heireſs of *John* Lord *Strange* of *Knocking*, near *Shrewsbury*, and had a Summons to Parliament by the Title of Baron *Strange*, the twenty-ſecond of *Edward* the IV. Place as in *Strange* the twenty-ninth of *December*, twenty-eighty of *Edward* the I. and afterwards to the twelfth of *Henry* VII inclusive.

And before his ſaid Marriage he was one of thoſe Noble Perſons who received the honour of Knighthood by bathing with Prince *Edward* the King's eldeſt Son the eighth of *April* and fifteenth of *Edward* the IV; and in the firſt of *Henry* the VII. he was made one of the Lords of the Privy-Council; and in the ſecond of *Henry* the VII. he was appointed one of the principal Commanders of the King's Army at the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark*, and ſhared greatly in the Honour of that Victory, then obtained againſt the Earl of *Lincoln* and his Adherents, Patrons and Supporters of one *Lambert Simnel*, who pretended to be the eldeſt Son of *Edward* the IV. and thereby claimed a Right to the Crown, prior to, and excluſive of K. *Henry* the VII and his Queen the eldeſt Daughter of King *Edward* the IV.

And in the ſeventh of *Henry* the VII. he was retain'd by Indenture to ſerve the King in *France* with ten Men at Arms, five Demy-Launches, twenty-four Archers on Horſeback, and two Hundred and forty-ſeven Archers on Foot, each Man of Arms to have his Cuſſrel and Page, for one Year from the Day of his firſt Muſter, and ſo long after as it ſhall pleaſe the King; and to muſter the ſame at *Guilford* in *Surrey* on the firſt of *June*, and after ſuch Muſter on his Arrival at *Portſmouth*, to receive of the Treaſurer of War the Conduct-Money for bringing of his ſaid Forces to *Portſmouth*, *viz.* Sixpence for every one of

them

them for as many twenty Miles as are between the Houses from whence any of them departed and the said Town of *Portsmouth*; and also to receive for each of the said Men at Arms garnished with his Cuffrel and Page, eighteen-pence *per* Day; and for every of the said Demy-Lances, Nine-pence *per* Day; and for every of the said Archers on Horseback or on Foot, Six-pence, &c.

Soon after the above Action, he was made one of the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and in the ninth of *Henry* the seventh, upon the Siege of *Norham Castle*, by the *Scots*, he advanced with the *Earl* of *Surrey*, and many others of the Nobility, against those bold Invaders; but the Enemy being Retreated before they came up, nothing of Note was Perform'd.

He was at the *Staples* on the Sea near *Bologne* in *France*, the third of *November* 1492. And on the fifth of *December*, in the thirteenth of *Henry* the VII. he departed this Life, at *Derby House*, now the Colledge of *Arms*, on Saint *Bennets Hill*, *London*; (his Father then living,) and was Buried in the *Parish* Church of Saint *James's*, Garlick Hyth *London*, near to *Eleanor* the Countess of *Derby*, his Mother.

Leaveing Issue by *Joan* his Wife two Sons, *Thomas* and *James*, and two Daughters, *Jane* and *Elizabeth*. *Jane* married to *Robert Sheffield*, Esqr. and *Elizabeth* died young, and of his two Sons, more hereafter. In the Interim I cannot well Omitt an Inscription I met with in the Church of *Hillingdon*, in the County of *Middlesex*; as it Relates to him, tho', I suppose Occasion'd by some Encomiums on his Father, who had an Estate there; but is so defac'd with Time, that I could not fully take it off; However, as far as I could make it out with Certainty, it is as follows,

He married his first Son George to no form nor Grange,

But Honourably to the Heir of the Lord Strange,

Who liv'd in such Love, as no Man else had,

For at the Death of him, divers went almost Mad,

At an ungodly Banquet, alass he was Poison'd,

And at London in Saint James's Garlick Hyth, lyes Buried.

William his Brother, and fourth Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Derby*; died young, and Unmarried.

Edward his fifth Son, ſtiled Sir *Edward Stanley*, was a Gentleman of the Sword; by which he Acquir'd both Honour and Fortune, as hereafter.

James the ſixth Son of this Noble Lord, was *Dean of Saint Martins* in *London*, and made Biſhop of *Ely*, the twenty-ſecond of *Henry* the ſeventh; alſo Warden of the Collegiate Church at *Manchester*, in the County of *Lancaſter*; and lyeth Buried in the Chapel of *Saint John Baptiſt*, by him built, on the *North Side* of that Church, with the following Inſcription on his *Tomb* there, viz. *Of your Charity Pray for the Soul of James Stanley; ſometime Biſhop of Ely, and Warden of Manchester; who Deceas'd out of this Tranſitory World, the twenty-ſecond of March, in the Year of our Lord God* 1525. *Upon whoſe Soul, and all Chriſtian Souls, Jeſus have Mercy.*

His four Daughters above mention'd, were *Joan*, *Catherine*, and *Ann*, who all died young, and Unmarried; but *Margaret* his fourth Daughter, married to Sir *John Osbaldiſton* of *Lancaſhire*.

This Lord married to his Second Wife, the moſt Noble *Margaret*, Daughter and Heireſs to *John Dale* of *Somerſet*; and Widow of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*; and the happy Mother of King *Henry* the VII. But by her had no Iſſue.

This great and Noble Lord, died in the Year 1504, the nineteenth of *Henry* the VII. as above; and was ſucceeded by *Thomas* his Grandſon, eldeſt Son of *George*, *Lord Strange* and his next Heir; of whom before I proceed further, I have ſome Curious Remarks, and Events, to Relate of the late, very eminent Lord; which I doubt not of being Acceptable to the Readers, but I conceive they will not ſo Properly fall in Order; nor be ſo well Underſtood, as in this Place.

Therefore, as they have Relation to his Brother Sir *William Stanley*, I requeſt leave, by a ſhort Digreſſion to give you the Hiſtory of that Brave and Gallant, Gentleman; who to the great Surprize of the World, ſuffer'd Death, by *Henry* the VII. And then return to a further Deſcription of the great *Earl* of DERBY's Poſterity, and Succeſſors, as above Promiſed.

The firſt Notice I meet with in Hiſtory of Sir *William Stanley*, is, that he was the ſecond Son of *Thomas*, *Lord Stanley*, and Brother, to the foreſaid *Earl* of DERBY; that his Seat was at the *Caſtle* of *Holt*, in the County

of

of *Flint*, and that the fourteenth of *July*, and the ninth of *Henry* the V. a Writ Iſſued out to him, and others, to call to an Account *John Leigh* of *Booths*; for an Arrear of one Hundred and forty Pounds, due from him, as late *Sheriff* of the County of *Cheſter*, to the King, and then Unſatisfied.

But the King dying that Year; a new Writ Iſſued to the ſame Perſons, againſt the ſaid *John Leigh*, dated the ſixth of *Henry* the VI, to bring him to Account for the very great Arrears then due from him to the King, and yet unſatisfied.

And as the World at this Time, are great Strangers to the Office of a *Sheriff* in thoſe Days, and that this Proceeding againſt that Gentleman, may appear Novell, to many Readers, give me leave to Obſerve, from the Information I have met with on that Subject, that the *Sheriffs* of this County, were at that time Receivers of the King's Rents, Forfeitures, and Amercements, &c. And was look'd upon as an Office of high Truſt.

And the next Office of Note, I find Sir *William* for his good Services advanc'd to, was Chamberlain of the City, and County of *Cheſter*; by Parent, bearing Date the firſt of *Edward* the IV, and continued therein, to the tenth of *Henry* the VII; (tho' Sir *Peter Leiceſter*, thinks this Sir *William* was of *Hooton*; but Speaks doubtfully of it,) ſaying, as he Conceives, but I take it for granted, that Sir *William Stanley* here Spoken of, was Brother to *Thomas* Earl of DERBY, for I find upon Search, that Sir *William Stanley* of *Hooton*, his Contemporary, and one of the King's Carvers; was by Patent of the twenty-ſixth of *February*, in the fifth, of *Edward* the IV; made *Sheriff* of *Cheſhire* for Life, and this appears to me, to have confuſed Sir *Peter*, by the Affinity of the Name, and long Continuance in Office, not rightly diſtinguiſhing the Men, nor, the Offices they ſeverally Executed.

From hence we come next to meet Sir *William Stanley*, at *Boſworth Field*, where he found King *Richard*, and the *Earl* of *Richmond*, hotly Engag'd in Battle, for the Crown of *England*, and the Victory doubtful; until he with freſh Forces, gave the Honour of the Day to the *Earl*; and Proclaim'd him King, as above.

Soon after this Victory, King *Henry* took his journey to *London*; where he was met and welcom'd by the Lord *Mayor*, and *Sheriffs*; and many other principal Citizens, by whom being Attended, he went in great State to Saint *Pauls* Church; and there made an Offering of three Standdarts.

And the Service of the Church being over, he went to the Biſhop's Palace; from whence after ſome time, he went by Water to *Weſtminſter*, and there with great Solemnity was annointed and declared King, by the Stile and Title of *Henry* the VII, and remain'd in profound Peace for ſome time; but theſe Halcyon Days were not of long duration.

For

For one *Lambert Simnel*, by the Perſuaſion and Encouragement of his School-maſter *Richard Simon*, a Prieſt, took upon him and pretended to be *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* the IV. and lately eſcaped out of the Tower of *London*, where he had been impriſon'd, ſet up a title to the Crown againſt King *Henry*.

And gained great credit with many of the Nobility and Gentry affected to the Houſe of *York*, who were ready to take his part, and even ſaluted him King.

But eſpecially the Earl of *Lincoln*, and the Lord *Lovell*, with many others raiſed an Army in his favour, which in a little time were defeated at *Stoke* near *Newark* by *George* Lord *Strange* and others, as before.

And young *Lambert* and his Tutor *Simon* the Prieſt were taken Priſoners, but both their Lives ſpared, *Lambert* becauſe but a Child, and *Simon* becauſe a Prieſt, but kept Priſoner for his Life; *Lambert* was taken into the King's Kitchen to turn the Spit in his turn of Fortune, and at laſt made one of the King's Paulkners. This Impoſtor and his Adherents being thus defeated, King *Henry* remain'd in Peace to the Year 1493.

When the Dutches of *Burgundy*, Siſter to King *Edward* the IV, and an inveterate Enemy to King *Henry* and the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, diſturb'd his Peace by ſetting up one *Perkin Warbeck* to perſonate and take upon him to be *Richard* the younger Son of *Edward* the IV.

This *Perkin* made a great noiſe in the World, and ſtood longer, as being better ſupported, and more powerful than *Simnel*, having been ſent by the Dutches to *Portugal*, and from thence to *Ireland*, and thence to the Court of *France*, where he was entertained as a Prince, and had a Guard aſſign'd him. But at laſt returning to the Dutches of *Burgundy* his pretended Aunt, who receiv'd him as ſuch and profeſſed openly that he was her true Nephew, and not only aſſign'd him a Guard of thirty Perſons, but cloathed them in Murrey and Blue and called him the White Roſe of *England*, which in time prov'd his Overthrow, and 'tis probable gave that future diſtinction uſed betwixt the *white* and *red* Roſe, the former being made uſe of in favour of a ſpurious Pretender; for upon report thereof, many in *England* reſorted to him, and amongſt the reſt Sir *Robert Clifford* (an old Acquaintance of Sir *William Stanley's*) was ſent by the Party to acquaint the Dutches with the great reſpect the People of *England* had for *Perkin*; and, upon ſight and converſence with him, Sir *Robert* wrote to his Friends in *England*, that he knew him to be the true Son of K. *Edward* the IV.

Upon this King *Henry*, agreeable to his uſual Prudence, ſent Spies into *Flanders*, to diſcover the Conſpirators, and their whole deſign; and they having the ill luck to be known by their

Countrymen

Countrymen there, were all taken and put to Death, except Sir *Robert Cliffford*, who made his eſcape; and returning to *England*, ſubmitted himſelf to the King's Mercy; hoping, from the Secrets he knew, and the diſcovery he was able to make of the open and private Abettors of that Conſpiracy, to merit the King's Pardon and Favour.

And, the better to ingratiate himſelf, he accuſed his old Friend Sir *Wm. Stanley*, then Lord Chamberlain; affirming, that in a conference betwixt them touching the pretended Son of *Edward the IV.*, Sir *William* ſhould ſay, *That if he certainly knew the young Man call'd* Perkin *to be really the Son of* Edward *the IV. he would never draw his Sword or bear Arms againſt him.*

Theſe Words being conſider'd of by the Judges, ſeem'd to them to expreſs a very fickle Loyalty to King *Henry*, (for who could tell how ſoon he might be perſuaded that he did know it) beſides that, the uttering of ſuch an expreſſion was in itſelf upon the matter found to be diſloyal to the King; and withall ſtruck upon a String which always ſounded harſh in that King's Ears, as preferring the title of *York* to that of *Lancaſter*; and this appears to me to ſit heavieſt with the King: But be that as it will,

Sir *William* was hereupon Arraign'd, brought to the Bar, and Try'd; and, whether truſting to the greatneſs of his Service, the King's favour, or his own Innocency, or the lightneſs of his Crime, his pleading was very ſlender, denying little of what he was charg'd with, and thereby as it were confeſſing guilty, was adjudg'd to die.

And accordingly on the fixteenth Day of *February* 1495, he was brought to Tower Hill in *London*, and there beheaded; and all his Eſtate Real and Perſonal, (which was very great) was confiſcated to the King. And there are not wanting ſome who think this was as ſtrong a motive to his Death as any thing he ever ſaid or did; Avarice being on many occaſions too viſible in this King's Adminiſtration, and to have had a large ſhare in the Proſecution of the aforeſaid Gentleman.

For there were found in his Caſtle of *Holt*, in the County of *Flint*, in *Wales*, forty Thouſand Marks in Money, beſides Plate, Jewells, Houſhold-Goods, and ſtock of Cattle of great Value; and alſo a Yearly Income of old Rents on Land of 3000 *l. per Annum.* By *Jane* his Wife Daughter of *Edward* Lord *Powis* he had Iſſue one Son named *William*, of whom more hereafter; alſo one Daughter named *Jane*, who married to Sir *John Harleſton* of *Aſkes* in the County of *Chaſter*, one of the Knights of the Body to King *Henry* VII.

This was that great Sir *Wm. Stanley* who of his own Power and Intereſt raiſed and brought three Thouſand Horſe and Foot to the reſcue of that Prince when his Life, Honour, and hopes of a Throne were all in viſible danger; gave him Victory, and crown'd him King in the Field.

How could it then enter into his Head or Heart to put him to Death who had done for him all that Mortallity could possibly do, sav'd his life, vanquish'd his Enemies, and given him a Crown; and all his Crime founded upon a doubtful and unguarded Expression, reported by a Treacherous Friend, a Rebel and Traitor to his King by his own Confession, and to save his own Life, and therefore should have been the less regarded, where the Duty, Loyalty and most worthy Actions of so deserving a Subject were in competition with it.

From this unhappy event Mankind may learn how cautious they ought to be in opening the Mind too freely, even to the most intimate Friend, where the discovery may either touch or concern our Life, Reputation, Liberty, Interest or peace of Mind, when he shall think fit to disclose and aggravate our most innocent Words and Meanings, by a malicious and invidious Construction.

But it may be said it was not the Earl of *Richmond* that did this, but the King of *England*; and I think 'tis a maxim, that a King in many cases is not at liberty to shew Mercy as a private Person may.

But be that as it will, beheaded he was, and from the pinacle of Honour on a sudden brought to the Block: A shocking Thought! that nothing less than loss of Life could attone for Words, without Action or even evil meaning without a Prov'd Construction. And I think on this occasion I may observe with a learned Poet, That our God and Soldier are alike adored just at the brink of Danger; and, the danger over they are often both alike requited; our God is forgotten, and our Soldier slighted. Loss of Favour, exile from Court and all publick Employments might have been born with, but Death gave a short period to all his Glory and most renowned Performances for the publick good, and the Service of his King and Country.

And I think 'tis allow'd by the best Philosophers, that Death is the same thing to a Coward as to the Valiant Man, but with this remarkable difference in point of Honour and everlasting Fame, that the brave and gallant Man falls in vindication of his Prince, Religion, Laws, Liberties, and Country; and the Scoundrel abandons all in fear of losing a Life that he neither deserves, nor can save.

However, in deference to Royal Authority, give me leave to observe what has been offer'd in mitigation of his Majesty's proceedings in this extraordinary and critical Case, wherein it is said he underwent many struggles and conflicts of Mind, forbearing six Weeks after the Accusation before Sir *William* was brought to Tryal.

But 'tis probable other substantial Reasons might be assign'd for his Majesty's concern and uneasiness in this point, *to wit*, as knowing the very great Power of his Brother the Earl of *Derby*, who had married his Mo-

ther, and been eminently serviceable to him, and who on this melancholy occasion had retired to his Country Seat, and that the Grief and Affliction that Noble Person must naturally lie under for the untimely loss of so worthy and near a Relation (and seemingly on so slight an Occasion) might produce a resentment prejudicial to his own safety and peaceable Possession; and the King's future conduct seems to confirm the aforesaid Reasons.

For his Majesty appearing desirous to justify himself to the World, and especially to this great Lord his Brother, upon what Ground, and for what Reasons he had taken off so valuable and eminent a Person as Sir *William Stanley*, and to keep well with the said Earl, he resolved the ensuing Summer to pay him and his Mother a Visit at their Seat of *Lathom* in *Lancashire*.

Of which Lord *Derby* being appriz'd, made suitable preparation for the reception and better accomodation of his Majesty and his Retinue, by enlarging his House at *Knowsley*, by the Stone Building, and repairing and beautifying the other part, and also that of *Lathom*.

And considering that there was no certain or constant passage over the River *Mersey* to old *Warrington*, but by *Latchford* or *Orford*, and those very precarious, as well as dangerous; his Lordship determined to build a Bridge over that River, that his Majesty might pursue his Progress without stop or hazard.

To effect which he purchas'd a road from the cross Ways leading from *Saukey* and *Winwick* (now call'd *Market-gate*) to the River, through the Field now call'd *Bridge-street*; and at the bottom thereof erected a spacious Stone Bridge, and threw up a Causeway cross the Marshes to the rising Ground on the *Cheshire* side, and kept the same in repair all his Life, and his Successors after him, to the time of *William* Earl of *Derby* Brother and Successor to Earl *Ferdinando*, who refused to repair or amend the same; of which more hereafter.

In the interim the King arrived at *Knowsley*, on or about the twenty-fourth of *June* 1495, and from thence went to *Lathom*, where having spent about a Month with his Mother and Father-in-law, he return'd to *London*, well satisfied with his receptions.

Having now gone thro' what I had to observe of this Noble Lord and his Brother Sir *William Stanley*, with regard to the time of the publick Transaction before related, I shall now, as promised, return to *Thomas* Lord *Strange*, eldest Son of *George*, and Grandson and Successor to the above Earl.

This Noble Lord succeeded his Grandfather in the Earldom of *Derby*, and had his livery of all the Lands his Father died seiz'd of, the ninth of *July*, and nineteenth of *Henry* the VII. and also of the *Isle of Man*.

And in the twenty-third of *Henry* the VII. on a treaty of Marriage between the Lady *Mary* third Daughter

to *Henry* the VII. and the Prince of *Spain*, the King binds himſelf to *Maximilian* the Emperor for the performance thereof when they ſhould come to Age, in 250,000 Crowns, and that *Henry* Prince of *Wales* ſhould do the ſame, and alſo *Thomas* Earl of *Derby* and other Nobles were bound in 50,000 Crowns for the like Performance.

And in the fifth of *Henry* the VIII. he attended that King in his Expedition to *France*, in which they won *Therwain* and *Tournay*, and obtained a glorious Victory.

And in the twelfth of *Henry* the VIII. on the Emperor's coming to *England*, and the King meeting him at *Dover*, this Earl of *Derby* rode betwixt that Monarch and the King, from thence to *Canterbury*, bearing by the King's Command, the Sword of State.

And the Year after he was one of the Peers that ſat on the Tryal of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and was in moſt high eſteem in all the Country, as well as at Court, where he was not only belov'd, but admir'd.

And with regard to the *Iſle of Man*, which I promiſed to take Notice of in this Lord's Life, he wiſely conſider'd, that it was given to his Anceſtors by King *Henry* the IV. the chief of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; to whom and to whoſe Poſterity his Family had been ſteady Friends and Adherents; but now that *Edward* the IV chief of the Houſe of *York*, and his Poſterity were come to the Throne, it could be no leſs than the higheſt Prudence, as well as Policy, to drop a Title which might one time or other occaſion Jealouſy and Miſtruſt between him and his Prince, under whom he muſt claim that Title; and, to avoid all diſputes, and even ſuſpicion of inclining to favour one Houſe more than the other, he contented himſelf to make uſe of no other Title than Lord of *Man* and the *Iſles*, which his Succeſſors have continued ever ſince.

This Noble Lord gave up his life the twenty-fourth of *May* following, the thirteenth of *Henry* the VIII. at *Colham* in the County of *Middleſex*, and was buried in the Monaſtery of *Sion* in that County, according to his Will; by which he order'd his Body to be buried in the Priory of *Burſcough*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, if he happen'd to die in that County; but if he died elſewhere, then to be buried in the ſaid Monaſtery of *Sion*, or in the College of *Aſhering* in the County of *Bucks*, as his Executors ſhould think fit; and that his Body ſhould be buried according to his Honour, but without Pomp or Exceſs.

And further by the ſaid Will it appears, that he had four Thouſand Marks with his Lady on their Marriage, and he bequeathes to his Daughter for her Marriage Portion 2666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and to his well-beloved Brother *James Stanley* Eſqr. an Annuity or Annual Rent of fifty Pounds by the Year for his Life, payable out of his Manner or Lordſhip of *Dyddon* in the County of *Cheſter*.

And whereas his Uncle Sir *Edward Stanley* Knight, Lord *Monteagle*, enjoy'd of his Gift and Grant the Caſtle and Demeſnes of *Hornby*, and other Mannors, for the ſpecial love, truſt, and kindneſs he then found and ſuppoſed he had for him, and which Eſtates he held on certain conditions; he now wills that for the great Unkindneſs he has ſince found, and does ſtill find in his ſaid Uncle, and for that he has not obſerv'd or perform'd the ſaid Conditions, he ſhould have none of the Rents and Profits thereof, but that the ſaid Gifts, Grants, *&c.* be null and void.

And he further wills and appoints that his Lieutenant of the *Iſle of Man*, and other his Officers and Servants there, ſhall be continued till his Heir comes of Age; and that they have the Wages they then had, for term of their Lives, and the ſaid Wages to be doubled to them till his ſaid Heir came of Age.

And he conſtitutes for his Executors his truſty Friends Sir *Hugh Herketh* Biſhop of *Man*, Sir *Henry Halſal* Steward of his Houſhold, Sir *Henry Sherman* Clerk, Dean of his Chapel, *Thomas Hesketh* Eſqr. Sir *Edward Molyneux* Clerk and Parſon of *Sephton*, *Richard Hesketh*, *Richard Stede*, Gentlemen, and *Richard Halſal* Clerk and Parſon of *Halſal*, but none of them ſhall give any Releaſe or Acquittance without the conſent and agreement of them all.

And he appoints for Supervifors of his Will, *Thomas* Lord Cardinal, Archbiſhop of *York* and Chancellor of *England*; *Hugh*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; *Geoffrey*, Biſhop of *Cheſter*; *John Veſſey*, Clerk Dean of the moſt Honourable Chapel; and *Thomas Lark* Parſon of *Winwick*.

And by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, Siſter to *Geo.*

the firſt Earl of *Huntington* of that Name. He had Iſſue three Sons, *to wit*, *George* and *Henry* who died young, and *Edward* his Succeſſor, then in the fifteenth Year of his Age; alſo one only Daughter, who after his Death married to *Robert Ratcliffe* Earl of *Suſſex*.

And as this Noble Lord hath in his Will taken Notice of his Brother *James Stanley* Eſqr. and of his Uncle Sir *Edward Stanley*, Lord *Monteagle*

it may not be improper in this place, and during the Minority of the young Lord his Son, to relate what we have to observe of them.

* Of *James Stanley* his Brother, fecond Son of *George* Lord *Strange*, I meet with little remark'd of him, but that he had a Son ſtiled Sir *George Stanley* Marſhal of *Ireland*, but by whom not ſaid; but conceive him to be the Anceſtor to the *Stanleys* of *Ireland*.

And with regard to Sir *Edward Stanley* his Uncle, and fifth Son of *Thomas* the firſt Earl of *Derby*, this Gentleman's active Childhood and Martial Spirit brought him early to K. *Henry* the VIII's Notice and Company; and his active Manhood to his Service, the Camp was his School, and his Learning was a Pike and Sword. His Majeſty's greeting to him whenever they met was, *Hail my Soldier*.

Honour fleated in his Veins, and Valour danced in his Spirits; but no where more viſibly, nor with greater Courage, Luſtre and Magnanimity than at the Battle of *Hodden Field* in *Scotland*, the fifth of *Henry* the VIII, where he commanded the Rear of the *Engliſh* Army, and was attacked by the Earls of *Lenox* and *Argyle*, both which were ſlain in the Field, with the King of *Scots* himſelf; for, by his high accompliſhments in the Art of War, and by the valour of his Archers, he forced the *Scots* to defend the Hill their ſtrong hold, which cauſed them to open their Ranks, by which they were put into ſuch diſorder that gave the firſt hopes to that Day's Victory, which was greatly owing to the Valour and good Conduct of the brave General, Sir *Edward Stanley*; as hereafter.

The King of *Scotland* ſlain in this Battle was that King that married to *Margaret* the eldeſt Siſter to K. *Henry* the VIII. from whom deſcended King *James* the I. of *England*. There were ſlain in the Battle, beſides the King, three Biſhops, two Abbots, twelve Earls, and ſeventeen Lords; with a very great number of Knights and Gentlemen, amounting to about Eight Thouſand, and near as many taken Priſoners.

Upon this ſignal and moſt complete Victory, obtain'd by the ſuperior Skill and Conduct of the Heroic Captain *Stanley*, he was highly advanced in the King's favour, and ſoon after, as high in the World, as by the following gratulatory Letter from the King to him upon the aforeſaid Victory: *To Wit.*

Rt. Truſty and Well-beloved,

WE greet you well, and underſtand by the report of our right Truſty Couſin and Counſellor the Duke of Norfolk, *what acceptable Service you amongſt others did us by your valiant towardneſs in the aſſiſtance of our ſaid Couſin, againſt our Enemy the K. of* Scots; *and, how courageouſly you, as a very hearty loving Servant, acquitted yourſelf for the Overthrow of the ſaid Late King, and diſcrolling of his Malice and Power, to our great*

* *Berlon's* Hiſtory.

Honour,

Honour, and be advancing of your to little Fame and Profit, for which we have good cause to favour and thank you, and so we full heartily do; and assu'd you may be, that we shall in such effectual wise remember your said Service in our your reasonable pursuits, as you shall have cause to think the same right well employ'd, to our Comfort and Ease hereafter. Given under our Signet at our Castle of Windsor *the seventeenth Day of* November *and fifth Year of our Reign.*

Sir *William Molineux* of *Sefton* had also the like gratulatory Letter on the same agreeable occasion, for his eminent Services therein.

This most Valiant and Worthy Gentleman appear'd like the *North-Star* in it's Glory; he was a Man of great command in *Lancashire*, the Image of whose Mind was as peculiar as the beautiful Portraict of his Body, nobly forgiving his Enemies, if reconcilable; and refusing ignobly to be revenged of them if obstinate. This noble Nature, advanced by his Heroic Education, made him acceptable at Court, as well as in the Country, where his Hospitality was renowned, his Equity and Prudence beloved, and his Int'rest large and commanding: In him was seen the Idea of the true *English* Gentleman; in favour at Court, in repute in the Country, at once lov'd and fear'd. His usual saying was, *That he never saw Fear but in the backs of his Enemies*; in a word, he liv'd in all capacities a Publick good, and died a common loss.

And here Justice as well as respect to the Ancient and Worthy House of *Norris* of *Speke*, calls upon me to acquaint the Reader with the Bravery of Sir *Edward Norris* Son of Sir *William Norris* who was slain at the Battle of *Muscleburrow*, in the time of *Henry* the VII. This Valiant and Heroic Gentleman Sir *Edwd. Norris* commanded a Body of the Army under General *Stanley* at *Flodden Field*, where he behaved with so much Courage and good Conduct that he was honoured by the King his Master with the like congratulatory Letter above mention'd for his good Service in the Victory of that Day; in token whereof he brought from the deceased King of *Scots*'s Palace, all or most of his Princely Library, many Books of which are now at *Speke*, particularly four large Folio's, said to contain the Records and Laws of *Scotland* at that time, and worthy the perusal of the Learned and Judicious Readers: And he also took it from the said Palace, the Wainscot of the King's Hall, and put it up in his own Hall at *Speke*; wherein are seen all the orders of Architecture, as *Tuscan*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*, and round the top of it this Inscription, *Sleep not till thou hast well consider'd how thou hast spent the Day past*; *if thou hast well done, thank God for't*; *if otherwise, repent yet.*

Thus having in the fullest manner

I am able to set forth the eminent and renowned behaviour of the martial Sons of the two neighbouring and worthy Houses of *Anglesmere* and *Norris*, I cannot omit informing my Reader that they came into *England* together with *William* Duke of *Normandy*, dignified with the honour of Knighthood, and have hitherto made useful and leading Members of the State, in their several Stations of Life.

But, am grieved now to tell him, that, as they came in together, they are in appearance likely to depart together, under the common change and mutability of all Earthly Beings, the Name of one Family being extinct, and the other in visible danger of becoming so, in the same Age.

And with regard to these Gentlemen's Leader and chief Commander, the brave Sir *Edward Stanley*, the K. keeping his *Hilsontide* the Year ensuing at *Eltham* in *Kent*, and Sir *Edward* being there, his Majesty commanded, that for his valiant Acts against the *Scots*, where he won the Hill, relieved the *English* from their distress, and vanquish'd all that oppos'd him; also for that his Ancestors bore the Eagle in their Crest, he should be proclaimed Lord *Monteagle*, which was accordingly then and there done; upon which he gave to the Officers of Arms five Marks, besides the accustom'd Fees; and likewise to *Garter*, principal King of Arms, his Fee.

Whereupon he had special Summons to Parliament the fifth of *February* the same Year, by the title of Baron *Stanley*, Lord *Monteagle*.

Twice did he and Sir *John Wallop* land with only eight Hundred Men in the heart of *France*; and four times did he and Sir *Thomas Lovell* save *Calleis*; the first time by Intelligence, the second by Stratagem, the third by Valour and Resolution, and the fourth by Hardship, Patience, and Industry.

In the dangerous Insurrection by *Ashe* and Captain *Cobler* his Zeal for his Prince's Service and the welfare of the State was above Scruple, and his Army was with him before his Commission, for which dangerous piece of Loyalty he asked Pardon, and receiv'd Thanks.

Two things he did towards defeating the Rebels, whose Skill in Arms exceeded his Followers, as much as his Policy did their Leaders; first he cut off their Provisions, and next he stirr'd up Jealousy and Sedition amongst 'em, which gave his Majesty time, by pretended Treaties to draw off the most eminent of the Faction, and confounding the rest.

This most Martial and Heroic Captain (Soldier like) lived for some time in this strange Opinion, That the Soul of Man was like the winding up of a Watch, that when the Spring was run down the Man died and the Soul determined.

But of this Enthusiastic, Heathenish, and Brutish notion he was convicted by being inform'd, That the Soul of Man

Man was a ray of Divinity, cloathed with Flesh, and that what was divine could never die, but, upon the diſſolution of the Body, or unfitneſs for it's continuance therein, the Soul of Man return'd to the Almighty Being who firſt gave it.

According to the Doctrine of *Moſes*, *Gen. c. 2. v. 7. And the Lord God form'd Man of the Duſt of the Earth, and breathed into his Noſtrils the breath of Life, and Man became a living Soul.*

Convinced of this Divine Truth he afterwards liv'd and dy'd in the Fear and Love of God, and in the belief and Precepts of his Redeemer the holy *Jeſus*.

This Noble Lord married to his Lady one of the Daughters of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, by his ſe-

cond Wife, a Daughter of Sir *Anthony Brown's*, Governor of *Calais*, and by her had Iſſue a Son named *Thomas*, who was ſome time Biſhop of *Man*, by the title of *Thomas Stanley*, Son of *Edward* the firſt Lord *Monteagle*; he ſit as Biſhop of that Iſland to the time of his Father's death, and then becoming Lord *Monteagle* he reſigned that Biſhoprick.

This *Thomas* Lord *Monteagle* married to his Lady *Ann* the Daughter of Sir *John Spencer* of *Althrop* in the County of *Northampton*, and by her had Iſſue a Son nam'd *William*.

William his Son, and Grandſon to *Edward*, was the laſt Male Iſſue of this noble Family. He left at his death an only Daughter and Child, named *Elizabeth*, but by whom Hiſtory is ſilent; but Record informs us that ſhe married to *Edward Parker* Lord *Morley*, and by him had Iſſue a Son named *William*.

This *William* was by King *James* the I. created Lord *Monteagle*, by the title of Lord *Morley* and *Monteagle*; and muſt be allow'd by us, and all Poſterity, to have been born for the good of the whole Kingdom: For, by an obſcure Letter ſent to him, and by him produc'd to the K. and Council, in the very nick of time, a diſcovery was made of the moſt deteſtable Treaſon that Malice and Wickedneſs could poſſibly contrive or project.

For it being known that the King was to come to the Houſe of Peers, to paſs ſome Bills, this dark and Enigmatical Letter inſinuated that the King and the whole Houſe were to be deſtroy'd in a Moment.

For on clo: ſearch round the Houſe of Lords, there was diſcover'd an unknown Cellar under it, wherein was lodged a large quantity of Gunpowder, with a Perſon ready (with a Candle in a dark Lanthorn) to ſet fire to the Train upon a ſignal given him. Thus, by the ſaid Letter, the good providence of God, and the caution taken, was prevented the Deſtruction of the King, and the flower of all the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, when juſt upon the very brink of Ruin.

Having here finiſhed the remarks we propos'd, let us return to *Edward* the young Son of *Thomas* the ſecond Earl of *Derby*, whom his Father ſuppoſed he had left under the Care and Ward of the moſt hopeful and promiſing Trufties, being no leſs than nine Eccleſiaſtics, and four Lay-Gentlemen, by which he judged ſufficient Security was provided for his Son's right, and the preſervation of the immenſe Eſtate he had left him.

But ſuch is the Pride, Avarice and Depravity of human Nature, that the greateſt caution Mankind can poſſibly take oft times proves too ſlender to procure Juſtice and Equity, when private Intereſt and Advantage come in competition with them: An Inſtance of which will appear in the Caſe before us.

For no ſooner was the ſaid noble Lord laid at reſt, but the moſt dignified of his choice (whom the World might juſtly have expected the moſt conſummate juſtice and reſtitude from) immediately made himſelf Friend of the Mammon of Unrighteouſneſs; and inſtead of fulfilling the Truſt repos'd in him, took care to diveſt his young Pupil of his juſt Right, by ſecuring to himſelf ſeveral large Mannors in the County of *Lincoln* and elſewhere, which the Earl his Father had held from the Crown by Leaſe for Life, which expiring on his Death, the good and pious Cardinal wiſely took the Opportunity of his Ward's minority to procure grants thereof to himſelf; which brings to my Mind an old Maxim in the Oeconomy of Life, *to wit*, *He that truſteth to a Lord for his Honour and to a Prieſt for his Charity is in danger of being deceiv'd by the firſt, and ſtarv'd by the latter.* The verity whereof the noble Lord here mention'd had an ample Specimen of, in both the Characters in the Perſon of Cardinal *Woolſey* Arch-Biſhop of *York* and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and his moſt worthy Truſtee.

In the nineteenth of *Henry* VIII. this young Lord being then of Age, was one of the principal Perſons appointed to attend the ſame Cardinal *Woolſey* in that remarkable Embaſſy to *Francis* King of *France* then at *Amiens*, touching the making a War in *Italy* to ſet Pope *Clement* the VII at liberty, at that time a Priſoner to the Duke of *Bourbon*, upon his ſacking of *Rome*.

And in the twenty-ſecond of *Henry* the VIII. having then livery of his

Lands

Lands, was one of thoſe noble Peers that ſubſcrib'd that memorable Letter or declaration to the ſame Pope *Clemens* the VII. repreſenting, That having for a long time expected his anſwer concerning the King's Marriage, they were obliged to repeat their requeſt, altho' the juſtice of the Cauſe, and the approbation of the learned of the moſt celebrated Univerſities in *Europe* were ſufficient without any Intreaties to prevail on his Holyneſs to confirm the Sentence of Divorce of Queen *Catherine*, which King *Henry* then deſir'd.

And if he ſhould refuſe, his Supremacy in *England* would be in great danger, and that they could make no other conſtruction of it but that they were left to ſeek their Remedy elſewhere.

And in the twenty-fourth of *Henry* the VIII. he waited on that King at his interview with the *French* King at *Bologne*; and in the ſame Year, on the Coronation of Queen *Ann Bullen*, he in his own Barge attended her from *Greenwich*, on which occaſion he with the Marquis of *Dorſet* were made Knights of the *Bath*, and after the Ceremony was over he was Cup-bearer to that Queen.

In the twenty-eighth of *Henry* the VIII. on the inſurrection of the Northern Men, call'd the Pilgrimage of Grace, the King directed his Letters to this Earl, to raiſe what Forces he could, promiſing therein to repay all his Charges; and, as Mr. *Hollingſhead* obſerves, by the faithful diligence of the Earl of *Derby* with the Forces of *Lancaſhire* and *Cheſhire* they were kept back and brought to Peace and Quiet, tho' they were a very great Number out of *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and North parts of *Lancaſhire*.

The thirty-third of that King he marched into *Scotland* with the Duke of *Norfolk*, with an Army of twenty Thouſand Men, where meeting with little or no reſiſtance, they burned ſeveral Towns and Villages and ſo return'd to *England*.

And in the thirty-eight of that K. when the high Admiral of *France*, accompanied by the Biſhop of *Embrun*, the Earl of *Nantville*, the Earl of *Villars* and others, came on a ſplendid Embaſſy to *England*, the Earl of *Derby* by the King's command received them at *Blackwall*, and conducted 'em to his Majeſty at *Greenwich*. And on the Death of King *Henry*, and the acceſſion of Prince *Edward* his Son, by the title of King *Edward* the VI. the Earl of *Derby* and the Marquis of *Dorſet* (afterwards Duke of *Suffolk*) were on the twenty-ſecond of *May* 1547 elected Knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. And in the fourth of King *Edward* the VI. the Earl of *Derby* was one of the Peers Party to the Articles of Peace made by King *Edward* with the *Scots* and *French*, wherein the Emperor was alſo included. And,

In the ſixth of this King he made an exchange with his Majeſty of his

Houſe

House called *Derby-House* on St. *Bennet's* Hill near Doctors Commons *London*, built by *Thomas* the first Earl of *Derby*, for certain Lands adjoining to his Park at *Knowsley* in the County of *Lancaster*, of which he was Lieutenant during this King's Reign.

And after the above exchange he purchased a piece of Land in *Channon Row* near *Westminster*, and thereon erected a new House and call'd it *Derby House*, which being since Sold by *William* Earl of *Derby* elder Brother to the late Earl *James*, is built into a Court call'd *Derby-Court*, and upon the Death of King *Edward* and Queen *Mary's* accession to the Throne, he was in the first Year of that Queen * appointed by her Lord High Steward of *England* for the Day of her Majesty's Coronation, which was perform'd on the fifth of *October* that Year, with great solemnity. And upon advice of her Majesty's Appointment, he set out from his Seat of *Latham* in the County of *Lancaster*, to attend her Majesty, on the eighteenth of *August*, most nobly attended, having upwards of eighty Esquires all clad in Velvet, and two hundred and eighteen Servants in Liveries, with whom he arrived at his new House in *Channon Row*, *Westminster*, in the greatest Pomp and Magnificence.

And in the Year 1557 he received Orders from the Queen and Council to Muster what Forces he could raise to March against the *Scots* then assisted by the *French* King, which he readily comply'd with; and was one of the Noblemen that attended *Philip* Prince of *Spain* on his landing in *England* to be married to Queen *Mary*, who before her Marriage gave the House on Saint *Bennets Hill London*, call'd *Derby House*, and now in the Crown by virtue of the above Exchange, to *Gilbert Dethick*, then *Garter* and Principal King of *Arms*: *Thomas Hanley Clarenceux*, King of *Arms* of the *South* Parts; *William Harvey* alias *Norroy*, King of Arms of the North Parts; and the other Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, and to their Successors, all the capital Messuage or House called *Derby-House*, with the Appurtenances situate in the Parish of St. *Bennet* and St. *Peter*, then being in the tenure of Sir *Richard Sackville* Knight, and parcel of the Lands of *Edward* Earl of *Derby*; to the end that the said Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms, and their Successors, might dwell together, and meet, confer and agree among themselves, for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might be more safely kept, &c. Dated the eighteenth Day of *July* in the third Year of *Philip* and *Mary*, 1555.

Upon the above Queen *Mary's* death and Queen *Elizabeth's* accession to the Throne, altho' she knew the Earl of *Derby* to have been one of the late

* 29. *Sept.* 1553.

† Now the College of Arms.

Queen's

Queen's Privy Council, yet she was so well apprized and satisfied of his Justice, Prudence and Loyalty, that she appointed him one of her Privy Council; and in the first Year of her Reign gave him, and others of that Body, Commission to take particular Care that all Persons enjoying any Office or place of Trust under her Majesty should take the Oaths of Supremacy.

Likewise in the said first Year of that gracious Queen he had granted to him by Patent the high Office of Chamberlain of *Chester* for six Years; and the next year was made one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

But about this Time being aged, weak and infirm, he retired to his Seat of *Latham*, and there (like a Lamp whose Oil is all spent in Smoak and Vapour) gave up his Life to the Almighty Author of his Being; and with humble resignation, submitted himself to his divine Will.

And by his Will bearing date the twenty-fourth of *August* 1572, he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Parish Church of *Ormskirk* in the County of *Lancaster*, and order'd that a Chapel should be there erected, and a Tomb prepar'd for that purpose agreeable to his Honour and Dignity, which hath ever since been the common repository of his Family and Successors, the Ancient Monastery of *Burscough* where his Ancestors were laid being totally demolished in the dissolution of Abbeys and Monasteries; and departing this Life at *Latham* on Friday the twenty-fourth of *October* next following, his Body lay in State to the fourth of *December* next, during which Time were made all necessary Preparations for his Noble and Prince-like Funeral; as hereafter.

In which interval give me leave to relate his Marriages and Issue, with his most sumptuous and hospitable manner of living, exceeding most, if not all the Noblemen of *England* of the time he liv'd in, and even since.

This noble Earl had married to three Wives: First to *Dorothy*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, by whom he had Issue three Sons and four Daughters, *to wit*, *Henry*, his first Son; *Thomas*, his Second Son; and *Edward* his third Son; of all which in their Order.

Ann his first Daughter married to *Charles* Lord *Stourton*, and he dying and leaving her a Widow, she married to Sir *John Arundel* of *Lanherne* in the County of *Cornwall*. *Elizabeth* his second Daughter married to *Henry* Lord *Morley*. *Mary* his third Daughter to *Edward* Lord *Stafford*: And *Jane* his fourth Daughter to *Edward* Lord *Dudley*.

To his second Wife he married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Ellis Barlow* of *Barlow* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esqr. and by her had Issue one Son and two Daughters, (*to wit*,) *George*, who died young and unmarry'd, *Margaret* his eldest Daughter married to

John Jermin of *Ruthbrook* in the County of *Suffolk* Esqr. and after his Decease to Sir *Nicholas Tonitz*. And *Catherine* his youngest Daughter married to Sir *John Kirket*.

To his third Wife he married *Mary* the Daughter of Sir *George Cotton* of *Combermere* in the County of *Chester*, by whom he had no Issue; but after his decease *Mary* his Widow married to *Henry* Earl of *Kent*.

Henry his eldest Son succeeded him in Honour and Estate, of whom more hereafter. Sir *Thomas Stanley* his second Son married *Margaret* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *George Vernon* of *Haddon* in the County of *Derby*, by whom he had Issue a Son nam'd *Edward*, on which occasion he made the following Settlement by Deed, bearing Date the fourth of *Elizabeth*; wherein it is declared, That the several Manors and Lands lying in the Counties of *Warwick*, *Devon*, and *Oxford*, also *Dunham-massey*, *Bowden*, *Ringley*, *Hale*, *Aston*, and *Darsfield* in the County of *Chester*, now the Estate of him the said *Edward* Earl of *Derby*, shall appertain and belong to Sir *Thomas Stanley* his said second Son for Life.

Remainder as to a Moiety to Lady *Margaret* his Wife for Life; remainder of all to the said *Ed. Stanley* their Son for Life; remainder in fail Male to *Henry* the first Son of him the said Earl; remainder to the Heirs Male of the said Sir *Thomas Stanley*; remainder to the Heirs Male of the said *Edward Stanley* Son of the said Sir *Thomas* and Dame *Margaret* his Lady.

This *Edward Stanley* the Son became (after the Death of his Father) Sir *Edward Stanley* of *Eatham* in the County of *Oxford*, and Possessor of all the said Mannors and Lands, by Virtue of the said Settlement; of whom more hereafter in due Place.

But first proceed to *Edwd. Stanley* the third Son of the said Earl: He was a Gentleman of the Army in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth*, under the Command of the brave Earl of *Leicester* in *Holland*; where, at the Siege of *Zulphen* he acquir'd great Reputation by a most uncommon Action of Valour and Undaunted Courage: In the attack of a Port of the said Town, a *Spaniard* brandishing his Launce at him, he caught hold of it, and held so fast, that he was drawn up by it into the Port; at which the Garison was so intimidated, (supposing all the Enemy were following him) that they fled, and left the Port to him; for which hardy and valiant Action the Earl of *Leicester* Knighted him, and gave him forty Pounds in Hand, and a Yearly Pention of One Hundred Marks, payable in *England* during his Life.

But so it is (as observ'd by the Learned) That,

The Fortunate have whole Years,
And those they choose;
But the Unfortunate have only Days,
And those they lose.

For

For who could imagine that ſo gallant a Man, and ſo well rewarded as he was, could forget his Duty to his Sovereign and take up Arms againſt her in favour of *Spain*, whither he was obliged to fly, and died in exile and diſgrace, either not knowing or forgetting the *Spaniſh* Proverb, which they verify'd in him by flight and contempt, *to wit*, *That they love the Treaſon, but hate the Traitor.*

Having here given the Reader the Marriages and Iſſue of the noble Peer aforeſaid, and the Marriages and Iſſue of his Sons and Daughters, or other diſpoſal of them, by Death or otherwiſe, as above; let us now attend his Funeral obſequies, which were ordered with the greateſt Magnificence, a particular deſcription whereof I met with in the hands of an obſcure Perſon near us, and may prove acceptable to all, as well as entertaining to the curious, a Tranſcript whereof I ſhall give *verbatim.*

Firſt, After his Deceaſe his Body was wrap'd in Searcloth, then in Lead, and then Cheſted; the Chapel and the Houſe, with the two Courts were hung with black Cloth, garniſh'd with Eſcutcheons of his Arms; and on Saturday before the Funeral the Body was brought into the Chapel where it was cover'd with a Pall of black Velvet, garniſhed with Eſcutcheons of Arms, and thereon was ſet his Coat of Arms, Helmet and Creſt, Sword and Target, and about him was plac'd the Standart, Great Banner, and ſix Bannerettes.

And on Thurſday in the Morning before the Sermon, *Henry*, then Earl of *Derby* his Son and Succeſſor being preſent, with the Eſquires and Gentlemen his Attendants, and the three chief Officers of his Houſe, (*to wit*,) his Steward, Treaſurer, and Comptroller, ſtanding about the Body with white Staves in their Hands, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, with his Rich Coat on, publiſh'd this Thankſgiving, and ſtile of the Defunct, in form following.

All Honour, Laud, and Praiſe, to Almighty God, who thro' his Divine Goodneſs hath taken out of this tranſitory World to his eternal Joy and Bliſs, the Right Honourable *Lord and* Earl of *Derby*, Lord *Stanley* and *Strange*, and Lord of *Man and the Iſles*, Chamberlain of *Cheſter*, one of the Lords of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and Knight Companion of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Next, Of the manner and order of the Hearſe, wherein the Body lay during the Service.

At *Ormskirk* in *Lancaſhire*, two Miles from *Lathom*, was erected a Stately Hearſe of five Principals, thirty foot in height, twelve foot in length, and nine foot in breadth, double rail'd, and garniſhed in the order and manner following.

Firſt, The top parts and the Rails cover'd with black Cloth, the Valens and Principals cover'd with Velvet, to

the

the Vallance a fringe of Silk, the majeſty being of Taffety lin'd with Buckram, had thereon moſt curiouſly wrought in Gold and Silver the Achievement of his Arms, with Helmet, Creſt, Supporters and Motto, and four Buckram Eſcutcheons in Metal, the top garniſhed with Eſcutcheons and Jewels in Mettal, ſix great Burial Paſte Eſcutcheons at the four Corners, and at the uppermoſt part the Vallance ſet forth with ſmall Eſcutcheons of his Arms on Buckram in Mettal, with the Garter; the Rails and Poſts alſo garniſhed with Eſcutcheons wrought in Gold and Silver, on Paper Royal.

The Hearſe was placed between the Quire and the Body of the Church, which Church was alſo hung throughout with black Cloth, Eſcutcheons alſo being ſet thereon, not only his own Arms within the Garter, but alſo impal'd with the three Counteſſes his Wives; and this being finiſh'd by Wedneſday at Night before the Burial, the order of proceeding on Thurſday (being the Day appointed) was in manner following.

1.

Two Yeomen Conductors, with black Staves in their Hands to lead the Way.

Morgan ap Roberts. Tho. Botel.

2.

Then all the poor Men in Gowns, two and two, to the number of One Hundred.

3.

Then the Quire and Singing-Men, to the number of forty, in their Surplices.

4.

An Eſquire bearing the Standard with his Hood on his Head and Horſe trapp'd to the Ground, garniſhed with a Shaffron of his Arms within the Garter, on his Forehead, and four Eſcutcheons of Buckram Mettal, on each ſide two.

Peter Stanley.

5.

Then the Defunct's Gentlemen, mounted on comely Geldings, in their Gowns and Hoods on their ſhoulders, to the number of eighty.

6.

Then the Defunct's two Secretaries riding together as the other Gentlemen afore.

Gilbert Moreton. Gabriel Maſon.

7.

Then the Knights and Eſquires in like Order, two and two, in Number fifty.

8.

Then the Defunct's two Chaplains with

Hoods

Hoods on their Shoulders according to their Degrees.

Bat. of Divinity. Mast. of Arts.

9.

The Preacher, being the Dean of *Chester*, his Horse trapped, and a Doctor's Hood on his Shoulders.

Doctor Langworth.

10.

Then the Defunct's three chief Officers of his Household, *to wit*, The Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller with white Staves in their Hands and Hoods on their Shoulders, and their Horses trapped.

Wm. Massey. Sir *Richard Sherborne.* *Henry Stanley.*

11.

Then an Esquire bearing the Great Banner of his Arms, with his Hood on his Head and his Horse trapp'd and garnished with Escutcheons, as above.

Edward Norris.

12.

A Herald of Arms with his Hood on his Head, his Horse trapped as aforesaid, wearing the Defunct's Coat of Arms of Damask, and bearing his Helmet of Steel, Panned guilt, with mantles of black Velvet, the Knots guilt, and on a Wreathe or Torce of his Colours rood by God curiously carv'd, Painted and wrought in Gold and Silver.

Lancaster Herald.

13.

Then a King of Arms with his Hood on his Head, wearing his Coat of Arms richly embroider'd with the Arms of *England*, his Horse trapped and garnished as aforesaid, bearing the Shield of Arms of the Defunct within the Garter, and the Crest Coronet.

Norroy King of Arms.

14.

Then another King of Arms riding in like Order, bearing the Defunct's Sword with the Pummel upwards, the Hilt and Chape guilt, with a Scabboard of Velvet.

Clarencieux.

15.

After them another King of Arms riding in like Order, bearing another of the Defunct's Coat of Arms being wrought as the above.

Carter, George Leigh Ffar.

16.

Then on the left ſide of him rode a Gentleman Uſher with a white Rod in his hand, his Horſe trapped and his Hood on his Head.

Edward Scafebrick.

17.

Then the Chariot wherein the Body lay was cover'd with black Velvet, garniſh'd with Eſcutcheons, drawn by four Horſes trapp'd with black, and on each Horſe was placed four Eſcutcheons and a ſhaffron of his Arms, and on each Horſe ſit a Page in a black Coat and a Hood on his Head; and on the fore Seat of the Chariot ſit a Gentleman Uſher in his Gown and his Hood on his head, and a white Rod in his Hand; and next about the Body, it being in the ſaid Chariot, rode four Eſquires, being Aſſiſtants to the Body, their Hoods on their Heads and Horſes trapp'd to the Ground.

Robt. Baxter, | *R. Bradſhaw,*
Robt. Dalton, | *John Preſton.*

18.

And on the outſide of them, about the ſaid Chariot ſix other Eſquires, their Hoods on their Heads and their Horſes trapp'd, each of them bearing a Banneret, not only of the Defunct's Arms, but alſo the Arms of ſuch Noble Houſes whereof he was deſcended, *viz.* The Arms of *Thomas* the firſt Earl of *Derby* of that Name, Lord *Stanley* and of *Man*, impal'd with the Arms of *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury*, and Siſter to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*.

19.

The ſecond Banneret was of *George* Lord *Stanley* and *Strange* the Son and Heir of the ſaid *Thomas*, impal'd with the Arms of *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Heireſs of *John* Lord *Strange* of *Knocking*.

20.

And the third Banneret was of the Arms of *Thomas* the ſecond Earl of *Derby* of that Name, Lord *Stanley* and *Strange*, and of *Man*, impaled with the Arms of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, and Siſter to *George Haſtings* the firſt Earl of *Huntingdon* of that Name.

21.

The fourth Ban[illegible] of the Arms of the Defun[illegible]'d with the Arms of *Dorothy* [illegible] Wife, and Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Surrey* and Earl-Marſhal of [illegible]land, Lord *Mowbray*, *Seagrave* [illegible] *Bruce*.

On

22.

On the fifth Banneret the Defunct's Arms impaled with the Arms of *Margaret* his ſecond Wife, Daughter of *Ellis Barlow* of *Barlow*, Eſq.

23.

And on the ſixth Banneret the Defunct's Arms impaled with the Arms of *Mary* his third Wife, Daughter of Sir *George Cotton* Knight, Vice-Chamberlain to King *Edward* the VI.

24.

Next after the Chariot proceeded the chief Mourner in the Mourning robes of an Earl, and on each ſide of him rode a Gentleman Uſher with white Rods in their Hands, their Heads on their Heads, and their Horſes trapped.

Richard Aſton, *Marmaduke Newton*, } Gent. Uſhers

Henry Earl of Derby, chief Mourner.

25.

On the left [illegible]in, and ſomewhat behind rod[illegible]entleman of Horſe to the Deſunct, his Head on his Head, his Horſe trapped, and leading in his Hand the Horſe of Eſtate, all cover'd [illegible]pped with black Velvet.

John Orm[illegible]

26.

Next after rode eight other Mourners, being Aſſiſtants to the chief Mourner, their Hoods on their ſhoulders and heads, and their Horſes trapp'd with fine Cloth to the Ground.

John Ld. Stourton,	*—— Ratcliff, Eſqr.*
Sr. Row. Stanley,	*Alex. Ingby*,
Sr. Pierce Leigh,	*Alex. Barlow*,
—— Butler Eſqr.	*Wm. Stopford, Eſq.*

27.

Then a Yeoman bare-headed in a black Coat on Foot.

28.

Then two Sons of the principal Mourners in Gowns and Hoods on their ſhoulders, each of them having a Gentleman to lead their Horſes.

Wm. Stanley Eſq. Franc. Stanley Eſq.

29.

Then two Yeomen Uſhers with white Rods on foot.

30.

Then two the Defunct's Yeomen two and two to the number of five hundred.

31.

Then all the Gentlemen's Servants two and two; and thus being whiffled all the way by certain Yeomen in black Coats, with black Staves in

their

their Lands proceeded to the Church Door, where their Servants attended to receive their Horses; then being dismounted, all the Gentlemen that proceeded before the Corps enter'd into the Church and receiv'd their Places according to their Degrees, having the hundred poor Men without the Church on each side the Way.

Then the Body was taken out of the Chariot by eight Gentlemen in Gowns with Hoods on their heads and assisted by four Yeomen in Black Coats and bore into the Hearse, where it was orderly placed upon a Table three foot high cover'd with Black Cloth, and upon him was not only laid a Pall of Black Velvet, but also his Coat of Arms, Sword and Target, Helmet and Creil.

Taken out of the Chariot by,

William Orrel,
Jasper North,
Francis Bains,
John Heare,
Thomas Starkey,
John Byron,
Edmd. Hopkinson,
James Bradshaw.
} Gent.

And thus the Body being placed, the principal Mourner enter'd the Hearse where was prepared for him at the head of the Defunct a Stool, with a Carpet and four Cushions of black Velvet to kneel and Pray upon.

Then enter'd the other eight Mourners and took their places within the uttermost part of the Hearse on each side of the Body, four on one side and four on the other, each of them having a Cushion of black Velvet to lean upon, and their Stools covered with black Cloth, and a Cushion of the same to kneel upon. At the feet of the Defunct without the rails stood the two Esquires holding the Standart and great Banner; and on each side of the Hearse the other Esquires with the Bannerolls: And behind the principal Mourner stood three Kings of Arms and the four Gentlemen Ushers, and between the Standard and at the great Banner stood *Lancaster* Herald of Arms, wearing the Defunct's Coat of Arms.

And thus the Body being placed, and every other Estate according to their Degree, *Norroy* King of Arms pronounced the Stile of the Defunct as afore mention'd; which ended, the Dean of *Chester* began his Sermon, and after the Sermon the Vicar began the Commemoration, and after the Epistle and Gospel the Offering was commenced in manner following.

First, *Henry*, now Earl of *Derby*, being principal Mourner, did Offer at the Alter for the Defunct, a Piece of Gold, having before him *Garter*, *Clarencieux*, and *Norroy* King of Arms; and *Lancaster* Herald of Arms; and on each side of *Garter* a Gentleman Usher and Esquire to bear the chief Mourner's Train.

And

And after him did proceed the other eight Mourners, two and two, according to their degrees; and in like order he with the other Mourners repaired to their places, where he remaining a ſmall time went to offer for himſelf, having *Clarencieux* and *Lancaſter* Herald only before him; and thus having offer'd, ſtaid between the Vicar and *Lancaſter* Herald of Arms, to receive the Atchievements of his Father, offer'd up by the other eight Mourners, in manner and form following.

Firſt. The Lord *Stourton* and Sir *Rowland Standly* offer'd up the Coat of Arms, having before them *Clarencieux* King of Arms.

Secondly. Sir *Peter Leigh* Kt. and *Thomas Butler* Eſq. offer'd the Sword, bearing the Pomnel forward, having before them *Norroy* K. of Arms.

Thirdly. *John Radcliffe* and *Alexan. Barlow* Eſqrs. offer'd the Target of his Arms, and before them went *Clarencieux.*

Fourthly. *Alexander Rigby* and *Wm. Stopford* Eſqrs. offer'd the Helmet and Creſt, having before them *Norroy* King of Arms.

Which ended, the principal Mourner repaired to his ſeat, and on each ſide of him a Gentleman Uſher, and his Train borne by an Eſquire, and before him *Clarencieux* King of Arms, where he remained untill the Offering was ended.

Then offer'd the other eight Mourners for themſelves, *viz.*

The Lord *Stourton* and Sir *Rowland Standly*, having before them *Clarencieux* King of Arms.

Then Sir *Peter Leigh* Knight, and *Thomas Butler* Eſqr. and before them *Norroy* King of Arms.

Then *John Ratcliffe* and *Alex. Barlow* Eſquires, having before them *Clarencieux* King of Arms.

Then *Alex. Rigby* and *Wm. Stopford* Eſqrs. having before them blue Mantle Purſuivant of Arms.

Thus when the principal Mourner and the eight Mourners Aſſiſtants had offer'd and were placed again as aforeſaid; then offer'd the four Eſquire Aſſiſtants to the Defunct, having before them *Lancaſter* Herald of Arms.

Then the Standard offer'd by the Eſquire that bore it, and before him blue Mantle Purſuivant of Arms.

Then the great Banner offered by the Eſquire that bore it, and before him blue Mantle Purſuivant of Arms.

Which Standard and Banners being offer'd by them that bare them as aforeſaid, they put off their Hoods and took their Places amongſt the reſt of the Mourners, being Gentlemen.

Then offer'd the Steward, Treaſurer and Comptroller, with their white Staves in their hands, and *Lancaſter* Herald of Arms before them.

Then offer'd all the other Knights Eſquires and Gentlemen, wearing black, proceeding in Order two and two, according to their degrees.

Then offer'd the Yeomen Uſhers, and after them the Duke's Yeomen two and two.

Their return Homewards.

And thus the Offering, ended the hundred poor Men were placed to proceed homeward on foot, and after them the Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen, on Horseback; then *Garter* principal King of Arms, the principal Mourner, with the other eight Mourners two and two; then the Yeomen on foot two and two.

The Burial.

After whose departure presently the Body was by the eight Gentlemen and four Yeomen aforesaid, carried to the Grave, and before it *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* King of Arms, and *Lancaster* Herald of Arms; and above the Body the four Assistants; and the six Esquires bearing the Bannerols.

And after the Body went the Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller, with two Gentlemen Ushers, and two Yeomen Ushers; who when the Body was Buried, Kneeling on their Knees, with Weeping and Tears, broke their white Staves and Rods over their Heads; and threw the Shivers into the Grave.

That done, the six Esquires delivered up the six Bannerols, which were presently with the rest of the Atchievements; orderly placed over, and about him; and so the said Officers departed to *Durham House*, where they receiv'd their Offices and Staves again of their new Earl, now, their Lord and Master.

Having now brought this Great and Honourable Earl to his last Home the Grave: Let us not Bury him there in totall Oblivion; but with Sir *William Dugdale*, Mr. *Camden*, Mr. *Holinshead*, &c. But especially Mr. *Stow*, laments his Death, but not quite forget the Memory of so Eminent, and Noble a Servant to his Prince, and Country, but Endeavour to Transmit to Posterity, for their Example, and Imitation: His most Renowned, Steady, and faithful Behaviour, and Conduct, under two Kings, and two Queens, as well in Peace, as in War.

It appears from all our Historians, that he liv'd in the greatest Splendor and Magnificence, without any dependance on the Court: His Greatness supported his Goodness, and his Goodness Endeared his Greatness: His Height was look'd upon with a double Aspect by himself, as an Advantage of Beneficence, and by others of Reverence: His great Birth rais'd him above private Respect, but his great Soul, never above Publick Service.

He was kind to his Tennants; Liberal to his Servants; Generous to his Friends; and Hospital to Strangers; He was famous for House-keeping; and his extensive Charity: Insomuch that Queen *Elizabeth* wou'd jestingly say, that he and my Lord of *Bedford* made all the Beggars by their Liberality.

His House was Orderly and Regular, a College of Discipline, Instruction, and Accomplishment; Rather than a Pallace for Entertainment, his and his Lady's Servants being so many young Gentlemen and Ladys, train'd up to Govern themselves by their Example,

who

who they knew understood themselves Perfectly.

His Provisions were Natural, all necessaries. Bred and Provided of his own Stock, rather plentiful than Various, Solid than Dainty, that eat him less, and Contented more: His Table was Constant, and even, where all were Welcome, and none Invited: His Hall was commonly full, his Gates always: the one with the hearth Gentry and Yeomen, who were his retainers in Love and Observance, bringing good Stomachs to his Table, and rebbly'd Hearts for his Service, the other with the *Aged* Decripid and Industrious Poor, whose cravings were prevented with doles and Liberality; with Bounty, the *Hall* being provided with Meat, the *Court* with Money, and the *Yard* with Labour.

In the *Northern* Insurrection against her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth*, he offered to raise Ten Thousand Men at his own Charge, for the Suppressing thereof; but his Appearance in the Field was Sufficient, the holding up of his Hand being as Effectual as the displaying of a Banner, in a Word, Mr. *Camden* observes that Hospitality lyeth Buried in this Earl's Grave, from (1572. the time of his Death,) from whence may the devine Power raise it and all Mankind to Everlasting Bliss, when there, will be no Poor to be relieved, nor Bounty wanted to Relieve.

Having two Hundred and Twenty Servants in a Cheque Roll for Forty two Years, and twice a Day sixty old Aged and decripid Poor, were fed with Meat, and on every *Good Friday* for thirty-five Years, he fed two Thousand seven Hundred Persons, with Meat, Drink, and Money; every Gentleman in his Service had a Man and Horse to Attend him, and his Allowance for the Expence of his House only, was four Thousand Pounds a Year, besides the Produce of his two large Parks, and very great Demeines, Insomuch, that his House was Stiled the *Northern* Court: Neither was he Munificent upon other Men's charge, for once a Month he looked into his Income, and once a Week into his Disbursments, that none should wrong him, nor he wrong'd by him, the Earl of *Derby* he would say, *shall keep his own House, and that Hospitality, Justice, and good Men's Debts ought as well coupled with Greatness, as Length with Breadth.*

Therefore it was Observ'd of him, and the Second Duke of *Norfolk*, that when they were Dead, not a Tradesman could demand the Payment of a *Groat* that they ow'd them; nor a Neighbour the Restitution of a Penny that they had wrong'd him of.

It is a Maxim that the Grass groweth not where the Grand Seignior's Horse treads, nor do the People thrive where the Noblemen Inhabit; but here every Tennant was a Gentleman; and every Gentleman my Lord's Companion, such his Civility towards the one, and his Kind Usage of the other.

Noble-men

Noblemen in those Days esteemed the Love of their Neighbour more than their Riches; and the Service and fealty of their Tennants more than their Money, and he would commonly say, let the Underwoods grow, the Tennants are the Support of a Family; and the Commonalty are the Strength of the Kingdom: Improve Thriftily, but force not Violently; either your Pounds, or Rents, above your fore Fathers: Two things he Abominated, depopulating Inclosures, and Avaricious and unworthy Enhancement of Rents.

But now the Landlord hath the Sweet of the Tennants brow, in his Coffers: Then he had the best Blood in his Veins at his Command; the grand Word with this Noble Peer, was on my Honour, which was esteemed sufficient Security for any Engagement whatsoever; and was the only Asseveration he used, It was his privilege that he needed not Swear for a Testimony, and his Renown that he would not for his Honour.

Great was this exalted Family's esteem with the People, and eminent their favour with their Sovereign, which was ever employ'd in obliging their liege People, improving their Interest and supporting their Throne; for, tho' they had a long time been Kings of *Man*, and with the hearts of the People, yet were they as long faithful Subjects to *England*; in a word, he had no sloth or neglect to be surprized, no vanity of Dissimule to lose his Master, no partiality to be blas'd, no discontent to satisfie, nor no passion to be misguided; in fine he liv'd in all capacities a publick good, and dy'd a common loss; leaving in his Family that best Legacy *a good Example*, and in his Country that lasting Monument a good Name.

The late very great and eminent Lord, whose Prudence, Conduct, and most remarkable life and Actions we have been just describing and treating of, was succeeded in his Honours and Inheritance by his eldest Son *Henry*, Lord *Stanley* and *Strange* of *Knockin*, who after his Father's decease was fourth Earl of *Derby* of this Family, and was summon'd to Parliament and took his Seat in the most Honourable House of Peers the eight of *February* after his Father's decease.

And being a Nobleman in Sedate Years, great Learning, and Exalted Genius; as well as of leading Quality and consummate Experience in all the Maxims and Policy of Publick, as well as Private Life: Made an Early figure at Court, when his Royal Mistress was pleased to Distinguish and Promote him by Marks of Her Princely favour, as knowing him to be a Person of the utmost Probity, undoubted Loyalty, and Steady adherance to her Majesty's Person, Interest, and Government.

In token whereof she dignified him with the Honour of the *Garter*, and constantly made Choice of, and Preferred him in all Momentuous and cri-

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tical Affairs of State, as on whom ſhe could rely, as her truſty Friend and faithful Servant.

The next appearance whereof was by finding him at the head of a Commiſſion (with ſome other Peers) to *Flanders*, to treat of a Peace with the Prince of *Parma*, then General to the King of *Spain*, with whom her Majeſty had been long at enmity.

And ſoon after his return from that Country, the Queen was pleaſed to honour him with carrying the Enſignes of, and inveſting the King of *France* with the moſt noble order of the Garter.

And the twenty-ninth of her Reign her Majeſty was pleaſ'd to appoint him by her Royal Commiſſion to be (with ſome other Peers) one of the Judges for the tryal of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, then a Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Fotheringhay* in the County of *Northampton*, where ſhe was Arraign'd, Try'd, and adjudg'd to Die, and was there, accordingly beheaded.

Sometime after that Tranſaction, *to wit*, in the Year 1564, her Majeſty determined to honour the Ancient Univerſity of *Cambridge* with her royal Preſence, in order to which ſhe was pleaſed to appoint this Noble Earl and his Lady to attend her progreſs thither, where they arrived on Saturday the fifth of *Auguſt* the ſame Year, and on the Queen's entrance into that College the Counteſs of *Derby* was preſent'd to bear up her Majeſty's Train.

Likewiſe on that Queen's Viſitation of her Univerſity of *Oxford* this noble Earl was appointed to attend her Majeſty's Perſon and Progreſs to that place, where on Friday the ſixth of *September*, 1566, his Lordſhip was complimented by that learned Body with the degree of Maſter of Arts.

And in the thirty-ſecond of the ſame Queen, he was by ſpecial Commiſſion conſtituted Lord High Steward of *England* and ſole Judge for the Tryal of *Philip* Earl of *Arundel* for Treaſon.

And in the Year 1588 the Queen was graciouſly pleaſed to grant to him by Patent for five Years the high Office of Lord Chamberlain of *Cheſter*.

Some time after this he determin'd to viſit his *Iſle of Man*, and in order thereto came to his Houſe at *Liverpool*, call'd the Tower, where waiting a while for a Paſſage, the Corporation did themſelves the Honour to compliment him, by erecting and adorning in a rich manner a ſumptuous Stall or Seat for his reception at Church, where he ſeveral times honour'd them by his preſence there.

Upon his return from the Iſland he retir'd to his Seat at *Lathom*, and I do not find he appear'd at Court any more; for by his Will bearing Date the twenty-firſt of *September*, 1594, he order'd his Body to be buried in his Chapel at *Ormskirk*, and departed this

* Records of *Liverpool*.

Life at *Latham* the twenty-fifth of the ſame Month, and was depoſited in his ſaid Vault according to his deſire.

This noble Lord married to his Lady *Margaret* the only Daughter of *Henry Clifford* Earl of *Cumberland* by

his Wife *Eleanor*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk* by *Mary* Queen Dowager of *France*, and younger Siſter to King *Henry* the VIII. and by her had Iſſue four Sons, *to wit*, *William* and *Francis* who died young and unmarried; alſo *Ferdinand* and *William*, ſucceſſively Earls of *Derby* after him; alſo one Daughter who died young and Unmarried.

Upon his demiſe he left, beſides the above Iſſue by his own Lady, three natural Children by one *Jane Halſal* of *Knowſley*, (*to wit*) one Son nam'd *Thomas*, and two Daughters, *Dorothy* and *Urſula*, for whom he had made a liberal Proviſion. *Dorothy*, his firſt Daughter, married to Sir *Oath. Halſal* of *Halſal* in the County of *Lancaſter*, and *Urſula* his ſecond Daughter married to Sir *John Salisbury* of *Surrey* in the County of *Derby*.

Thomas his Son by *Jane Halſal*, was ſtiled *Thomas Stanley* of *Eccleſhall* Eſqr. on whom he alſo ſettl'd the Manner of *Broughton*, and other Lands near *Manchester*, which his Succeſſors ſold to Mr. *Cheetham* of *Smedley*.

To whom ſucceeded *Ferdinand* his eldeſt Son in Honours and the Baronies of *Stanley* and *Strange*, and fifth Earl of *Derby*, alſo in his very great and noble Eſtate. But ſuch is the frailty of human Nature, the Malice and Wickedneſs of our Fellow Creatures, and the infinite variety of chances and accidents attending human Life, that all the care and caution Mankind is able to uſe, is not ſufficient to guard againſt them, no nor Riches, nor Power, neither of which were wanting in the Noble Perſon we are treating of.

Who went off the Stage of this World in the flower of his Age, to the great loſs of his Prince, Family, and Country, and indeed univerſally lamented; being of an exalted Genius, as well as Birth, and allowed by all to be one of the moſt hopeful Peers of the Age; and that which added greatly to the general Affliction, was, the uncommon and ſurpriſing manner of his Death, as hereafter.

His

His Royal Miſtreſs the Queen having at that time many ſeditious and rebellious Subjects, who, to avoid the puniſhment due to their Crimes, had fled to foreign Countries. Amongſt whom was one *Richard Hackett*, who was ſent by thoſe Fugitives to prevail upon this Noble and Loyal Peer to aſſume and ſet up a Title and Claime to the Crown of *England*, in right of his deſcent from *Mary* the ſecond Daughter of *Henry* the VII, and younger Siſter to King *Henry* VIII. and at that time Queen Dowager of *France*, whoſe Grandmother was this Earl's Mother, as before, threatening, That unleſs he undertook this projected Enterprize, and withal conceal him the Meſſenger and Inſtigator of it, he ſhould ſhortly die in a moſt wretched manner; but if he comply'd therewith he might be aſſur'd of powerful Aſſiſtance.

But this dutiful and loyal Earl, having no deſign or intention of Claim againſt her Majeſty, nor inclination to diſturb her peaceable Poſſeſſion at the hazard of his own Life, Honour and opulent Fortune; conſider'd the Propoſition made him as a ſnare laid for his Deſtruction, and therefore rejected it with ſcorn and indignation.

However, theſe villanous Menaces proved not altogether vain, for within four Months after, this noble Earl died a very miſerable and ſurprizing Death, being ſeized and tormented by Vomiting matter of a dark ruſty Colour, inſomuch that he was ſuppoſed by the learned in the practice of Phyſic, and others, to be Poiſoned or elſe Bewitch'd.

For there was found in his Chamber a little Image made of Wax, with Hairs of the colour of his in the Belly of it, which occaſion'd many and various ſpeculations, conjectures and conſtructions concerning the nature, meaning and effects thereof; but I have met with no remarks from the curious of that Age, touching the real being, exiſtence, or power of Witches and Wizards, then or at any time in the World, nor of any Obſervations made by them upon this extraordinary Event, therefore ſubmit ſo critical and obſtruce a Point to be diſcuſs'd by the learned of our own Times.

And proceed to inform the Reader that his Gentleman of Horſe was greatly ſuſpected to have had a large ſhare in this wicked Scene for the removal of his very Noble and indulgent Maſter out of this World; for the ſame Day the Earl took his Bed he fled away with one of his beſt Horſes, and was heard of no more.

His Vomit was ſo violent and corroding, that it ſtained the ſilver Andirons in the Chimney of his Room, upon which he had Vomited; and when dead, tho' his Body was wrap'd in Searcloth, and cover'd with Lead, yet did it ſo corrupt and putrifie that

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for a long time after none could endure to come near the place it was hid in till his burial.

By his Will bearing date the twelfth of *April* the thirty-eighth of *Elizabeth* he bequeathed his Body to be buried in his Chapel at *Ormskirk*, which was accordingly done the fixth of *May* following. His Death was univerſally lamented, and greatly increaſed by the manner of it. He was good to his Tennants, kind to his Friends, charitable to the Poor, a generous Maſter, a loving and indulgent Husband, and a tender and affectionate Parent; and had been honour'd by his royal Miſtreſs with the noble Order of the Garter.

He married to *Alice*, one of the Daughters of Sir *John Spencer* of *Al-*

thorp, in the County of *Northampton*, by whom he left Iſſue three Daughters his Heirs general. The Lady *Ann* his firſt Daughter, being at his Death thirteen Years, eleven Months old, and afterwards married to *Grey Bruges* Ld. *Chaddois*; the Lady *Frances* eleven Years and four Months, after married to Sir *John Egerton*, Son and Heir of Lord *Elſmere* then Lord Chancellor of *England*: And *Elizabeth* the youngeſt, ſeven Years eight Months old, after married to *Henry* Lord *Haſtings* Earl of *Huntington*, of all whom in their Order.

This noble, but unfortunate Lord, (in the uncommon manner of his death) was ſucceeded by his younger Brother Sir *William Stanley* in the Barony of *Stanley* and Dukedom of *Derby*, but neither in his Eſtate nor in the Barony of *Strange* of *Knocking*, the firſt being divided betwixt him and his Neices the Heirs general of his late Brother, as hereafter; and the ſecond devolving upon the ſaid Heirs general, with all the Eſtate appertaining thereto, was ſeperated from and inveſted in them, excluſive of the Houſe of *Stanley*, to whom the Barony of *Strange* of *Knocking* ſubſided and became Extinct; as more fully will be ſhewn in proper Place, in the Interim.

Sir *William* aforeſaid, was that Great Sir *William Stanley*, of whoſe Travels, Martial Exploits, and Bravery abroad, of which this County; (eſpecially,) gives us many large Accounts, as well in Story, as Song, and frequently make themſelves merry therewith: But being a broad at his Brother's deceaſe, and not certainly known whether he was living

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or no, the very great Eſtate he was as Heir at Law entitl'd to, (being at this time in it's full extent) he found on his return all ſettled upon his Brother's Daughters aforeſaid, under the Guardianſhip of four Biſhops, and four Temporal Lords, who poſſeſſed every branch of it to their Ward's uſes, without any regard to him, which, with the Barony of *Strange*, and the *Iſle of Man*, was no leſs than a Princely Patrimony, for extent, income, and power; but he, unhappy Gentleman, was refuſed Admittance by the ſaid Guardians to any ſhare of it.

In this melancholy caſe, having but few Friends, leſs Money, and powerful Adverſaries, who had little or no Knowledge of him, (nor indeed few others, by reaſon of his long abſence) yet kind Providence the Guardian of all who are in diſtreſs, and overpower'd by might, knew his juſt Cauſe, raiſed him Friends and Aſſiſtance to enter his claim in Law to his Birthright.

In which ſeveral of the old Tenants in and about *Latham*, *Dalton*, *Newburgh*, &c. who knew him from a Child to be their natural and rightful Lord, ſupplied him with Money to recover his juſt Right, or ſo much thereof as he was juſtly entitled unto.

Upon which a diſpute and conteſt in Law aroſe betwixt the ſaid Earl and the Heirs general, touching the Claim and Title to all the late Earl's Eſtate in *England*, and alſo to the *Iſle of Man*, whereupon the Queen apprehending that under the preſent unſettled State thereof, not only many Renegadoes of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, but the *Spaniards* alſo, her declared Enemies might reſort to that *Iſland*, to the great diſturbance of her Peace, and the Tranquility of her Government.

For ſecurity and prevention whereof her Majeſty thought proper to commit the charge and care of that Iſland to her truſty Friend and Servant Sir *Thomas Gerrard*, (after by her created Lord *Gerrard* of *Brendley* in the County of *Stafford*,) until the Controverſy then depending betwixt the Parties claiming, ſhould be determined by Law.

In the mean time the true and real Title to the ſaid *Iſle of Man* was called in Queſtion, and being brought before her Majeſty's Attorney and other learned Council, they upon Examination thereof declared, That the Right thereof did ſolely belong to her Majeſty, and that the *Stanleys* Earls of *Derby* had no good Title to that Iſland, by reaſon that King *Henry* the IV. ſoon after he obtained the Crown, upon the Outlawry of Sir *Scroope* then Lord thereof, beſtowed upon *Henry Piercy* then Earl of *Northumberland*, and, upon his Rebellion about ſix Years after, granted the ſame by Patent to Sir *John Stanley* for Life.

But *Northumberland* not being attainted by Parliament, nor his Poſſeſſions adjudg'd to be confiscated, and for that ſome ſhort time after, the King and Sir *John* agreed that thoſe Letters Patent to him for Life ſhould be ſurrender'd and cancel'd, which was done as before recited, and that he ſhould have an Eſtate thereof in fee; ſo that conſidering the grant for Life was before ſuch time as the King was legally entitl'd thereto by *Northumberland*'s Attainder, they pronounced that the King could not paſs any Eſtate for Life, and alſo that the other Grant which had it's foundation from the ſurrender of the Eſtate for Life, could not be of any validity.

Whereupon the Queen, agreeable to her wonted Goodneſs, having conſider'd the many eminent Services performed for her Majeſty and her Royal Predeceſſors, by the honourable and noble Houſe of *Stanley*, and their long Enjoyment of that Iſland, without any interruption, was graciouſly pleaſed to drop and withdraw all ſuppoſed Right ſhe might have thereto, as ſuggeſted by the ſaid Gentlemen of the Law, and to refer the Parties claimant to the deciſion of the Courts; and upon this foot the *Iſle of Man* reſted under her Majeſty's care moſt of the remaining part of her Reign.

But the proceedings at Law in *England* touching the right to the many and great Eſtates there, and the ſaid Portions and Advancement of the ſaid three Ladies, were proſecuted for ſix or ſeven Years with the utmoſt Vigour, and in all that time no definitive Sentence could be obtained in favour of either of the Parties.

This tedious and dilatory proceeding by the Courts of Law, added to the very great Eſteem and high Value her Majeſty entertain'd of the great worth and merit of the ſaid Earl *William*, as a faithful Subject, a wiſe Councellor, and a brave Captain, with the heavy Expence he labour'd under for the recovery of his Paternal Right, together with her Majeſty's concern for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient, honourable, and moſt worthy Houſe of *Stanley*, gave her Majeſty great perplexity and anxiety of Mind.

When, for her Majeſty's eaſe, and the removal of her Royal concern, and the accompliſhment of her kind Intention to ſo many loyal and dutiful Subjects and Relations; ſhe, like a nurſing Mother, mediated a reconciliation of all differences, diſputes, and controverſies ſubſiſting betwixt them; and by the aſſiſtance and advice of *Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *Robert Cecil*, principal Secretary of State, and many other kind Friends and Relations to the Honourable and Noble Houſe of *Derby*, her Majeſty effected her Princely and benign Intention, by being graciouſly pleaſed to propoſe a reference of all Matters, Pretenſions, and diffi-

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ing Interests of the several Claimants, to which they was so happy as to obtain their Loyal and united Consents.

And for this good purpose the following noble Persons were by her Majesty's powerful Interest nominated and appointed Referees and Arbitrators, thereof, *to wit*, The right honourable *Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*; the right honourable *Thomas* Lord *Buckhurst* Ld. High Treasurer of *England*; the right honourable the Earl of *Darby*; the right honourable *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; the right honourable *Clifton* E. of *Cumberland*; *George* Lord *Hastings*, and the right honourable *Cecil*, principal Secretary of State, and then E. of *Salisbury*; being the noble and well affected Friends as well of the said *William* Earl of *Derby*, as of the said young Ladies, Daughters to *Ferdinand* late Earl of *Derby*.

Which said honourable Persons having heard the said Parties themselves, their learned Council, Officers, Agents, and Servants, with other useful Friends authoriz'd to appear therein, advisedly heard and consider'd the several Rights, Titles and Claims of all the Parties; and did, by the consent of the Parties and their Council, Officers and Friends for the appeasing, ending and extinguishing of all Variances, Claims, Titles, and Controversies then moved and grown; or which then after might arise and grow between the said Parties or any of them touching the Premises in Question; agree, order, and determine, amongst other things, that such and so many of the said Castles, Manners, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, late parcell of the Possessions of the said *Ferdinand* late Earl of *Derby*, in the Towns, Hamlets, Villages, and Places, hereafter mention'd; and in every of them should be Assured, Conveyed, and Enjoy'd, by and unto such Person, or Persons, and for and during such Estate and Estates; and with and under such Limitations, Powers, Liberties, Declarations, and Savings; and in such manner and form as hereafter mention'd, Limitted, and Expressed.

Which said Order and Agreement so made by the said Honourable Persons, ; as well the said *William* Earl of *Derby*, and the Countess *Elizabeth* his Wife and the rest of the Heir Male descended from the Honourable House of *Derby*, and the said Ladies *Ann Frances* and *Elizabeth* Daughters of the said late Earl *Ferdinand* before and untill their several Marriages; and since their said Marriages, their said Husband's and they did, and yet do hold themselves well contented and satisfied; all which Orders and Agreements were confirm'd by Act of Parliament Passed the fourth of *James* the I; as hereafter.

By which Act and Agreement were appointed and yielded to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Derby*,

the

the Ancient Seats of *Latham* and *Knowsley*, with all the Houses, Lands, Castles and Appurtenances in *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, *Yorkshire*, *Cheshire*; and many in *Wales*; also the Manor of *Meriden* in the County of *Warwick*, with the old Seat in *Channon-Row Westminster*; (now *Derby-Court*) also the Advowson of the Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity* in the City of *Chester*.

And to the said Heirs Female, the Daughters of the said late Earl *Ferdinand*, the Baronies of *Strange* of *Knocking*, *Mohun*, *Burcwell*; *Baffit*, and *Lacy*; with all the Houses, Castles, Mannors and Lands thereto belonging; with several other Mannors and large Estates lying in most Counties of *England*, and many in *Wales*. And,

For the better and farther Assurance thereof to every Party, and the Prevention of all future disputes, there were nineteen recoveries suffered in the *Common-Pleas*, *London*, in one Term; and seventeen at *Lancaster*, in one Assizes; and thus was compos'd and brought to final Issue, all Disputes and Controversies touching the Lands and numerous Estates in *England* and *Wales*, exceeding in Extent and Value most of the Subjects in the King's Dominions; by which the Reader will easily Judge what a terrible Breach was made therein by the said Division.

And altho' affairs at Home were after much Labour, Struggle, and Expence accomodated and establish'd as before; yet the most Princely Branch thereof the *Isle of Man* remain'd unsettl'd; the said Ladies claiming the same Right to that (as Heirs to their Father,) as they had done to those in *England* and *Wales*; and the Disputes and Contests in Law, touching the Right and Title thereof; continued well nigh as long as those had done in *England*.

But the Right thereto being brought upon the Carpet by Earl *William*; and his Title strongly Asserted by him, the Decission thereof in some time came before the learned Judges of the several Benches; who upon a full hearing of the Council on both Sides, declared the Patent by King *Henry* the IV, granting the *Isle of Man* to Sir *John Stanley* and his Heirs for ever, was warranted by the Common Law, and that the Heirs General wou'd take it before their Uncle.

Whereupon the said Earl was constrained to come to a Treaty and Agreement with the said Heirs General; as also with *Thomas* Lord *Ellsmere* then Lord Chancellor of *England*; and *Alice* his Wife, Widow of the late Earl *Ferdenand*, who had married to the said Chancellor, for the Purchase of all their several Claims and Interest in and to the said Island, or any Part or Parts thereof; which he at length effected and got into Possession of the same.

Upon which he apply'd to his Ma-

jesty

jeſty King *James* the firſt, and from him obtained a new Patent or Grant confirming to him and his Heirs for ever the ſaid *Iſle of Man*, with all the Honours, Powers, Privileges and Regalities thereto belonging, or any wiſe appertaining, in as full and ample a manner as it had been granted to, or enjoy'd by any former Lord thereof.

Which ſaid Letters Patient, together with the ſaid Agreement, made with all the Parties aforeſaid, the ſaid Earl had confirm'd by a ſpecial Act of the Parliament began at *Weſtminſter* the nineteenth of *March*, the firſt of *James* the I. and continued to the ninth of *February* the ſeventh of *James* the I. as by the ſaid Act, wherein he ſettl'd the *Iſle of Man* upon himſelf and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife for Life, and to the ſurviver of them, and after to *James* Lord *Stanley* his eldeſt Son and Heir, and the Heirs Male of his Body; and in default of ſuch Iſſue to Sir *Robert Stanley* his ſecond Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body; and in default of ſuch Iſſue, then to the right Heirs of the ſaid *James* Ld. *Stanley* for ever, with a proviſo, that neither he, nor any of his Succeſſors, ſhould either by Will, Deed, or any other Inſtrument in Writing, give, bargain, contract, ſell, aſſign or transfer the ſaid Iſland or any branch thereof from his or their own Iſſue.

But in default of ſuch Heirs, then to the right Heirs of the ſaid Sir *Robert Stanley*, under the ſame Limitations and Reſtraint as by Record thereof, return'd into the Chancery of *England*, by writ of Certiorary, bearing Date the thirtith of *July*, the VIII of *James* the I. appeareth that the Noble Lord whoſe Life and Actions we have here Treated of, was the fifth of his Family, and was by Queen *Elizabeth* Honoured with the Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the firſt of *James* the I, was, by Patent, made Chamberlain of *Cheſter* for Life; in which Office he appointed *Henry Townſend* Eſqr. his vice Chamberlain, and after him ſucceeded Sir *Thomas Ireland* of *Bentley*, and after him *Roger Dutton* of *Wardley* Eſqr, and after him *Orlando Bridgeman* Eſqr, who continued to the Year 1640. When a new Patent Paſſed joyning with his Father *James* Lord *Stanley*, for both their Lives, and the Surviver of them.

But ſome Years before this laſt Patent, (*to wit*) 1637, his Lady being Dead, and he grown Old and Infirm, and deſirous to withdraw himſelf from the hurry and fatigue of Life, in which he had been very largely Engaged, and greatly Incumber'd (as hath been related) and his Son *James* Lord *Stanley* now advanc'd to the Honour of *Strange* alſo, as hereafter, having married to the moſt noble Lady *Charlot*, Daughter to *Claud de Tremouille* Duke de *Tremouille* and *Thouars* in *France*,

a Lady of high Birth and agreeable

Fortune, and his Son the Lord *Stanley* and *Strange* being, a Person of exalted Genius, highly Qualified with Learning, and all the Accomplishments of a Noble Mind and Spirit, his Kind and Indulgent Father was pleased to Honour and Dignifie him agreeable to his Quality, by the Assignation and Surrender of all his Estate to him, and put him in Possession thereof, reserving to himself only One Thousand Pounds *per Annum* during his Life, as by the following Deed, (*to wit.*)

Know ye that I William Lord of Derby Lord of Man and the Isles &c. Being lawfully Seized of and in my Demesnes as of Freehold of sundry Houses, Castles, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as well in England and Wales, as in the Isle of Man; do, by this my sufficient Deed, under my Hand and Seal, bearing Date this eleventh Day of August 1637, Grant and Surrender to my Son James, Lord Stanley and Strange, and his Heirs, all my Term for Life, Interest and Estate whatsoever, of, in, and into the same Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, whereof I was so Seized, &c.

Whereupon the Earl Purchased a convenient House on the side of the River *Dee*, near *Chester*, whither he retir'd and past'd the Evening of his Life in Quiet, Peace, and pleasing Enjoyment of ease, rest, and freedom of Body as well as Mind, agreeable to the Practice and Sentiments of the wise Senator's of *Rome*, who, on like Occasion, used to retire to their rural Seats, as given us by one of their own Poet's, (*to wit,*)

How blest is he, who tired with his affairs,
Far from all Noise and vain Applause prepares,
To go; and underneath some silent Shade,
Which neither cares nor anxious Thoughts invade;
Does for a while, alone himself Possess,
Changing the Court, for rural Happiness.

This Earl married the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *James* and *Robert* (before mention'd,)

tion'd,) alſo three Daughters, firſt *Elizabeth*, who died young; ſecond

Ann, who married to Sir *Henry Portman* of *Orchard* in the County of *Somerſet*, and after his Death, to Sir *Robert Carr* Knight and Earl of *Ancram* in *Scotland*: The third Daughter another *Elizabeth*, who died young; and *James* his eldeſt Son and Succeſſor we ſhall take Notice of in due Place, in the Interim, *Robert* his ſecond Son married to a Daughter of the Lord *Willoughton*, by whom he had Iſſue, which are all long ſince Extinct; as hereafter appears.

This Noble Lord died in his retirement at his ſaid Houſe near *Cheſter*, on the twenty-ninth of *September* 1632; and from thence was conveyed to *Ormskirk*, and there depoſited with his Noble Anceſtors: But before we proceed we have further to Obſerve, that during this Lord's Life whoſe Eyes we have cloſed, and in the midſt of all his conteſts and Struggles of Life for a ſhare of the Great and Immence Eſtate of his Anceſtors he was apply'd to for the repair of *Warrington Bridge*, erected by his Noble and Renown'd Anceſtor *Sir* — Earl of *Derby* (as before mention'd) and by them repair'd and amended as occaſion requir'd, together with the Cauſway leading from it to the riſing Ground on the *Cheſhire* ſide, to his time; as before.

But he being under the Calamitous State of contrived Suits, Councils, and dayly expence in Law, for the recovery of his natural Right, and then not Poſſeſt of any or but a ſmall Portance thereof, refus'd his aſſiſtance to the amendment of that *Bridge*, then much out of order.

Upon which the Gentlemen of *Cheſhire* conſulted the Judges at *Chester* upon that Subject, who adviſed that enquiry might be made by them againſt the next Aſſizes if any Lands or Tenements were ſettl'd and appropriated by any of the Noble Family of *Derby*, for the maintainance and ſupport thereof, and report the Caſe to them as it appear'd upon the ſaid Enquiry, which being fully made and nothing found ſettl'd for the purpoſes aforeſaid, they were adviſed by the ſaid Judges to conſult together with their Neighbours of *Lancaſhire*, of ſome proper

means

means for the Security, Support and Reparation thereof.

Upon which a meeting was had by the Gentlemen of *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*, to conſider of this Public Affair wherein both the Counties were greatly concern'd; the reſult whereof was, That as it had been Built and hitherto Preſerv'd by the good Pleaſure and Generoſity of the Houſe of *Stanley*, without any Obligation upon any of them for the continuance thereof, that, for the future, one County ſhould repair one half of the ſaid *Bridge* and the other County the other half as I'm Inform'd it is at this time, for the Original and remarkable Structure and Benefit thereof which begot the preſent Town of *Warrington* they and all the ancient and preſent Landlords round it are greatly Indebted to the Noble and *Illuſtrious* Houſe of *Derby*.

To whom ſucceeded *James* Lord *Stanley* and *Strange* his eldeſt Son and Heir, who was call'd to * Parliament by writ from King *Charles* the I, in 1627, the third Year of his Reign, by the Stile and Title of Sir *James Stanley* Knight of the *Bath* and *Chevaliere* de *Strange*, without any local Place, and as ſuch ſat in the Houſe of Peers ſeveral Parliaments, when his Father ſat there as Earl of *Derby*.

Of this Noble Peer we have very much to obſerve, and ſhall as near as we are able from Manuſcript, Hiſtory and Record, give the Reader the particulars of his moſt remarkable Life, and every memorable Tranſactions thereof in their proper order of time, begining firſt with the Character given of him by Sir *William Dugdale*, who tells us, that ſetting aſide the great State he liv'd in, and his wonderful Hoſpitality and Beneficence to his Neighbours, Friends, and Servants, He was a Perſon highly accompliſh'd with Learning, Prudence, Loyalty, and true Valour; and was one, if not the firſt, of the Peers that repair'd to King *Charles* the I. at *York*, when the ſeditious Inſolent and rebellious *Londoners* had drove his Majeſty from *White-Hall*; and tho' he did not uſually follow the Court, or deſign to advance his Honour or Family by a Complimental and Obſequious attendance of that kind; yet, when he ſaw his Majeſty's Affairs requir'd his Aſſiſtance, he thought himſelf oblig'd both by his Religion and Allegiance to ſerve him to the utmoſt of his Power with his Life, and Fortune; and made him a tender of both.

And altho' he obſerv'd the Miniſters of State about his Majeſty look'd coldly and ſhily upon him, as perhaps thinking him either too Great or too Popular, in their Opinion, to be much favour'd or employ'd in that critical Juncture; yet his Lordſhip (*Magnæ Submiſſis robore Mentis*) Prudently conceal'd his Senſe thereof, and with the Plainneſs and Integrity of his loyal Mind,

* Journal of the Houſe of *Lords*.

Mind, offer'd himſelf ready to obſerve his Majeſty's commands upon all Occaſions.

And in his own Words tells us, that in the beginning of that War in 1645; He thought himſelf happy to have the General Applauſe of his Neighbouring Gentlemen and Yeomen, as one they would chooſe to follow as they had done his Anceſtors; but whether this was more to continue a Cuſtom, or the love of his Name, or Perſon, was hard to ſay.

But this he knew, that he had raiſed three Thouſand good Men who went with him out of *Lancaſhire* to attend and ſerve his Majeſty, and that he was extreamly griev'd to ſee the King in ſo bad a Condition, which made him ſpare neither pains, coſt, nor hazard, to aſſiſt him in ſo juſt a Quarrel; he lent the King all his Arms, and his Majeſty gave him his Warrant to receive as many from *Newcaſtle*.

But ſomebody was in the fault, his Majeſty's warrant not being obey'd, nor he ſupply'd with Arms, and Ammunition as expected; his Majeſty alſo allow'd and order'd him a ſufficient Sum of Money for his Service; but ſome of his Servants about him thought fit to keep it for other Uſes, I ſhall not ſay he, enter into particulars, but only ſay, that this might ſhew the King my good Intention in the diſcharge of a good Conſcience, and the Preſervation of my Honour, in ſpite of envy and malice.

The firſt conſiderable debate wherein he eminently and perhaps enviouſly ſhew'd himſelf, was, concerning the moſt convenient Place for ſetting up the King's Standdart; *York*, *Chester*, *Nottingham*, *Shrewsbury* and *Oxford* being in Propoſition, his Lordſhip having heard the ſeveral Reaſons and Opinions offer'd and well weigh'd and conſider'd the Arguments for their ſupport; at laſt, with a quiet and calm Humility Interpoſed to the following effect: That with humble ſubmiſſion to his Majeſty and his Council he conceived *Lancaſhire* to be a convenient Place to erect his Majeſty's Standdart in, and raiſe a conſiderable Army; urgeing, that it lay as the Center of the *Northern* Counties, to which the loyal Parties of *Yorkſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *North-Wales*, and *Nottinghamſhire*, might have ready and eaſie acceſs; that he apprehended the Inhabitants of that County both Gentry and Commons (at leaſt for the greateſt part) well Inclined to his Majeſty's juſt Cauſe; that the People are uſually very hardy and make good *Soldiers*, and that he himſelf, (tho' the unworthieſt of his Lieutenants) would, to the utmoſt of his Eſtate contribute to his Service; and that he durſt promiſe three Thouſand Foot and five Hundred Horſe to be furniſh'd out at his own Charge; that he made no doubt but in three Days

to enlist seven Thousand Men more under his Majesty's Pay, and to make up an Army of ten Thousand Men in *Lancashire*, to which the Accesses from other Counties might in a short time arise to a considerable Army; and that he hop'd his Majesty wou'd be able to March to *London Wales* before the Rebels there could form an Army to oppose him.

These things thus proposed, his Majesty and Council took time to consider and resolve what to do on that momentuous Affair; and a few Days after, it was concluded, with much dissatisfaction to the Party that favour'd not his Lordship, that the Standard shou'd be set up at *Warrington* in *Lancashire* where his Majesty's Army might have the convenience of both *Cheshire* and *Lancashire* for the Quartering of both Horse and Foot.

His Lordship upon this resolve is dispatch'd to *Lancashire*, to prepare for his Majesty's Reception, and to dispose the Country to be ready for his Service; Immediately on his return to *Lancashire* he musterd the County in three Places, on the Heaths by *Bury*, by *Ormskirk*, and by *Preston*; where at the least twenty Thousand Men appear'd to him in each Field, most whereof were well Arm'd with Pike Musket or other Weapons, his Lordship intending to have done the same in *Cheshire* and *North Wales* where he was Lieutenant, but these things which by his Lordship were really intended for his Majesty's Service were by the envy jealousy or prejudice of some at Court insinuated to serve other purposes, suggesting that the Earl was a Popular Man; that he was no favourer of the Court but rather a Male content, that those musled Musters which he had made were Preindications of his Ambitious designs; that it was dangerous truffling him with great Power in his Hands, who too well knew his near Alliance to the Crown that his Ancestor the Lord *Stanley*, tho' he appear'd with *Richard* the III. and gave his Son *George* Lord *Strange* a pledge of his Loyalty yet turn'd the Battle against him and put the Crown upon the Head of *Henry* the VII: That his Uncle *Ferdinand* had declared too boldly his Pretentions to the Crown, that his Lady was a *Huguenot* bred up in the Religion and Principles of the *Dutch*, and that for these and other good reasons it was not fefe for his Majesty to put himself too far into his Hands or truft him with too great a Power. These invidious and injurious Insinuations, notwithstanding the King's good Inclinations towards him so far prevail'd and puzzl'd his Council that they perswaded the easie good natured King to change his resolution, and to set up the Royal Standdart at *Nottingham* to divest the Earl of *Derby* of the Lieutenancy of *Cheshire* and *Wales* and to joyn the Lord *Rivers*, newly made an Earl in Commission with him in *Lancashire*.

Which sudden and unexpected turn

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in his Majeſty's Council being ſignified to his Lordſhip from *York*, tho' at preſent it gave him ſome trouble and anxiety of Mind, yet, agreeable to his great Temper, he quickly recover'd himſelf, and with great Equanimity, Spoke to this effect, *Let my Maſter be Happy tho' I be Miſerable; and, if they Conſult well for him I ſhall not be much concern'd what comes of me.*

My Wife my Children my Family and Country are very dear unto me, but if my Prince and my Religion be ſafe I ſhall bleſs even my Enemies who do well for them tho' in my ruin. Then with the advice of his Friends whoſe Councill he always uſed in caſes of difficulty, he diſpatch'd a Gentleman to *York* with Letters to his Majeſty ſignifieing, that he had read the Expreſs of his Majeſty's good Pleaſure as he ought to do with ſubmiſſion and due obedience, that tho' his Enemies wou'd not give him leave to ſerve his Majeſty, they ſhou'd never ſo far provoke him as to deſert him that if he might not according to his Birth and Quality be permitted to fight for him he wou'd never draw his Sword againſt him, that he did ſubmiſſively reſign the Lieutenances of *Cheſhire* and *North Wales* to his Majeſty's diſpoſal, but beſought him to take away that of *Lancaſhire* alſo, rather than Subject him to the reproach and ſuſpition of a Partner in that Government.

Theſe Letters being receiv'd and peruſ'd by his Majeſty and Council, had only this effect that the Lord *Derby*'s was remov'd and the Earl left in the ſingle command of *Lancaſhire*. But the unkind and Impolitic uſage of this Noble Lord (tho' by him ſuffer'd with great Reſolution,) was by the Country who had the greateſt veneration for his Family highly reſented and prov'd of the greateſt prejudice to his Majeſty's Affairs, many Gentlemen in the *North* who were formerly well Inclin'd to his Majeſty's cauſe, fixing the contempt and ill uſage of the Earl of *Derby* either ſat ſtill or revolted to the Parliament with all their dependances, ſuſpecting, as indeed it fell out that the Earl of *Derby* being laid a ſide, the Country wou'd never follow any other Commander, and that the King's Intereſt wou'd dwindle and be loon loſt, and theſe diviſions and diſappointments his Lordſhip tells us made the ill affected in *Lancaſhire* grow Proud, and the meaner ſort thought it a fine thing, to ſet up againſt the great ones; and the Parliament being quickly Advertiſed of the unhappy circumſtances and management of the King's Affairs, immediately offer'd his Lordſhip what Power and Command he wou'd accept in their Service; which his Lordſhip rejected with Scorn and Indignation.

Yet, the ſame Bate took with many others that formerly had no Inclination to the *parliamental faction*; as

After

Sutton of *Middleton*, *Holland* of *Heaton*, *Hilcroft* of *Hilcroft*, *Heywood* of *Heywood*, *Birch* of *Birch*, and several others: Who supposing that on this flight of the Earl of *Derby*, that the whole Country would be at their devotion, and so took Commissions from the Parliament, and with all speed Garrison'd and Fortify'd themselves in *Manchester*, the Parliament encourag'd and assisted them with Money and Ammunition; and while we expected help, they insulted and lord'd us upon many desperate Actions; wherein GOD was pleased to bless us, and I unbeknowing Head with those that durst take my part, kept the greatest part of *Lancashire* in spite of them.

The royal Standard being about this time set up at *Nottingham* and the Country not coming in as expected, the King began now to reflect on the ill usage of the Earl of *Derby*, and by an Express under his own Hand desir'd him to raise what Forces he could in *Lancashire* and come with them to him, to this his Lordship answer'd, that the Rebels had seiz'd *Manchester*; that many of the Country had joyn'd them, and others had declared for a loose and undutiful Neutrality; that the Face of things were greatly alter'd by his Majesty's March another way, and that he could not now flatter his Majesty with the access of such Aids as he might have done a few Months past, however, notwithstanding all discouragements met with he would use all his diligence to raise what Forces he could for his Majesty's Assistance, and for that purpose his Lordship Hiland out his Warrants for an appearance of all his own Tenants and Dependance, but durst not venture to make a General Muster of the County, but for fear of waking the late Suspicions as yet scarce a sleep; and of his own Tenants and Relations raised three Regiments of Foot and three Troops of Horse, and Cloathed them at his own charge, and Arm'd them out of his own Magazine; and when they were in readiness to March, his Lordship posted to the King then at *Shrewsbury* to receive his Commands for their disposal: His Majesty guessing the dangerous Consequence that might ensue by leaving a nursery of Rebellion behind him at *Manchester*, order'd those Forces to attack that Place, and requires the Earl then with his Majesty, to give direction to Colonel *Gilbert Gerrard* an old *Soldier*, to draw before the Town: The Colonel obey'd his Order, but the Waters being then so swell'd, he found it difficult to fix commodious Posts for his Horse and Foot, this occasion'd some delay in the intended Attack of the Town; and therefore the Earl himself was by his Majesty's special command sent thither from *Shrewsbury* to give a speedy effect, and whether he carried the Town or not, to March up to the Camp.

The Earl had not been four Hours before the Town, e'er he Summond them to Submit to the King's Clemency, and to give up the Place upon

Honourable

Honourable Terms, but they with great Obstinacy refus'd all offers of Mercy; on which his Lordship gave Orders for a Storm upon the Town the next Morning at four o' Clock, but that very Night about twelve his Lordship receiv'd Letters from his Majesty, intimating that the Earl of *Essex* was at the Head of the Rebels, and now marching from *London* towards him with a formidable Army; that he stood in need of those Forces under his Lordship, and that if the Town was not carried, he shou'd not hazard any of them by an assault.

That if he carried the Battle against *Essex*, those fresh Garrisons wou'd fall of themselves; and therefore that his Lordship shou'd on receipt of those Letters forthwith advance to him with what Forces he had.

Upon this, tho' his Lordship made no doubt to have gained the Place by an easie assault, and thought it wou'd highly reflect upon his Honour to quit it *Reinfecta*, yet, thought fit without dispute or delay to obey the King's commands, well knowing how his Enemies at Court wou'd interpret any cross accident that might occur in an attempt contrary to the Orders he had receiv'd; He therefore to the wonder and regret of all his Officers and Soldiers gave direction for a speedy March by five o' Clock in the Morning, and in two Days brought to his Majesty three Regiments of Foot and three Troops of Horse; well hoping that he might have commanded the Troops raised at his own charge; as a Brigade in his Majesty's Service.

However his Enemies, and probably no Friends to the King; so far wrought upon his Majesty's too easie and credulous Temper by secret unjust and malicious whispers; that he took the command of those Troops from the Earl, and disposed of them to other Officers; for which his Majesty only gave him for his reason the cheap and spacious pretences; that it was necessary his Lordship shou'd attend his charge in *Lancashire*, and the motion of the Rebels there; therefore desir'd him to halt back; and to do all in his Power to prevent the growth and increase of their Forces in that County.

This Noble Lord tho' a Person of great Temper, yet of as great a Spirit, was so ruffl'd at this unkind usage, that he was scarce able to contain himself; but in a little time recovering from his great Surprize and Concern, reply'd to his Majesty, *that if I have deserv'd this Indignity, I deserve also to be Hang'd; if not, my Honour, and Loyalty, commands me to beg your Justice against those Persons who in this Infidel manner have used me and your Majesty also; and if any Man living (your Majesty or any Lady) shall dare to fix the least aspersion upon me, that may tend to your disservice, I beg you will give me*

Leave to pluck the Currany from his Lips with the Point of my Sword.

His Majesty with a smooth Countenance, appear'd to entertain no displeasure against his Lordship, but said, *My Lord, my Affairs and Friends, the Rebels are numerous, for one, and it is not now a time to quarrel amongst our selves; have a little Patience and I will do you right*; tho' his Lordship did with all modesty contain himself, and use all endeavours to cover the dissatisfaction he was under on the manifest dishonour done him on this Occasion; yet the matter could not be so privately carried on, but it was soon spread thro' the whole Court and Army; his Lordship's friends spoke plainly out, and his *Soldiers* refused to March or Serve under any other Commander but his Lordship, who by his Wisdom and Temper compos'd the minds of his friends, and prevail'd upon his *Soldiers* to give obedience to their Officers.

The Rebels in *Lancashire* were not Ignorant how things past'd at Court, and thought it now a proper time to re-attempt his Lordship with fresh offers of Power and Command; and to this purpose procur'd a new Express from the Parliament to his Lordship with fresh offers importing, *That he could not but be very Sensible of the Indignity put upon him at Court by the King's evil Counsellors; that those his Enemies were the Enemies of the Nation; that they struck at Religion, and all good Men, and could permit none but Papists or People Popishly affected, to be near his Majesty*; yet it was the whole intent of the Parliament to remove from all such dispositions, and persuasions might be from his Person and to secure the true Protestant Religion; that if his Lordship would engage in that great Work, he should have Command Equal to his own Greatness of any of his Ancestors.

The purport of these Letters, raised a great indignation in his Lordship, than any slights and indignities he had received at Court; whereupon he vouchsafed them no other Answer than that he gave to the Colonel who brought the Message, *Pray tell the Gentlemen at Manchester and let them tell the Gentlemen at London, when they hear from Trayton, I shall hearken to their Propositions, till then, if I receive any other Papers of this Nature, it shall be at the Peril of him that brings them.*

The Rebels in *Lancashire* had by this time Garrison'd *Lancaster* and *Preston*, and in a manner commanded all the Country; and his Lordship having dispelled himself of his Arms, and Magazines, was not in a condition to make much resistance against 'em; yet he used all diligence to fortifie his own House at *Latham*, and secretly got in Men, Horse, and Ammunition, and had in a Month's time raised a good Troop of Horse, and two Companies of Foot; and being ad-

vertized

vertiz'd that three Captains of Foot with their Companies were advanc'd to *Houghton Common* within six Miles of *Lathom*, his Lordship with what Forces he had march'd out against them, and after half an Hour's Fight, defeated and took all the three Captains Prisoners, (one whereof was *Lewellin* who was afterwards hanged by *Oliver* against *Hispaniola*.) By this Exploit so unexpectedly given to that Party, he made Himself Master of all their Arms, and struck such a Terror in the Country that upon his Lordship's fresh Reputation, insomuch that good Store of Horse and Foot came daily into him; and he began thereby to confine the Enemy to their Garrison.

About this time Lord *Molyneux* co-

ming to *Lancashire* to recruit his Re-

giment, much shatter'd at *Edge-Hill* and *Brainford Fight*, Lord *Derby* apply'd to him for Assistance with his Forces to take in the Garrisons which so much annoy'd the Country and impeded his Majesty's Service, to which Lord *Molyneux* agreed, and with their joynt Forces march'd from *Lathom House* in the dusk of the Evening to *Lancaster*; without Halting, being about thirty Miles, and appear'd before the Town at break of Day and summon'd the Garrison to Surrender, who refusing to comply the Town was immediately storm'd, and taken at the second assault which the *Soldiers* were a little backward to engage in which the Earl perceiving, took a half Pike in his Hand and call'd out to them, *Follow me*; on which some Gentlemen Volunteers joyn'd him and all the *Soldiers* cheerfully followed, and entered the Town, in which twenty *Soldiers* were wounded, and that Gallant Loyal and Worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Blundell*

of *Crosby* had his thigh shatter'd by a Musket B.B.

Upon

* Upon this his Lordship having demolish'd the Works, and refresh'd his Men three Days, began his March the third Evening to *Preston* where arriving early next Morning, sent a Summons to the Mayor to Surrender the Town, to his Majesty's use; who refusing to obey the Summons, the Earl gave Orders to assault the Works in three Places, by Captain *Chisenhall*, Captain *Radcliff* and Captain *Edward Rawsthorne*. Captain *Chisenhall* enter'd first, and being supported by the reserve, the Town, after about an Hour's fight was subdued and about six Hundred of the Enemy kill'd, and the rest made Prisoners, except some who escaped by the way of the Bire, which was fordable. * Then his Lordship having demolish'd the Works of this Town also, and judging that an useless Garrison was not only a loss to his Majesty's Service but a plague to the Country by pillaging, and oppressing them; and having refresh'd his Soldiers four or five Days, call'd a Council of War, at which he propos'd a March to *Manchester* then the chiefest Garrison the Rebels had in the County, urging that now the Enemy were under great Consternation, and the Works of the Town inconsiderable to resolv'd Men; that there were a great party in the Place well affected to his Majesty's cause and that he was advertiz'd that on appearance of the King's Forces they wou'd shew themselves.

Therefore if it pleased the Lord *Molyneux*, and the other Commanders, (by whose assistance the late happy Actions were atchiev'd) to March with him to *Manchester*, he wou'd either reduce the Town, or lay his Bones before it.

This proposal met with some opposition, but after a short debate it was carried for a March, and the Army advanced that Night as far as *Chorley*, but before two of Clock that very Night, Lord *Molyneux* was by his Majesty's command, call'd up to *Oxford*, with his Regiment, Lord *Derby* with much Importunity intreated his stay but for four Days, that he might attempt something upon *Manchester*, which the Lord *Molyneux*, and the other Officers with him flatly refused, and besides produced their Commissions to make up their Regiment, and broken Companies out of the Forces newly paid by the Earl of *Derby*.

No doubt but this usage, must be very shocking to that great Lord, who being not only deserted by his Auxiliaries, but deprived of his own Forces, and left alone to secure himself by a retreat to his House at *Latham*; at which his, and the King's Enemies, taking new Courage, united all their scatter'd Forces into one Body, and assembled at *Wigan* a Town newly Garrison'd by his Lordship and trusted to

* *Lancaster* taken the 18th of *March* 1642.

* *Preston* taken the 21st. of *March* 1642.

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the command of Major General *Blaire*, a *Scotch* Gentleman, recommended to him by the King; which Town they took and plundered to the very Utenſils and Plate of the Communion Table, which one of their *Puritanical Teachers* one *Tildſley* hung round him, as the ſpoils and plunder of a *Popiſh* Idol.

All theſe diſcouragements ſufficient to have ſunk the Spirits, and ſhaken the Loyalty of the moſt affectionate and dutiful Subject in the World, ſerv'd only to excite his great and loyal Mind and thoughts, how to retrieve all paſt Misfortunes; and when ſome about him took, as he thought, an unbecoming Liberty in reflecting upon the Court he was obſerv'd to ſilence them with that Paſſage of *Tacitus*.

Provis dictis factisque ex poſteritate et fama metus.

And, whilſt his Lordſhip was engaged in new contrivances to advance his Majeſty's Service, he received an Expreſs from the King, importing that his Enemies had form'd ſome Projects to Seize the *Iſle of Man*; that they had a Party in the Iſland in confederacy with them; and without ſpeedy Care it was in Danger of being loſt; then thanked him for his many good Services in *England*, and beſought him to haſten ſpeedily thither, for the Security of that Place.

Upon his Lordſhip's Peruſal of theſe Diſpatches he ſpoke to his Lady with more than ordinary Quickneſs and Concern, ſaying (*Dear Heart,*) my Enemies have now their Will, having prevail'd with his Majeſty to order me to the *Iſle of Man*, as a ſofter Baniſhment from his Preſence and their Malice.

His Lordſhip who always knew how to obey, but never to diſpute his King's commands, was upon this Occaſion under inexpreſſible grief and confuſion of Mind, being as it were at a loſs and ſtruggle of Thoughts, how, and in what manner to conduct himſelf in ſo critical a juncture, with regard to his Majeſty's commands, and the Service he was capable of doing *for* him in *England*; reaſoning with himſelf, in the following manner and ſaying, *I that have with the few that dare take my Part, hitherto kept the greateſt part of* Lancaſhire *in ſubjection to his Majeſty, in ſpite of his Enemies, muſt now abandon my Family, Friends and Country's ſafety, to the Malice of a wicked Multitude, without either Mercy, or Compaſſion.*

But it being now known that the Queen was at *York* with great Forces, I was adviſed, and requeſted, by the loyal Gentlemen then with me, to go to her Majeſty, and repreſent to her our diſtreſſed State, and the Neceſſity of giving us ſpeedy Help and Relief, which I comply'd with, and

leaving the five Troops I had in *Lancashire* under command of Lord *Molyneux*, of which I have a long Story of great trouble I had with them, as well as the Enemy.

In my abſence the Enemy poſſeſt themſelves of the whole Country, having my Houſe, and Sir *John Girlington's*, and a Misfortune happening at *Wakefield* prevented the Queen's ſending part of the Forces with her to our Aſſiſtance, and the *Lancaſhire* Troops yet remaining, taking a March towards *York*, in hopes of meeting me there, were diſappointed, which verifi'd the old Proverb; that, *Ill Fortune ſeldom comes alone.*

For at that time a report was ſpread that ſome *Scots* intended to aſſiſt the Parliament, would Land in the *North* and in their way Endeavour to take the *Iſle of Man*, which might prove of ill Conſequence to his Majeſty's Affairs, to which I gave not much heed, but continued my deſire to wait on the Queen to *Oxford* (where the King then was) and during my ſtay there I wrote the following Letter to my Son *Charles* Lord *Strange* and had Enlarg'd, but was ſuddenly call'd away; *Viz. That I had receiv'd Letters from the* Iſle of Man *intimating the great danger of a Revolt there; for that many People, following the Example of* England, *begin by murmuring and complaining againſt the Government, and from ſome ſeditious, and wicked Spirits had learned the ſame Leſſon with the* Londoners, *to come to Court in a Tumultuous manner, demanding new Laws, and a change of the Old; that they could have no Biſhops, pay no Tythes to the Clergy, diſpiſed Authority, and releaſed ſome who had been committed by the Governor for Inſolence and Contempt, &c; It was alſo reported that a Ship of War which I had there for defence of the* Iſland *was taken by the Parliament Ships, which proved True, and that it was judged by her* Majeſty *and thoſe with her* (as Lord Goring, Lord Digby, Lord Jermin, Sir Edward Deering, *and many more*) *that I ſhou'd forthwith go to the* Iſland *to prevent the inſuing Miſchief in That, as well for his Majeſty's Service, as the Preſervation of my own Inheritance.*

Thus far I have digreſs'd to take off that Objection often asked, that when every Gallant Spirit had Engag'd himſelf for the King and Country why I left the Nation, deſerted his Majeſty's Service, and Cauſe, and became a Neuter, with many ſuch like invidious and malicious Suggeſtions to my Prejudice, but I bleſs God I am fully ſatisfied of my own Conduct and Integrity of Heart, well remembring all thoſe Circumſtances, as well as the wicked Inſinuations, of my implacable and reſtleſs Enemies.

How others may be ſatisfied herewith I know not but think this ſhort Relation for want of time to ſet things in a fuller light, may rather puzzle

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the Minds of the Readers, if any should chance to see it but your self, but you, my Son, are bound to believe well of your Father, and I to be thankful to Almighty GOD, that you so well understand your self, and me, as for others I'm unconcern'd whether they understand me or not.

Upon the above advice by her Majesty and Friends, I return'd to *Latham*, and having speedily made what Provisions I possibly could, of Men, Money, and Ammunition, for the Defence and Protection of my Wife and Children, against the insolence and affronts of the Enemy, prepared for my speedy Voyage to the *Isle of Man*, taking with me such Men and Materials as might answer those ends I was sent about.

Leaving my House, and Children, and all my concerns in *England* to the care of my Wife, a Person of Virtue and Honour; equal to her high Birth, and Quality, who being now left alone, a Woman a Stranger in the Country, (and as the Enemy thought) without Friends, Provisions, or Ammunition, for defence or, resistance concluded, that *Latham House* would fall an easie Prey to them, to which purpose they procured a Commission from the Parliament to reduce it by Treaty or force.

But before I proceed to acquaint the World with the Conduct and Bravery, of this most Heroic and Noble Lady in defence of her Self, Family and Friends, give me leave to attend her Husband; the Puissant Earl of *Derby* to his Principality *of Man*, and relate from his own *Memoirs*, the State he found that Place in, with his Conduct and Management thereof, and his Observations, of that *Island* and *People*, also his Instructions, by Letters from thence to his Son the Lord *Strange*, advising and instructing him in the Government of that *Island* when it should descend to him, with the conduct and management of himself, and Family, in the course of his Life.

My coming to the *Isle of Man* proved in good Time for it was believ'd by most, that a few Days longer absence would have ended the happy Days that *Island* had so long enjoy'd, when the People knew of my coming they were much affected with it, as all new things, usually do the common Sort, but this good I found that my Lieutenant, Captain *Christian* had so wisely manag'd the business by Patience, and good Conduct, observing the general disorder, had considered the People were to be won as your tame wild Beasts, by stretching and streaking and not by violent Wrestling, least they should turn upon you and know their Strength; and who so Powerful a Prince if a Multitude rise against him, being alone, or with a few can well be able to resist them? As it is not therefore good that the common People know their own Strength; so is it fitt to keep them ignorant of what the may do, but rather give

them

them daily Occasion to admire the Power and Clemency of their Lord; and this to be done as often as he exerciseth Justice, and Mercy; the one without too much Rigour (but still according to the Laws) and the other with Softness upon fit Objects, and these to make his own Act; for every Act of Grace or whatever is good and Pleasing must come immediately from himself; and never let it be known that any particular Person, hath Power or Occasion to persuade you to do what is good and just; and if you be jealous that they wou'd think such an one your Adviser, before sometime to deny that Man something, that Notice may be taken of it; and know the World that reason and justice, is the Rule you are Govern'd by; but if in any thing you are oblig'd to be Harsh, of that let another bear a share, and when you deny, or chide, let another's Mouth pronounce it.

The Captain before my coming had imprison'd some saucy Fellow, in the face of the Rabble, who cry'd aloud that they wou'd all fare as that Man did; which he warily seem'd not to *hear*, and only threatn'd to lay every Man by the Heels that continued to behave in that saucy manner he had done; well knowing that if he punished him at that time, the rest wou'd have rescued him, which wou'd have let them see their own Power, and how little his Staff of Office, cou'd annoy or hurt them. He then adjourn'd the Court to another time, and wish'd them for the future to put their complaints in Writing, and with good Words promised to redress all their just Grievances, and for that purpose wou'd send over to me, without whom he told them no Law cou'd be chang'd; with which they were well pleas'd and so departed.

Here you may observe the Benefit, of a good Governor; and indeed of any Servant in any Office of trust for the first judgement we make of a great Man's understanding is in the choice of his Servants and followers; for if they be good and faithful then he is reputed a wise Man as having Knowledge to discern, and for want of this caution and care many great Families in *England* are ruin'd.

The Earl's *of* DERBY's *Character of* Capt. GREENALGH *and his Reasons for his Choice of him for* GOVERNOR.

First that he was a Gentleman well Born, and such usually Scorn a base Action; *Secondly* that he has a good Estate of his own, and therefore need not borrow of another, which hath been a fault in this Country; for when *Governor*'s have wanted, and been forc'd to be beholding to those who may be the greatest Offenders against the Lord and Country, in such case the borrower becomes Servant to the lender, to the Stoppage if not the Perversion

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of juſtice; next he was a deputy Lieutenant and Juſtice of Peace for his own County; he Govern'd his own Affairs well, and therefore was the more likely to do ſo for mine; he hath been approv'd Prudent and Valiant, and ſo ſuch fitter to be truſted; in fine he is ſuch that I thank GOD for him and charge you to Love him as a Friend.

When the People are bent on Miſchief it is folly raſhly to oppoſe them without ſufficient Power and Force, neither is it diſcretion to yield to them too much; for reaſon will never perſuade a fenceleſs Multitude; but keeping your Gravity and State, comply with them ſeemingly and rather defer the matter to another time with aſſurance that you will forward their own deſires by which you may gain time as if convinc'd by their reaſons and not the fear of any danger from them; and by the next meeting you may have taken off ſome of their leading Champions, and either by good Words or fair Promiſes ſolicit'd them to your own Will; remembring that Tumults are eaſier allay'd by daring and undaunted Men than the Wiſe; for commonly the People more eſteem the Breaſt, than the Brain, and are much ſooner compell'd than perſuaded.

It is fit to have Charity for all Men, and think them Honeſt; but as it is certain the greater Number of Men are bad, I may fear that few are good; the ſure way for a right Knowledge of this I took to be, by appointing a meeting in the Heart of the Country, which I did, and there wiſhing every Man to tell his Grievances freely, and I would hear all Complaints and give them the beſt Remedy I cou'd; by which I thought thoſe who had entered into any evil deſigns againſt me or the Country, might have time to find ſome Excuſes for themſelves and lay the blame and charge upon others.

And thus I choſe rather to give them Hopes and prevent their falling into violent Courſes before I cou'd be provided for them; and indeed I feard ſo many were engaged by Oath and Covenant, after the new way of *Scotland*, that it wou'd not be eaſie to make them ſenſible of their Error, nevertheleſs Matters were not ſo ripe as I cou'd have wiſh'd them, and that it was not a miſs to addreſs my ſelf even to the chief Actors in the Buſineſs, telling them ſomebody was to blame; that I apprehended the People were Miſled, and that it wou'd be an acceptable Service in thoſe who cou'd bring them off it; and that if the Common Sort cou'd be perſuaded of their Miſtake it wou'd hinder my further Enquiry into the buſineſs: And ſome did really confeſs their faults, and diſcover to me the whole deſign by which I made one good Step, by dividing the Faction, remembring the old Proverb. *Divide & Impera*, upon this each *Pariſh* gave me a Petition of

their Grievances and I gave them good Words promising to take the same into Consideration; upon which they appeared easie and departed: After this I appointed another Meeting at *Castle Peel*, where I expected some Wrangling; and met with it; but I had Provided for my own Safety, and if Occasion were to Curb the rest; for in such Cases 'tis good to be assured, of which Notice being taken you will have much better dealing with them; otherwise the old saying is very true, *That he that is not sure to win is sure to lose*. Many busie Body's Spoke Manx only; which some Officiously said thou'd be commanded to hold their Peace, which I was unwilling to; for I came Prepared to give them Liberty of Speech, knowing by good Experience that those People were their Mother's Children, loving to Speak much; and thou'd be dealt with like prating Women or a barking Cur at your Horses Heels; give them Liberty to put themselves out of Breath, and they'll be the sooner Quiet, and will be more Content if you denie them after much Speaking, than if you prevent it.

It is good in all business where you must appear in Public (where you are as all great Men are, like a Candle upon a Mountain) to appear in such manner as may gain you Respect and Praise of the People; and so fit that all may look upon you: I resolv'd to give them Liberty of Speaking in their own way, (for to reason with them was in vain) Provided they crossed not my Motions which I was careful might be just and lawful.

And to bring my designs to pass, I had Spies amongst the Busie Body's, who after they had sufficiently Spoke ill of my Office, they began to Speak well of me, and of my good Intent to them, to give them all Satisfaction in their just Grievances; that they were assured I did Love the People, and that if any were so unreasonable to Provoke me they won'd run a great Hazard; that I had Power to maintain my Actions, and there was no Appeal.

When I took Occasion above to commend the worth of the present *Governor*, I did it as a rule to you in the choice of your Counsellors; and remember this Benefit by Council, that all good Success will be your Glory, and all Evil your Excuse, having followed the Advice of others, your Counsellors are not likely to be better than your Self, but if they were, know this, that to ask Council of one's betters tieth to Performance; otherwise to ask Council is to Honour him of whom it is required, and you at Liberty to do as you Please.

While I was here I became acquainted with one Capt. *Christian*, who I observ'd had Abilities sufficient to do me Service; and being recommended to me by a Friend I enquir'd more of him, and was told he was a Manx

Man

born and had made himself a good Fortune in the *Indies*; and he obliged himself to three Years that being resolv'd to retire to his own Country, whether he had the Piece of Power or no, he wou'd be Content to hold the Staff of Government untill I made choice of another, and wou'd then willingly resign and as for the Pay he valued that so little that he wou'd do the Service without any, or what pleased me.

He was an Excellent Companion, and as rude as a Sea Captain should be, but something more refin'd and civiliz'd by Serving the Duke of *Buckingham* about a Year at Court: Thus far I cannot much blame my Fate, but think if I had a Jewell of Value I priz'd it at too high a Rate, which he knew very well and made use thereof to his own ends, therein abusing me and presuming of my Support in all his Actions, which from time to time he guilded over with such fair Pretences, that I believed and trusted him too much.

Also I gave too little heed to complaints against him which was my fault, for which I have been whipp'd and will do so no more: While he Govern'd for some Years he pleased me very well and had the Quality of the best of Servants for whatever I bid him do he wou'd Perform, and if it succeeded ill wou'd take it upon himself, but if well wou'd give me the Glory of it: This he did while I continued my favours to him, the doubt of which wou'd have been as unprofitable as unwise in me, if I should not thereby have oblig'd him to me as the only means to keep him good.

But such is the Nature and Condition of Man that most have one failing or other, to fully their best Actions, and his was that Condition which is ever found with Drunkenness viz. Avarice both of wch'd to grow in Men with their Years.

He was ever forward in nobling me by my Requests, which while they were fit for me to grant I did not denie; but indeed a good Servant wou'd rather be prevented by his Master's Generosity than demand any thing of himself, and chuse to be Enrich'd, as it Were'd, rather than pretend to it and ascribe the Benefit to the Honour of his Office, and not to Merit.

But I observ'd the more I gave the more he asked and such things which I cou'd not Grant without much Prejudice to my self and others; so after a while I did sometime refuse him, on which it was sure to fall out, according to the old Observation, *that when a Prince hath given all, and the Favourite can well desire no more, then both grow weary of one another*; Ill Servants like some Diseases are easily cur'd when known, but as dangerous if undiscover'd.

Lord DERBY's *first Letter from the* Isle of Man *to his Son the Lord*

STRANGE, *with his Observations relating to that* Island ; *for his Instruction and Imitation*, &c.

THE Isle of Man *was sometime Governed by King's Natives of its own, who were Converted to Christianity by* St. Patrick, *the Apostle of* Ireland, *and* Sir John Stanley *the first Possessor of it, of that Family, was by his Patent stiled* King of Man ; *as were his Successors after him, to the time of* Thomas *the Second* Earl *of* Derby ; *who for great and wise Reasons, thought fit to forbear that Title*;

And no Subject I know hath so great a Royalty as this, and least it should at any Time be thought too Great, keep this Rule, and you will more securely keep it ; *Fear God, and Honour the King.*

When I go to the Top of Mount *Barnside*, by turning my self round I can see *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Wales* ; and think it pity to see so many Kingdoms at once, which no Place as I conceive in any Nation that we know under Heaven, can afford such a Prospect, and have so little Profit from all, or any of them.

But having duly Considered thereof have as I think discovered the Reason of it, the Country is indeed better than I was Informed of, for which I blamed my self that I enquir'd so little of it, for indeed he who Seeks not to know his own, is unworthy of what he hath, and I'm of Opinion this *Isle* will never flourish untill some Trade, or Manufacture, be established in it, and tho' you may Invite Strangers, or Natives to become Merchants, yet, never any thing will be done to the Purpose, untill you your self lead the way ; and by your Example and Encouragement, set the People a Pattern.

By this or such like means, no doubt but you may grow Rich your self, and others under you improve the Land ; and set the People to Work, so that in Time you shall have no Beggars, nor no Loiterers ; and where you have one Soul now, you shall have many ; every House will become a little Town, and every Town a little City ; the Sea will abound with Ships, and the Country with People ; to the great Enrichment of the whole.

Lord DERBY's *Letter to Comissary General* Ireton, *in Answer to Offers made by him from the* Parliament *of his whole Estate, if he won'd Surrender the* Isle of Man *to them.*

Castle Town, 12 July 1649.

SIR,

I Receiv'd your Letter with Indignation and Scorn, and return you this Answer. That I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any Hopes from me, that I should like you prove

Treacherous

Treacherous to my Sovereign, ſince you cannot but be ſenſible of my former Actings in his late Majeſty's Service; from which Principles of Loyalty, I am no whit departed: I ſcorn your Proffers, diſdain your Favour, and abhor your Treaſon, and am ſo far from delivering up this Iſland *to your Advantage, that I will keep it to the utmoſt of my Power to your deſtruction: Take this for your final Anſwer, and forbear any further Solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more Meſſages on this Occaſion, I will burn the Paper, and Hang the Bearer; this is the immutable Reſolution, and ſhall be the undoubted Practice of him, who Accounts it his chiefeſt Glory to be*

His Majeſty's moſt Loyal and
Obedient Servant,

DERBY.

Chuſe for your *Biſhop* a Reverend and Holy Man, who may carefully ſee the whole Clergy do their Duty; but not any Perſon already Beneficed in *England*; and oblige him you chuſe to reſidence: By the Law and Cuſtom here the *Biſhop* might Leaſe any part of the *Biſhoprick* for twenty one Years, or for Lives, or further Time as it is at this Time; by which you'll ſee few *Biſhops* have enjoy'd the full Benefice of their See, having contented themſelves with being call'd Lord's without due regard to the Revenue, or any Obligation to Reſidence; but in a few Years the Leaſes will be all Expired, and then the *Biſhoprick* will be worth having; and conſidering the cheapneſs of the Place, I know few *Biſhops* in *England* can live better than he, the whole being Entire; and your Prerogative herein very Great, to which have a Particular regard: And I herein conſider this, that if the greateſt Part of the *Biſhoprick* be Leaſed, you'll find few worthy Men will accept the Place; and if Men be Beneficed already they will not care to live in this *Iſle*, which all the Clergy ought to do.

Have great care the *Biſhop* be not of a Factious Spirit, and let him be of your own chuſing, rather than by Recomendation; ſo will he have the greater Obligation to you, nor no dependance on any other; no, not even of *York*.

And if you, even as I deſign'd, ſet up an Univerſity, it may oblige the Nation's round about us, get Friends to the Country, and Enrich the Land; which in Time will bring ſomething to the Lord's Purſe; and as the Place is cheap, yet, well furniſh'd with proper Subſiſtance, and the Temptations to Idleneſs or Luxury few, Education might be had here on the eaſieſt Terms; but of this I ſhall tell you more when pleaſe GOD I can ſee you, and my ſelf in Peace.

His Lodship's Reasons to his Son for not affecting the Title of King in Man, *and Exhorts him to be Strictly Loyal.*

ROME might think it a Mark of Grandeur, that the Lord's of this *Ile* have been call'd King's; and I might be of that Opinion if I knew how this Country cou'd maintain it Self, Independant of other Nations; and that I had no Interest in another Place; but here I agree with Varro, and my Great, and Wise Ancestor, (*Thomas* the second Earl of *Derby*,) and with him conceive, that to be a great Lord is more Honourable, than a Petty King.

Besides, 'tis not for a King to be Subject to any, but the King of Kings; nor doth it please a King that any of his Subjects should affect that Title, were it but to Act it in a Play; witness the Scruples raised, and Objections made by my Enemies in his Majesty's Council of my being too near allied to the Royalty, to be trusted with too great Power (as before herein mention'd,) whose Jealousies and vile Suggestions have proved of very ill Consequence to his Majesty's Interest, and my Service of him: There never was a wise Subject that would willingly offer his King, but if offence were given from the Prince, would rather humble himself before him, as the only means to recover his Favour; without which, no Subject can Propose to live with Honour, and Safety.

To conclude this Council take it for Granted, that it is your Honour to give Honour to your Sovereign; it is fair and Comfortable; therefore in all your Actions let it visibly appear in this *Ile*; let him be Pray'd for duely, let all Writings, and Oaths of Officers and Soldiers, &c. have Relation of Allegiance to him.

Lord *DERBY*'s second Letter to his Son *Charles* Lord *STRANGE*.

YOU know my former Instructions I to you were in the first, to fear GOD, as the beginning of Wisdom; and that Hospitality and Religion were the grounds and Ends of all Man's Actions, that all things are written for our Instruction; and that no Man can be accounted Happy in this World that is not Wise, for he that is Wise, sees most his own unhappiness.

And I know you are Taught these great and good Lessons by your excellent Tutor Mr. *Ritter*: For whom you and I may both give thanks to GOD; he is not only a good Teacher to you, but a good Friend and Companion both to you and me; having nothing at all of the Pedant in him; you have Profited well in your Studies which is a Proof of his Labour and Care; and without flattery to either

Man, above what I expected; to which the virtuous Inclinations of your great and good Mother by whose tender care your Infancy hath been Govern'd, hath greatly contributed.

You have already the Benefit of the Language, and so need not Travel as I and some others have done, to spend our time for Words, while we lose so much of our Life, to have Studied Men and Manners; but your prudent Education under so great and Excellent a Tutor, gives me assurance rather than Hope, that you will so well understand your Self, and the true Knowledge of your Creator, and Redeemer; (without which, all other things are vain and miserable,) that your Youth being guided by so able a Teacher will furnish you with such Divine and Moral Precepts as may make your Life comfortable, and your Death happy: From whose learned Instructions when it shall please GOD to bless you with Children, you may your Self give Rules to their Teachers; but least you should forget any of those wise and virtuous Precepts, I may prevail with Mr. *Barker* to give you his Method of Instructing Youth in Writing, to keep by you, and if others who are Dead pretend to greater Knowledge and a new way of Teaching, you may compare his great Skill with our *True Loves*, of which these and the like Endeavours shall be our witness; as I may for something more of my Intents concerning your Breeding and Travel, See Ent in the next Page I will give you some Instructions touching the manner of your House, Servants, and Estate, which I hope may prove of Service; I have always given you some Marks of a good Servant; and these following are Images of a bad one.

My Father upon the Death of my Mother growing Infirm, and Difforderate, and willing to repose Himself from the trouble of the World, Purchased a House on the side of the River *Dee* near *Chester*, and retired thither; reserving to himself a Thousand Pounds a Year for Life, and put the rest of his Estate and Revenue into my Hands, which I fear I shall not be so soon able to do with you, nor with such Latitude of Power; however, by Observation of the following Rules, and Maxims, you may so Manage Improve and Inlarge your Estates, as to Live with Repute, Honour, and Content forth.

When you shall arrive at your Estate, use great caution in the choice of a Wife, for as that is well or ill done so is the whole Life likely to be afterwards; it is like a Project in War, wherein a Man can probably Err but once: If your Estate be great, Match near Home and at Leisure; but if weak or incumber'd Marry for Love Quickly: Enquire well into her Disposition, and how her Parents have been in their Youth: Let her not be Poor, how Generous soever: For a Man can buy nothing in a Market

with

with Gentility: Nor chuse not an unequally Creature for Wealth, for it will be a continual Discontent in others and loathing with you: Chuse not a Dwarf or a Fool, the Children of one will be Pigmies, and the other your Disgrace by a continual Clack; and there is nothing more fulsom than a fine Fool.

As to your House keeping let it be Moderate, rather plentiful than Niggardly; for no Man ever grew Poor by keeping an orderly Table: Banish Drunkenness as a bane to Health, confounding much and making no shew: Beware not to Spend above the fourth of your Income, nor above one third of that in your House; for your other two Parts will scarce defray your Extraordinaries, which always much surmount the Ordinary: And remember the needy Man can never live Happily.

Bring your Children up with Learning and Obedience, yet, without Austerity: Praise them openly, and reprehend them Secretly: Give them Maintenance agreeable to your Ability, otherwise your Life will seem their Bondage, and at your Death they will thank it; and not you for what you leave them.

I am perswaded that the foolish indulgence of some Parents, and the too severe Carriage of others, occasion more Men and Women to take ill Courses than their own Inclinations: Marry your Daughters in Time as a great Work, and if your Sons are by Curiosity and Custom inclin'd to Travel; suffer them not to pass the *Alpes*, for there is nothing to be Learned there but Pride, Vice, Luxury, and Atheism: with a few useless Words of no Profit.

It is good to have Provision before Hand for House keeping, for large Demaines are Comodious for that Purpose; therefore do not lease any Part already in your Hand: And live not in the Country without Corn, and Cattle; for he that pulleth to his Purse for every Penny is like him that keepeth Water in a Sieve.

Buy what you want at the best Hand, and be not serv'd with Kinsmen and Friends, for they expect much, and do but little; and keep rather too few, than one too many: Feed and pay them well; and then you may expect Service from their Hands.

Let your Kindred and Friends be welcome at your House, and Table; and oblige them by your Countenance, which will double the Bond of Nature, and raise so many Advocates upon Occasion: Throw off and disregard all loose and flattering Parasites, who are every Man's Friend in Prosperity, but of no more in Adversity, than an Arbour in Winter: Avoid Suretiship, for your best Friends; but rather lend the Money your self on good Bond, altho' you borrow it; for that will secure your self, and Pleasure your Friend: Neither borrow Money of a Neighbour, or Friend

but

rather of a Stranger, which when equal, you'll [illegible] more of, otherwise you will [illegible] your Credit, lose your Friend; and yet pay as dear for it.

Undertake no Suit against a Poor Man on receiving much wrong, for then you will make him your Equal; and it is but a base Conquest where there is no Resistance: Neither make use of Law against any Man before you are fully satisfied of your Right, and then, spare neither Money nor Pains; for a Cause so obtain'd may free from Suits great part of Life.

Before to keep some great Man your Friend, but trouble him not for Trifles: Compliment him often with small Gifts of little Charge, but if Occasion require greater, let it be something that may be daily in Sight; otherwise it may be like a Rop without Pole.

Towards your Superiors be Humble, yet Generous: With your Equals familiar, yet respected: to your Inferiors: Shew much Humanity, and some Familiarity; as to bow the Body, Stretch forth your Hand, or, uncover your Head, with such like Popular Compliments, which will prepare your way to advancement, bespeak you a Man well Bred, and gain a good report; which once got, is easily kept.

For Civility and Humanity take deep root in the Minds of the Populace, who are easier gain'd by small Courtesies, than by Church Benefits: Yet affect not, nor neglect Popularity too much.

Trust not any Man with any Secrets of your Mind that may nearly concern your Life, Honour, Credit or Estate; for it is the greatest Folly to far to Discover and Enslave your self to your Friend; as if Occasion should offer you should not dare to become his Enemy.

Be not Scurrilous in Conversation, nor Satyrical in your Jests; for when any of them Savour too much of Truth they leave a bitterness in the Minds of those that are touch'd by them; and some are so Prone to this kind of Behaviour, that they chuse rather to lose their Friend, than their Jest; but I advise you to avoid all such Satyrical Jests as may be disagreeable to the Company, engage you in Disputes, and draw on you the Hatred of Friends; if not Quarrels also.

It is very Commendable to have comely Men to serve you, but have none that is either a *Parasite*, or *Jesuit*; next them a *Musician* is very troublesome, and many Boys to wait on your Servants are Slutish, given to Pilfer and Steal, and Disgrace your House: I would have all those under the Yeomen in Livery, whether your's; or any of your chief Retinue.

Have a good Steward of your House, and Clerk of the Kitchen; who make themselves awed by the Servants even as much as your self, and while they serve you well, you must give them Countenance; so will your House be orderly.

I would as much as I could keep

my own Cafe my felf, fo fhall I better Husband what I have, as knowing on what Occafions I put with it; and as it is a Cuftom fometime to reward good Servants, confider well before you give, what it is, and to whom, and for what; for certainly when you give to a good Man, becaufe he is good; it is likely to keep him fo, and make others good from his Example: I won'd not have many in my Houfe too near a Kin, for that you'll be apt to Incourage one too much for anothers fake; nor would I have many married in my Houfe, for fo you may come to have the Children alfo.

When a Servant minds himfelf more than your Bufinefs, then you may be fure he's growing Rich, gaining Reputation at your coft; and then you may obferve Men making their Addreffes to him, rather than you; his Followers attend him bare Headed, which puffs him up to flight your Service; and if you Refpect him may be he will Honour you, otherwife can live of his own; and may have the Vanity to give out 'twas his Father's Legacy, tho' he come to you a Beggar.

If a Servant be Prodigal, neglecting his own Affairs, affuredly he will neglect yours; and this you may fee if he be needy, a Gamefter, a Company keeper, or otherwife Vicious and the like, difmifs fuch an one your Houfe and Service.

Another fort delight to keep you in Suits and Troubles that he may never want Imployment, and you cannot want him, exclaiming againft all others as unfit for your Service; but in this Cafe the Rule of *Machiavel* is to be *Remembered*. (*Fortiter Calumniari aliquid adhæret.*) More dangerous than this is a flattering Servant, who Endeavors himfelf to you by applauding and Approving all you like, fay, or do, which may prevail with you to think you have one after your own Heart, but will in time grave you to the very Bones; yet, obferve this Rule and there is lefs Danger of being Deceived: *When any Praifeth you, be jealous you deferve it not, or if you do, think he does not always Love you beft that Praifeth you moft*: And remember the *Italian* Proverb. *That after eating Salt with one feven Years, you may then Judge of his Sincerity, and how far you may truft him*: Thofe you truft with your Money, or any Receipts, or Difburfments of it, bring often to Account, which will keep them juft, and make you eafe.

Moft of thefe Misfortunes I have met with in Servants, which have given me great Vexation; therefore pray then by my Experience avoid them as much as Poffible: I thought to have enlarged my felf on many Paffages, and Obfervations; wherein I have been Exercifed enough to have given you Examples, both of Pride, and Corruption in thofe employ'd about you;

but

but am loath to dwell too long on one Subject, not knowing how little time I may dwell here my self; so shall omit them for the present; and only give you a few General Aphorisms and Maxims in Life, for your Instruction and Observation in the course of it, which I exhort you always to Remember and Practice as a sure Monitor and Guide of all your Actions, Conduct, and Behaviour to GOD, your Prince, and your Neighbour, viz.

Instructions by James Earl *of* DERBY *to his Son the* Lord STRANGE, *by way of Aphorisms: For his Observation in Life.*

I. IF all things seek ye to know the Word of GOD, and the Kingdom of GOD.

II. Know that about GOD there is neither Greatness, Place, Quality, Figure, or Time, &c. he is all, thro' all, and about all.

III. This Word O Son! Worship and Adore, and the only Service of GOD is not to be Evil.

IV. Remember that *Virtue*, *Honesty*, and *Religion*, are the Grounds and Ends of all good Mens Actions.

V. Build more upon an Honest Mans Word, than a bad Mans Bond.

VI. Trust not any Man that has not approved himself a Man of sound Principles, and a good Conscience, for he who is false to GOD, can never be true to Man.

VII. Remember that he is a happy King who is loved by his People and is beloved by them.

VIII. That the Strength of a King, is in the Love of his People.

IX. That Princes ought to be better than other Men, because they Command and Rule all.

X. That a good Prince ought first to Preserve the Service of GOD and his Church; and next the Common-Wealth, before his own Pleasure.

XI. That he can never be a good Statesman that regardeth not the Public, more than his own Advantage.

XII. That Honour is the reward of Virtue, but gotten with Labour, and held with Danger.

XIII. That Council without Resolution and Execution is but Wind.

XIV. That Division in Council is most Dangerous.

XV. That Attempts are most Probable when Wisely form'd, and Secretly and Speedily Executed.

XVI. That Union is the Strength, and Division the Ruin of any Body Politic,

XVII. That the taking or losing an Opportunity, was the gaining or losing a Project or Fortune.

XVIII. That War is soon Kindled, but Peace very hardly Procured.

XIX. That War is the Curse, and Peace the Blessing of GOD upon a Nation.

XX. That a Nation gaineth more by one Years Peace, than Ten Years

War

War.

XXI. That a Nation can never be Rich that hath not Trade and Commerce with other Nations.

XXII. That no Man can get Riches of himself, but by means and Assistance of others.

XXIII. That Riches are GOD's Blessing to such that use them well, and his Curse to such that do not.

XXIV. That all things in the World are Valuable as we Esteem them, for a Straw is to him that thinketh it enough, is great Riches.

XXV. That Wild, Lewd, and Unthrifty Youth, is frequently the Parents fault in making them Men seven Years too soon.

XXVI. That Youth are guilty of much Folly and Extravagancy, having but Childrens Judgments; therefore should be Instructed and Governed with the greatest Prudence and Tenderness.

XXVII. That the better to Prevent the Follies of Youth, the Ancient *Romans* had a Law, by which their Sons were not permitted to Possess their Father's Estate untill they Arrived at the Age of twenty five Years.

Thus far having attended the Noble Lord *Derby* to his Principality of *Man*, and related his Transactions there, with the great Confusion, Disorder, and Sedition, he found the People in on his first coming thither; and also observ'd his great Prudence, Judgment, and Temper, in calming their Passions, healing their Seditions, and reconciling them in Duty to their King, in Obedience to himself, and in Friendship and Unity with one another; Let us therefore for a while leave him in Peace, and the good Esteem of his Subjects, and return to the Great and Noble Lady *DERBY* and her Children at *Lathom House*, and Enquire of their Welfare during his Absence; whom he had left upon the very brink of Danger, and for ought he knew utter Destruction.

We have already Inform'd the Reader, that before his Lordship left *England*, he had been Advertis'd that the Rebels had got a Commission from the Parliament to reduce *Lathom House*, by Treaty or Force, which induc'd him to make all possible Provision of Men, Money, and Ammunition, for the Support and Defence of his Noble Family, and their Friends who had kindly offer'd their best Assistance; of which the Great Lady *DERBY* being Inform'd, and also of the Malicious Designs and evil Intentions of the Enemy against her, used all Diligence to get into the House more Men, Arms, and Provisions, and to keep it at least so long as to procure Honourable Terms to quit it; but this was done by her with all Possible Speed, Privacy and Caution, that the Enemy might not Alledge her gathering of Forces as an Act of Public Hostility,

and therefore haſten their approach, before her Lodgings were got in readineſs.

A TRUE and GENUINE ACCOUNT of the FAMOUS and ever Memorable SIEGE of

LATHAM-HOUSE.

in the County of LANCASTER. *Begun the twenty eight of* February 1643; *and continued by the* Parliament *Army, under the Command of Sir* Thomas Fairfax *General; Aſſiſted by the Colonels* Egerton, Rigby, Aſhton, Holcroft, *and Major* Morgan *Engineer, to the twenty ſeventh of* May 1644: *When Colonel* Rigby *then Commander in Chief thought fit to withdraw to* Ireſs, *and March to* BOLTON: *Then during that Time the Houſe was Defended by the Renowned, and moſt Noble Lady* DAME CHARLOTT *Countreſs of* DERBY *Conſort, by the Aſſiſtance of Major* Dawſon *and the Captains,* Farrington, Carnock Chiſenhall, Holden, Ogle, *and* Mercurius Redcliffe; *In which Valour and good Conduct for to ſee ſo Brave a Defence, as to Oppoſe the raiſing that* SIEGE.

BY this time Colonel *Alton* of *Hatherton*, Colonel *Ingram* of *Hurſt*, Colonel *Booth* of *Dunham*, and Colonel *Rigby*; with their Regiments were Commanded to that Service, and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* is call'd from *Yorkſhire* with his Troops to their Aſſiſtance, to Beſiege or take by Storm (for ought they knew,) an un-arm'd Lady in her own Houſe: But that which the Heroic Lady moſt fear'd was, that they Intended a ſudden Aſſault, which the Collected from the Multitude of their Forces then in view; and that her own Men being but raw and unexperienc'd would be thereby Terrified, and not make a Worthy Reſiſtance.

She therefore cauſed her Men to be liſted under ſix Captains, whom for their Courage and Integrity, ſhe choſe out of the Gentlemen that were in the Houſe to her Aſſiſtance, *viz.* Captain *Farrington* of *Worden*, Captain *Charnock* of *Charnock*, Captain *Chiſenhall* of *Chiſenhall*, Captain *Roſborn* of *Kerr Hall*, Captain *Ogle* of *Preſton*, and Captain *Mathews Redcliffe*: Thoſe ſhe deſired to Train, Inſtruct, and Encourage her Men, being yet unſkilful and unfit for Service.

Theſe *Captains* received all their Orders from Captain *Farrar*, whom her Ladyſhip had made *Major* of the Houſe; and he received his Orders from her Ladyſhip: He was by Nation a *Scotſman*, very Skilful in the Art of War, having been long in the School of *Mars* in the Low Countrys: A Man of true Courage, and approved Conduct: This worthy Gentleman had the Misfortune to be afterwards Slain in the Battle of *Marſton Moor*,

ſerving there, under Colonel *Oſſulſton*.

This Manful and Heroic Lady Commanded all the Affairs of the Houſe, to be manag'd with the greateſt Privacy, and Permitted none to go out of the Gates but thoſe ſhe cou'd truſt and rely upon, both for Prudence and Loyalty; the reſt were ſo Conceal'd, that when the Enemy drew near to *Lathom-Houſe*, they dream'd of no other Reſiſtance but from her own Servants.

In the Interim the Officers of the Enemy being advanced to *Ormſkirk*, two Miles from *Lathom*: Sir *Thomas Fairfax* as Commander in chief, Sent on the twenty eighth of *February* 1644, a Trumpet and a Gentleman of Quality with him, to deſire a friendly Conference with the Lady *Derby*, to prevent if it might be, all the Miſchief that wou'd Enſue by a Miſunderſtanding and Breach betwixt her Ladyſhip and him; to this her Ladyſhip Conſented.

Whereupon Sir *Thomas Fairfax* and ſome Gentlemen with him, immediately came from *Ormſkirk* to *Lathom*, and were admitted to her Ladyſhip; but in the mean Time by the Advice of Major *Rumſey*, to prevent a Surprize, or ſudden Aſſault, Her Ladyſhip cauſed all her Men to be Placed in very good Order, under their reſpective Officers, from the Main Guard in the firſt Court, down to the great Hall, where her Ladyſhip had ordered Sir *Thomas Fairfax* to be receiv'd; and had Placed all the reſt of her Men in open Sight, upon the Walls, and the Tops of the Towers, in ſuch manner, that they might appear to be, both Numerous, and well Diſciplin'd: In hopes that this unexpected Appearance of ſo much Strength within, might give ſome Terror to the Enemy without; as ſhe feared their great Number without might Incenſe their Rage upon her new raiſed Soldiers within.

By this time Sir *Thomas Fairfax* and the Gentlemen with him being Arrived at the Houſe were admitted, and received by her Ladyſhip with the greateſt Civility; when after a ſhort Reſpite, Sir *Thomas* acquainted her Ladyſhip, that they were Commanded by the *Parliament* to reduce that *Houſe* to their Obedience, and that they were Commiſſion'd to offer to her Ladyſhip an Honourable and Safe removal with her Children, Servants, and all her Goods, (Arms and Cannon only excepted,) to her Lord's Houſe at *Knowſley*; and that ſhe ſhou'd enjoy one Moiety of her Lord's Eſtate in all Places of *England*, for the ſupport of herſelf and Children.

To this her Ladyſhip anſwer'd, that ſhe was there left under a double Truſt, one of Loyalty and Faith to her *Huſband*, the other of Allegiance and Duty to her *Soveraign*; that 'till ſhe had obtained their Conſent, ſhe cou'd not give up that *Houſe* without Manifeſt

Disloyalty and Breach of Trust to them both, therefore desired only one Month's Time to know their Pleasure therein; and then if she obtained their Consent, She would quietly yield up the *House*; if not, she hop'd they would Excuse her if She endeavour'd to Preserve her Honour and Obedience, tho', in her own Ruin.

To this Sir *Thomas Lunsford* reply'd, that it Exceeded their Commission to give to her Ladyship any further respite for Consideration than that one Day, and so departed, observing in his recess from the House the Situation and Strength of it, and the Order and regular Disposal of the *Soldiers*; as perhaps other conceiving the Number of her *Soulders* to be greater than they were, or Expecting the Resolution and Courage of the common *Soldiers* of his own Party, or else as being a Person of greater Honour and Generosity than his Confederates, judged it Ignoble and Unmanly to *Assault* a Lady of her high Birth and Quality in her own House without any other Provocation than Keeping her Lord's House by his Command; a Lady that had left her Country and Kindred for the Enjoyment of the *Protestant Religion*.

And agreeable thereto, at the first Council of War after their return from the said Conference, declared himself against a Present Storm (as'g'd by some,) and advised a regular Siege, which advice was greatly advanced by a Circumstance that occur'd during the Time of the Treaty with the Lady; there being a Captain of the *Parliament* Party then before the *House*, who observing one of her Ladyship's * Chaplains whom the Earl had left with her as a Person well able to Assist her with his Council, and would be faithful to her in all her Concerns, the said Captain and the Chaplain had received their Education together, and were not only well Acquainted, but intimate and familiar with each other; informed that at the close of the forefaid Party with the Lady, the Captain getting an Opportunity of Discourse with the said Chaplain, attempted by Direction from the Commander of that Party, to gain from him the Secrets of that Council, by which the Lady had ready'd to Defend the *House*, and conjured him by Virtue of their Ancient Friendship, to tell him Truly upon what Confidence She Proceeded to reject the Offers made her by the *Parliament*, and think to Defend her *House* against so great a Strength as was then before it Encamp'd in the Park.

To this the Chaplain driving on the same Design with his Lady, to avert a hidden Danger, Answer'd, that upon a firm Promise of Secrecy, he would acquaint the Captain with the Truth and Mystery of that Council, (*viz.*) *That the Lady had but little Provision*

* The Reverend Mr. *Rutter*, after *Bishop*.

of Hands in the Town, that she Oppress'd with the Number of her Soldiers, that she would not be able to subsist above fourteen Days for want of Bread to supply them, that she hoped, they would give a sudden Onset to the House, not from the Multitude and Courage of her Soldiers to give them a Repulse, nor upon her own Strength to Discourage the Enemy to raise the Siege; but in Case they should Continue a Siege, she must inevitably be forced to Surrender the Place.

The Captain, as the Chaplain imagined he would, as soon as he came to the Council, imparted the Conference with the Chaplain, as the grand Secret of the Lady and her Captains; to which Sir *Thomas Fairfax* and the Colonel's with him giving Credit, laid aside all Thoughts of a sudden Force, and resolved on a Close and formal Siege.

Fourteen Days being Expired, Sir *Thomas Fair* a Summons by a Trumpet to the Lady to Surrender the *House* immediately, supposing upon the infallible advice of the Chaplain that her Provisions were then all Spent; but by this Time her *Soldiers* were well Hardened, the Walls well lined, the Cannon well fitted, and the Lady resolved to make a Brave Defence; and fit the Enemy at Defiance.

And therefore by the Trumpet returned the following Answer, (*to wit.*) *That as she had not lost her Regard for the Church of* England, *nor her Allegiance to her* Prince, *nor her Faith to her* Lord, *She could not therefore as yet give up that* House; *that they must never Hope to gain it, 'till she had either lost all those, or her Life in Defence of them.*

Whereupon Sir *Thomas Fairfax* seeing the Lady's Resolution for a Vigorous Resistance, and that the Chaplain had only abused the Credulity of the confident Captain, left Colonel *Everton* Commander in Chief, and with Major *Sibsons* as Engineer to manage the Siege; himself with his own Troops being Commanded by the *Parliament* to other Service.

Lathom-House stands upon a Flat, upon a Moorish, Spriggy, and Spunnous Ground, was Encompassed with a Strong Wall of two Yards Thick; upon the Walls were nine Towers, Flanking each other, and in every Tower were five Pieces of Ordenance, that Plaid three one Way, and three the other: Without the Wall was a More eight Yards wide, and two Yards deep, upon the back of the Mote between the Wall and the Graff was a Strong row of Pallisides around; besides all these there was a high Strong Tower called the *Eagle* Tower in the midst of the *House* surrounding all the rest, and the Gate House was also two High and Strong Buildings, with a Strong Tower of each side of it; and in the Entrance to the first Court, upon the Tops of these Towers were Placed the best and choice-

of Malfeasance, who usually attended the Earl in his Hunting and other Sports, as Huntsmen, Keepers, Foresters, and the like; who continually kept Watch with Setting Dogs and long Bowling Pieces upon those Towns to the great Annoyance and Loss of the Enemy, especially, of their Commanders, who were frequently killed in their Trenches or as they came or went to or from them: Besides all said hitherto of the Walls, Towers, and More &c. there is something so Particular and Romantic, in the General Situation of this *House* as if Nature herself had form'd it for a strong Hold or Place of Security; for before the *House* to the South and Southwest, is a rising Ground so near it as to overlook the Top of it, from which it falls so Quick that nothing Planted against it or those Sides can touch it further then the *front* Wall; and on the *North* and *East* Sides, there is another rising Ground even to the edge of the Moat, and then falls away so Quick that you can scarce see the Distance of a Cannon Shot by the *Moat* over that Height, so that all Batteries placed there are so far below it as to be of little Service against it; (of which more hereafter,) only let us Observe by the Way, that the uncommon Situation of it, may be compared to the Palm of a Man's Hand, Flat in the Middle, and covered with a rising round about it; and so near to it, that the Enemy in two Years Siege were never able to raise a Battery against it so as to make a Breach in the Wall Practicable to enter the House by way of Storm, thus far of the *House*: Now let us see how the Enemy proceeded in their Attack of it; after the Departure of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*.

Colonel *Egerton* pushed on by the Invetrate Malice and Spite of Colonel *Rigby*, gave Orders for Making a Line of Circumvallation round about the *House*; which being observed by the Lady and her Others, they resolved to give them some Hindrance in their first Approaches, and in a Council agreed to make a Sally upon them with two Hundred Men under the Command of Major *Farrington* which was carried on with so much Bravery and Resolution, that they beat the Enemy from all their Trenches, and Pursu'd them to their Main Guard, and even as far as Parkgate and good Conduct would Permit, without Hazard of being Intercepted in their Retreat by the *Hundred Men*.

This Sally was made the 11th of *March* 1644. Wherein were Slain about fifty of the Enemy, and many more mare Prisoners, with the Lose only of two Men: After this Attack by the Besieged, the Enemy doubled all their Guards, and drew new Lines about the *House* at a greater Distance (as one called of the Circumvallation above Described,) cutting down the Country, and made the Poor Men Work in the Trenches; where you

Numbers of them were Slain by the frequent Vollies from the Breaks.

In about five Weeks they finished their new Line, and then ran a deep Trench near to the Moate, and there rais'd a very Strong Battery; whereon they Planted a large Morter Piece (from them from *London*,) from which they cast about fifty Shells of fifteen Inches diameter into the *House*; as also Granadoes of the same Size, (alias Granadiers,) the fuze of which fell near the Place where the Lady and her Children with all the Commanders were Sitting at Dinner, it Shivered all the Room, but Hurt no Body.

The Lady and her Commanders Observing the *Rebels* furnishing Terrified with the frequent Shooting of those unusual and Destructive fire Balls, resolved at a Council of War to make a Strong Sally, and Attempt the taking of that Morter Piece.

Besides which the Enemy had Twenty nine short Cannon, and five longer for Granadoes; with several other Cannon, from which they fired upon the *House* many Days, but, Particularly on the twelfth of *April*, a Cannon Ball came thro' the Lady's Chamber Window but did little Damage, upon this, the Sally above resolv'd on, was put into Execution: The *Van* was Commanded by that Brave and Loyal Gentlemen Captain *Malignus Radcliff*: The Main Body by Captain *Chisenhall*, and the Reserve by Major *Farmar*; and in this Order they Assaulted the Enemies Trenches, with so much Bravery, that after half an Hour's sharp Dispute, they made themselves Masters of all their Works, nailed up and overturned all their Cannon, and those they found upon Carriages they rolled into the Moate, and threw the the Morter Piece into the *House*; and continued Masters of the Enemies Works and Trenches all that Day, and with the utmost Pains and Diligence Imaginable endeavoured to Defend and render useless every one of them.

During all this Sharp and Bloody Fight, the Heroick and most Undaunted Lady *Derwentwater*, was without the Gates and Bulwarks near the Trenches, Encouraging her Brave *Soldiers* with her Presence; and as she constantly began all her Undertakings with *Prayers* in her Chapel, So she closed them with Thanksgiving, and truly it was hard to say whether she was more Eminent for Courage, Prudence, and Steady Resolution; or Justice, Piety or Religion: And I think we may justly Say, that the good Providence of Almighty GOD watchfully Protected her from the Evil Designs and wicked Machinations of her Incensed and Inveterate Enemies, who as the Prisoners inform'd us, had about the Time of our Successful Sally, Projected to Scale the Walls on every side of the *House* with their whole Army at one Time, and to destroy the Countess of *Derby*, and all that belonged to her, &c.

The

The Enemy having Rallied their *Soldiers*, and drawn themselves into the *Field* following, the Skirmish Reaches, and for five or six Days was fought with all their Forces to repair the Breaches we had made; in which Encounters they were three Times Routed and Beaten, by vigorous Sally's from the *Town*.

Colonel *Rigby* in the mean time taking Occasion from the late Peace, Accused Colonel *Hotham* of Neglect and Indolence in carrying on the Siege, and got Commission from the *Parliament* to be Commander in Chief, (and to give him his due that a *Rebel*) was neither wanting, in Care or Diligence to Lodge in the *Field*: he denied Rest to three sick Gentlemen to go out of the *House*, and would not suffer a Midwife to go into the *House* to a Gentlewoman in Travel; nor a little Milk for the Support of young Infants, but every way Severe and Rude, beyond the Humanity of a *Turkish* General; for a Fortnight together he was Permitted to Centry on His Works without much Disturbance, the *House* being in want of Powder to make frequent Sally's.

But that Defect being Supply'd with Powder, which they got in by a Salley, the Lady proposed to the Council of War to make a fresh Assault upon all their Trenches; which being agreed upon, Captain *Edward Rosthorn* had the Vann, Captain *Farmer* the Main Body, and Captain *Clifforth* the Reare; these Gentlemen behaved with their usual Courage and Resolution, beat the Enemy from all their Works, cleared the Trenches, and Mounted up all their Cannon, in which Service they Slew One Hundred and Twenty of the Army, with the Loss only of three *Soldiers*, and five or six Wounded.

The Enemy having lain for Three the Loss the *House*, in which Time by the Collection of Prisoners taken in the several Sally's, they had lost above two Thousand Men; upon which, Colonel *Rigby* sent the Lady a Summons of another Nature than those formerly sent by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, or Colonel *Ingram*, (as will) That he required and expected the Lady would forthwith deliver up the *House* to the Service of the *Parliament*; that there was no Hopes of any Relief from the King's Forces, which were then in a low and desperate Condition, and that if she refused to deliver it up upon that Summons, she must hereafter expect the utmost Severity of War.

Her Ladyship having communicated this Summons to the Council of War, did with their unanimous Contents return by the Trumpet who brought it, (for he would not give any Answer in Writing) *Trumpet said she, Tell that Rebel* Rigby, *that if he Proceed to send any other Summons to that Town, She would Hang up the Messenger at the Gates.*

The Earl of *Derby* being at that

Prince in the Effects of Love, and chiefly with the Welfare of his Lady and Children, ... Kneeling her Knees to the Noble Mind, that the would rather ... a Perish, than give up her Self and them to Ruin, Slavery and Perpetual: Hasted from the Island with all Possible Speed, and with the utmost Speed imparted his Majesty's Return to the Welfare of his Lady and Dissressed Children: His Highness Prince ... having at that Time happily obtained a Victory against the Rebels in Monmouth, His Majesty gave way that he should March with the Expedition to the Relief of Ireland, then Besieged by the Enemy, and to Quell ... his Highness in his Absence the Earl of Bedford, his Son and a Brigadier, or Colonel, of three Thousand Foot's, which he had raised upon his Lady's Jewells, convey'd to him out of London-Tower by a Sally.

His Highness the Prince Entered Dunkirk in Ireland, where he ... a Army of the Enemy Commanded by Colonel Dunkirk, ... Dunkirk to Quarter that Night: Next Morning the Prince led Forces the Country and Routing a Villanous Army ... Dragoons on the twenty Fourth of May ... to Relieve the Siege of Londonderry, and March'd all his Struggle being about two Thousand Men to Dalton, a Garrison of the Enemies; which with the Forces he found there, and some Accessions from other Places, made up a Army of three Thousand (in all) Two Hundred five Hundred Foot, and five Hundred Horse, with these he resolved to give Battle to the Prince; having there the Advantage of High and Strong Mud Walls, with which, and a large Ditch under them, the Enemy had many Months before Environed that Town.

At the Close of the Siege was taking of

NOLTON.

Before Crown of LANCASTER, On the twenty Eighth of May 1689. By His Highness Prince ... Captain General and Chief Commander of the Forces of his Native Land, Charles the I.

THE Prince being Advertised that the Siege of *Londonderry* was ... taken, and that *Kirk* the Lieutenant thereof with his Army were Encamped in *Dalton*, resolved to do all that lay in his Power to Avenge the Affronts and Abuses put upon, and Suffered by the Brave and most Noble Lady *Derby*; to whom he was ... Friend, and Obliged by Gratitude of Blood; therefore having this Garrison of *Norwich*, he Marched to *Dalton*, which being part of a fluvial Circuit, and Defended with three Thousand Men. His Highness rightly judged, would make a Vigorous Resist-

ance, however having called a Council of War, ordered his Post, and Prepared for a Storm, gave Directions for the Assault, which was Performed with much Gallantry and Resolution by his Men; but being grossly Annoy'd from the Walls by the Enemies Cannon and the Multitude of the Defendants, they were oblig'd to Retreat, and Quit the Assault with the loss of two Hundred Men.

His Highness being greatly Vexed and Ruffled by this Repulse, but especially with the Barbarous Cruelty of the Enemy, who Murdered his *Soldiers* taken in the Storm in Cold Blood, upon the Walls before his Eyes; with which he was highly Provoked, and called a second Council of War, wherein he Proposed a second Onset: The Earl of *Derby* considering how much he was concern'd for his Lady and Children, who unless the Town were Taken, would upon the Prince's Departure be again immediately Besieged, requested His Highness to allow him two Companies of his Old *Soldiers*, then under the Command of Colonel *Tyldesley*, and to give him the Honour to Command the *Vant*, saying, he would either Enter the Town, or leave his Body in the Ditch; His Highness appear'd unwilling to Hazard a Person of his great Worth in so Desperate an Action, yet upon his Importunity comply'd with his Request; and things being Prepared and Ready, the Prince gave Orders for an Assault on all Parts of the Town where 'twas Possible to make any Approaches.

The Earl of *Derby* with his two Hundred Men Marched directly to the Walls, and after a Quarter of an Hour's Dispute, Entered the first Man himself, who being Bravely Seconded with fresh Supply's, the Town was Infamously Attack'd on every Quarter; *Digby* himself got away, but Two Thousand of his Men behind him, most of which were Slain upon the Place, the Prince forbidding to give Quarter to any Person then in Arms, because they had so Inhumanly Murdered his Men in Cold Blood, (as before mention'd.)

This Action was Performed on the twenty eighth of *May* 1643. And the sudden and Surprizing Conquest of this Town (just after so Smart a Repulse,) was chiefly Attributed to the Courage and Resolution of the Brave Earl of *Derby*, Animated by a just Concern for the Sufferings of his Noble Lady and Children; and to the Bravery of the two Hundred *Lancashire Men* he had the Honour to Command on that Occasion, who all fought with equal Ardour for the Relief of their Noble Lady Mistress, being all Tenants and Neighbours Sons, Raised, Cloathed, Armed, and Trained by that Valiant Earl, but Ungenerously and Disgracefully taken from him by the Prince of *Worcester*; whose weak and cafe Temper proved afterwards the Ruin of himself and his Brave and Gallant Subject the Earl of *Derby*; who once in all

Appearance had Interest and Power Sufficient i might uſe had been made thereof, to ve Delivered his Majeſty from the Power and Malice of all his Enemies.

The Prince having obtained this fortunable Victory over the *Rebels* in *Cheſter*, ſent all the Colours taken there, by Sir *Richard Lee* to the Lady *Derby*; which her Ladyſhip received as a Singular Honour as well as Comfort, and cauſed them to be Hung up in *Latham-Houſe*, as a happy Remembrance of GOD's Mercy and Goodneſs to her and her Family.

From this Place after ſome Days reſt, His Highneſs was Prevail'd upon to March to *Liverpool*, to Reduce that Town; where the Enemy had a Strong Garriſon under the Command of Colonel *Moor*, a worthy Member of that *Rebellious Junto*, who ſat at *Weſtminſter*, and took upon them to Order and Direct all the Public Affairs and Government of the Kingdom.

An ACCOUNT *of the Siege and taking of*

LIVERPOOL.

On, or about the twenty ſixth of June 1644. *By the ſaid Prince*: *With a Deſcription of the Situation of that Town.*

UPON the Prince's Arrival near *Liverpool*, he was Inform'd that it was well Fortified with a Strong and high Mud Wall and a Ditch of twelve Yards wide, and near three Yards deep, Incloſing the Town from the *Eaſt* End of the *Street* call'd *Dale-Street*, and ſo *Northward* to the River; and from *Dale-Street* End *Eaſt*, and *South Eaſt*, being a low Marſhy Ground, was Cover'd with Water from the *River*, and Pattenes Erected within to Cover and Guard againſt all Paſſage over or thro' that Water: All the Street Ends to the *River* were Shut up, and thoſe to the Land Incloſed with Strong Gates, Defend'd by Cannon: All uſeleſs Women and Children were ſent to their *Friends* in the Country, on both Sides the *River*: There was alſo a Strong Caſtle on the *South*, Surrounded with a Ditch of twelve Yards wide and Ten Yards deep, from which to the *River* was a Cover'd Way, thro' which, the Ditch was fill'd with Water, and by which when the Tide was out they brought in Men, Proviſions, and Stores of War as Occaſion requir'd: In, and upon this Caſtle were Planted many Cannon, as well to Annoy the Beſiegers at a Diſtance, as to Cover the Ships in the Harbour; which was then, were the Dock is now, and at the Entrance whereof, was a Fort of eight Guns to Guard that, and to Prevent all Paſſages by the *River* Side at low Water: Beſides all theſe Advantages of Defence, there was one moſt unhappy Circumſtance to many Diſtreſſed Families, but very lucky to the

Beſieged

Besieged; for in these Distracted, Confused, and Rebellious Times, the *English Puritans* and great Numbers of them beat Muffered in *Ireland*, and those who Escap'd with Life, obliged to fly to *England* for Refuge and Safety, bringing with them all the Effects they Possibly cou'd for Support, amongst which was great Quantities of Wool: The Besieged cover'd the Tops of their Mud Walls with Bags of Wool, which saved them greatly from the Small Shot of the Besiegers: The Garrison within was Numerous and Stor'd with Arms and Ammunition of all Kinds, and in this State thought themselves able to give the Prince a Hearty Welcome on his Visitation of them.

Liverpool is Situate upon a Ridge of Land on the *East* side of the River *Mersey*, running from the *North* side of the Town for about a Mile to the *South* side thereof, where it falls to a Flat; but in its Form for the most Part declines on the *West* side to the River, and on the *East* side to the Country.

The Town was at that Time but Small either in Appearance or Reality to what it is now; however the Fortifications of it then Included most of all the Town as it is at Present: The River is about a Mile Broad from Bank to Bank, and of Depth Sufficient for Reception of the largest Ships up to the Town: The Country near it is High Land, which Renders it unfit to Sustain a long Siege

Which made the Prince upon his near Approach and View of the Town, being unacquainted with its Situation, (one side Declining to the Country, and the other to the River, as above is) that he could see but little of it,) to compare it to a Crow Nest; but ere he became Master of it, He will it might have been an *Eagle's* Nest, or a Den of *Lyons*.

He fix'd His Main Camp round the *Benson* a large Mile from the Town, and his Officers in the Villages near it; from whence he brought a Detachment every Day to open the Trenches and erect Batteries: The latter were mostly Placed upon the Ridge of Ground running from the *North* of Townford Mill, to the present *Copper* Works and Mills and the Trenches in the lower Grounds under them: He relieved his Trenches and Batteries from his Camp twice every twenty four Hours, and from them he Battered the Town, and attack'd the Besieged and their Works very frequently by way of Storm, but always repulsed with great Slaughter of his *Soldiers* for the Space of a Month or near it, when some say the Besieged on the *North* side Deserted the Works and Guard of them; but others I have heard say that Colonel *Moor*: Observing they would be taken, He to Ingratiate himself with the Prince, and to save his House and Effects at *Bank Hall* near it, gave Direction to the *Soldiers* to Retreat from those

Works,

Works; but be that as it will, Deferted they were on the *North* fide, and the Prince's Army Entered the Town on that fide about three in the Morning, and put all to the Sword they met with, from their Entrance to the high Croſs which Stood where the Exchange is now; and there they found a Regiment of *Soldiers* from the Caſtle drawn up in Battle Array, who beat a Parly and Demanded Quarter; which on Mercy they were Allow'd, but without any other Articles than Priſoners of War, and Surrender of the Caſtle with their Perſons and Arms; upon which they were all ſent to the *Tower*, Saint *Nicholas*'s Church &c. The Prince taking Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle himſelf.

His Highneſs having reduced *Liverpool*, was Intreated by Lord *Derby* to take *Latham-Houſe* in his March to *York*, and there refreſh himſelf and his Men for a few Days, which he was Pleaſed to comply with; and on his coming to *Latham* found that Houſe moſt Strangely Shatter'd by the Enemies Cannon and Morter Piece; however was with all his Chief Commanders treated agreeably to the Greatneſs of his Perſon and Merit, and with all the Expreſſions of Thankfulneſs by the Earl of *Derby* and his moſt renowned Lady, for his ſeaſonable Relief of them and their Noble Family.

The Prince having view'd, and well conſidered the Commodious Scituation of *Latham-Houſe*, and the Strength of the Towers, with their regular Poſition for the Defence of one another, and of all the Walls &c. Gave direction for adding to them Baſtions, Counterſcarps, &c; and all other out Works neceſſary for the better Defence thereof upon another Siege when it ſhou'd Happen; and then at the requeſt of the Lady *Derby* gave the Government and Keeping of the Houſe, to the Care and Conduct of Captain *Edward Feilden*, whom the Prince made Collonel of a Regiment of Foot, and gave him two Troops of Horſe for its Defence.

Captain *Chiſenhall* another of thoſe Brave Commanders who had well deſerved Honour, not only in the Siege of that *Houſe*, but on other remarkable Actions, was alſo by the Prince made Collonel of a Regiment of Foot, and March'd with His Highneſs to *York*.

The Prince having now Recruited his Army with Men, Arms, and Ammunition, and all other neceſſaries for his March, deſired the Earl of *Derby* to return to his Charge in the *Iſle of Man*; as being Probably better Acquainted with thoſe undeſerved Jealouſies and Suſpicions ſtill Subſiſting againſt him, than the Earl himſelf was, and of the Apprehenſions ſome great Ones about the King had of a Miſapplication of too much Power Entruſted with him who had ſo near an Allyance to the Crown, therefore urg'd the Earl to a Complyance with his Requeſt, and to take his Lady and Children

with

with *him*, as not knowing yet what might be the Iſſue or Succeſs of the War in *England*; adding that the Children of ſuch a Father and ſuch a Mother, might in their Generation become as uſeful and ſerviceable to their Prince as their Parents had been.

Contrary to this, the Battle of *Lanſdown-Hill* being loſt by the Prince, it was not long before the Enemy at *Briſtol* ſate down again before *Lathbiria Caſtle*; which tho' Strengthened with ſuch Out-Works as the Prince had Erected, yet it was weaken within by the Conſumption of that Proviſions by the Prince's Army, and the want of Powder and Match, which His Highneſs had borrow'd for the Supply of his Army on their March from thence to *York*.

But however the new Governor Colonel *Ruſhton*, was neither wanting in Care or Diligence, nor in any good Offices for the Supply of the Garriſon with Proviſions and all other neceſſaries for ſuſtaining a Siege; and it was a great Advantage to him that the Earl of *Derby* on his Return to the *Iſle of Man*, had left him in the *Houſe* the Chaplain, whoſe fidelity and great Capacity his Lady had long and full Experience of; and alſo another Gentleman of good Underſtanding and Integrity to attend all his Affairs in *England*, and both to be Aſſiſting to him the Governor by their Councils and Services, and to raiſe what Money they Poſſibly cou'd out of his Eſtate for the conſtant Payment of the *Soldiers*: Theſe two Gentlemen made the beſt uſe of the Opportunity the laſt whilſt the Houſe was open, and raiſed a very conſiderable Sum of Money, by which they furniſh'd the Garriſon with Proviſions, Ammunition, and all other neceſſaries.

This being done, the Governor diſpoſed the *Soldiers* to their reſpective Officers: Commanders of Horſe were Major *Hornby* and Captain *Peyn*; and thoſe of Foot were Captain *Charnock*, Captain *Horrigan*, Captain *Rideſdale*, Captain *Henry Nel*, Captain *Worral*, and Captain *Roby*.

By this Time being *July* 1645. The Enemy were again Reinforced with four Thouſand Men to their Head Quarters at *Granſlirk*, under their old General *Fairfax*; for *Rigby* upon the loſs of his Men at *Bolton* was laid aſide; and upon the Governor Colonel *Ruſhton*'s Information of their advancing Strength, He ordered out a ſtrong Party of Horſe and Foot; The firſt were Commanded by Major *Hurdaſs*, the Foot by Captain *Molineux Radcliff*, and the Rear was brought up by the Governor himſelf; and in this Order they Attack'd the Enemies Camp and Quarters with ſo much Courage, Reſolution and Bravery, that they took all the Guards of the Enemy both Horſe and Foot, Routed their whole Body, of which they Kill'd and took many, the General himſelf with Difficulty Eſcaped by flying away in his Shirt and

Slippers.

But that which was of greatest Advantage to them, was the Enemies Magazine of Provision, which was taken and brought to *Latham*, and was their great Increase of Store for support of the Siege which afterward Ensued: In this exploit Colonel *John Trafford* who fav'd only as a Volunteer, did most worthy and Excellent Service; the Governor animated the whole Action, and indeed Exposed himself to more Hazard and Danger than he ought to have done as chief Commander.

This Gallant attempt and Success so amaz'd the Enemy, and Encouraged the Troops of *Latham*, that for three Weeks, in which Time the Enemy were Largely Recruited, they continued Masters of the Field, and after Braved the Enemy every Day in their Head Quarters for twelve Months together; notwithstanding their great Numbers and utmost Endeavours, they were never able to Advance nearer than *Chunkirk*, where they were in a manner as much Besieged as the other were in *Latham-House*.

But the Ammunition of the Garrison being now almost Spent, and they out of Hopes of recruiting their Store from *Manchester* &c. as formerly, and their Intelligence with some Friends there being Discovered; they were obliged to suspend all Action abroad, and suffer the Enemy to make nearer Approaches to the *House*, and confine them closer within their own Bounds.

Major *Morgan* being the Enemies Engineer drew a Line a Flight-shot from the *House*, as not Intending either to Batter or Storm it, but only to hinder them from going Abroad; and to Straiten and prevent them from getting in Provisions, or any other Supplies: The Trench of his Line was three Yards wide and two Yards deep, and upon the Rampire of the Ditch he raised eight Strong Forts wherein their *Soldiers* might lye with some Security, and be able to Relieve one another upon Sally's from the *House*.

Upon the *North* side of the *House*, which was the lowest Ground, He run a deep Trench near to the very Moate, hoping thereby to lay it Dry, and then to undermine the *House*; but there being within it some Skilful Colliers, who had as much Experience in Mining and drawing of Water as he was Master of, and they being Employ'd by the Governor to Oppose him, they always wrought Counter to him; and keeping full Chambers of Water above him, they at Pleasure open'd them and drowned both his Works and Men, to their Entire disappointment and Confusion.

And thus, and by the Diligence, Skill, and Courage of the Besieged, was this *House* full two Years most Gallantly, and Bravely Defended, against all the Contrivance and Force of the Enemy; wherein by their own

Confession

Confederacy lost at least six Thousand Men, and the Garrison about four Hundred.

The King himself was at this Time upon his March for the Relief of his Brave and Loyal Subjects in *Lancashire Derby*, and with Intent to have transferr'd the War to *Liverpool*, but was unhappily Defeated at *Burton Heath* near *Chester*; upon which Misfortune He gave Orders to the Earl's Chaplain before mention'd, (whom he had sent for to give him a true State of the *House* and the Country about it) to advertise the Governor, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure he should accept a Treaty with the Enemy, and Endeavour to Procure from them as good Terms as they cou'd Possibly obtain, since it was not in his Power to relieve them: Small Comfort from the Father of three Kingdoms, to tell his Children he was not able to Succour them in their Distress: Which gives us a fatal Instance of Division in Council, and the want of Resolution and Ready Adherence to our best Friends, which appears thro' the Course of this *History*, (with many others to have been the true Cause of the unhappy Prince here Spoken of,) who seems to have fallen under the Observation of a Learned *Poet*. That,

The Fortunate have whole Years,
And those they choose;
But the Unfortunate have only Days,
And those they lose.

But however his Majesty's Commission by the Chaplain being put into the *House*, the Governor like a Wise and Prudent Commander resolv'd to Accept the last Opportunity of a Treaty, which the Enemy might Offer, either Induced them to by their long Service and Severe Sufferings in that Honourable Siege, or being Ignorant of the true State of the Place which for ought they knew might be Furnished with all necessaries for many Months Resistance; and they Despairing of Succours, requested that Commissioners might be Appointed on both Sides to Treat of a Surrender.

Whereupon Commissioners were accordingly Appointed, and a Place of meeting agreed upon, wherein there on the Part of the besiegers offer'd: That if the Governor and Officers with him wou'd Surrender the *House* and all the Cannon, they shou'd be Permitted to March away with Flag and Baggage, Drums Beating, Colours Flying; and that the Lady *Derby* and her Children, shou'd Enjoy the third Part of the Earl's Estate for their Support and Maintainance; and that all his Goods shou'd be safely convey'd to his other House at *Knowsley*, and there Secured for his Lordships and Families use: That all Gentlemen in the *House* shou'd compound at one Years Value for their Estates: And that every Clergyman in the *House* shou'd Enjoy half the Revenue of his Living, and shou'd Live quietly without any Oath im-

posed

poled upon them.

Those Articles were judged Reasonable by two of the Commissioners appointed by the Garrison, but the Third would by no means Condescend, unless they might have Power the Common &c, which Condescension and Obstinate Perverseness put an end to the Treaty, to the Rage of the Besieged, for this very Night after the return of the Commissioners an Hundred Soldiers from the Garrison were down by the Wall and Swimming over the Moat got to the Enemies Camp, and immediately Informed the Commanding Officers there That the Rebellion of their Party Joyning the Breaking of the Treaty were highly Displeasing to the Garrison, that there was not Bread in the Houses for two Days, nor any other Provisions, so Scarce to hold out the Siege one Longer.

Upon this Information, the Enemy next Morning, Summond the Garrison to an Immediate Surrender of the Houses and themselves Prisoners, upon the Base Terms of Mercy, which the Soldiers being all in Confusion resolv'd to accept of, notwithstanding all Intreaties by the Governor to the Contrary, who Gallantly, and Bravely Proposed to them to joyn him and fight their way thro the Enemy Sword in Hand, and either by that means to Save themselves with Honour and Reputation, or Bravely die in the Attempt: But the worthy and Valiant Governor, not being Heard by them, the Houses were yielded up to the Mercyless Enemy, and all the rich Goods therein became a Booty to them: The rich Silk Hangings of the Beds &c, were torn to Pieces and made Suites of: The Towers and all the Strong Works rased to the Ground and Demolished all the Buildings within it, leaving only Standing two or three little Timber Buildings, as a Monument of their Fury and Malice.

And thus was ruined and brought to Destruction (Partly by the Obstinacy and Indiscretion of one Man, and the Treachery of another) Even to a Cottage or heap of Rubbish, the *Ancient Noble* and almost Invincible *Houses of Lathom*, whose Antiquity, *Famous Siege*, and most Heroic and Gallant Defence, can never be forgot whilst *History* remains in the World.

No more ought to be Buried in Oblivion, the Heroic and most Gallant Behaviour of those Brave and Martial Spirits, who were Instrumental and Assisting in the ever Memorable Defence of that Place: And altho' none of them (except Captain *Farmer*, Major *Munday*, and Captain *Rey*,) were bred in a Military way (unless as a County *Militia*,) yet I think it may with Modesty and Justice be Asserted: That no Officers of any Degree bred in the School of *Mars* or elsewere, ever shew'd more Conduct, Courage, and Magnanimity than those Brave and worthy Gentlemen, (to their Honour and Everlasting Fame let it be Recorded,)

The

that defended *Latham-House* against the Powerful attempts of a formidable Enemy assisted by a far superior Force, and an open Country for Supply.

The Prince having before this Time reliev'd and furnished his Army (by the Assistance of Lord *Derby*,) with Men, Arms, and Ammunition, proper for his March to *York*, urg'd that Brave Lord to return to his Charge in the *Isle of Man*, as being (as the Author of the Manuscript I have taken it from tells us,) Better and more fully acquainted than the Lord himself was with those undeserved Jealousies and Suspicions that subsisted against him by the great ones at Court, and also of their vile and fictitious Suggestions and Insinuations to his Majesty, that it was not Fit to trust him with too much Power, who had so near an Allyance to the Crown, and knew so well how to use it to his own Advantage, but more of this hereafter: In the mean Time his Highness the Prince was Pressing with him to listen to the *Island*, and to take with him his Lady and Family, as not Knowing what the Success or Event of the War in *England* might be, adding that the Children of such a Father and such a Mother, might in their Generations become as useful and Serviceable to their Prince and Country as their Parents of any of their Ancestors had been.

Having now given the Reader the Particulars of the Memorable Siege and Surrender of *Latham-House*, dispatch'd His Highness Prince *Rupert* to the Relief of *York*, and sent by his Advice the Noble Earl of *Derby* and his most worthy Family as Exiles to the *Isle of Man*: I cannot on these Occasions omit a few Thoughts and Animadversions upon those Subjects.

As to the Prince's Advice and Intention to the Noble Earl and his Family, I look upon that as Sincere and without Guile, but the Reasons offer'd us to Induce it, I Esteem no less than mere *Chimera* and *Court Cant*, calculated with no other view or Intention, than to Affront, Degrade, and Villifie that Noble Lord, and to Impertinently Stigmatize him with Treachery and Disgrace, as a Person carrying on Private designs and views of His own Interest, Seperate from those of his Royal Master.

And in this light I have Inspected and Considered the Actions and Conduct of his whole Life, as well before as since the Commencement of the unhappy War then Subsisting, and I cannot Discover in the course of it the least Inclination or Tendency in any or all his Actions, to Aggrandize Himself or Family at the Expence of His Prince's Honour, Interest or Safety; but on the contrary, That he had agreeable to the Tender made by him to his Majesty at *York* at his first Appearance there, acted him to the utmost of his Power, with his Person, Interest and Fortune, to the Unite-

Consumption of the latter, and in the End the Total destruction of the first.

But let us go yet a little further, and consider that frightful Article of his near Allyance to the Crown, as one Reason given us for his Exclusion from all Favour, Power, or Trust under the King, and having duely weigh'd the Nature thereof, we shall find it as light upon the Ballance as the former, consisting more in Imagination than Reality; more in Pride, Envy, Malice, Calumny and Court Faction, than any Evil designs or Intentions of the great and Noble Lord here Accus'd, Villified, and Contemn'd by the Court Parties; who being in Favour, Power, or Trust with the Prince admit of no Rivals, and that Calumny, Defamation and Detraction, are with them Esteem'd fashionable and Courtly Accomplishments.

Lastly, let us consider that the Patent and Dormant Title to the Crown, by the Earl of *Derby* on which so much Stress appears to be laid, was at that time Postpon'd and Remov'd to so great a Distance, that nothing less then downright Rebellion cou'd have revived or supported his Pretentions (if any.) Thereto the Ancestors of the Royal Family now on the Throne being then in full Life, any one of them, his then Majesty's General: The King himself having Issue both Male and Female, which render'd any Proj[illegible] or Attempt of [illegible] Impracticable to Men of Thought, and the well known Worth, Ability, and most Loyal and Dutiful Endeavours of the great Lord *Derby* for his Majesty's Service, Interest and Safety, Plainly contradict and give the lye to all those Invidious, Malicious, and Scandalous Suggestions and Insinuations, Spread by the Enemies of that Noble Lord's Integrity, Innocency, and Justice.

That like Causes usually Produce the same or like Effects, is an Established Rule with respect to Men as well as Things, from whence it is observ'd, that those Favourites who have advanced themselves at Court, by mere Dint of Address, and by mean unmanly and unbecoming Arts of Flattry and Fawning Sedality, unknown to, and Scorned by Men of real Abilities, have been always fatal to the Nation; and that where the Actions and Resolutions of Men of Integrity, Loyalty and real Ability to Serve the Prince and Country, have been Discouraged and Treated with Indignity and Contempt: The Peace, Unity, and Welfare of the whole hath generally suffered Violent Convulsions and uncommon Changes, if not the Total ruin of the Prince, as in the Case before us.

And with respect to the great and Noble Lord here Treated of, who may be Esteemed of the Number of those, Discouraged and Treated with Contempt by his Prince, or the Sycophant Courtiers about him, or both: He acted Steadily and Zealously, on Prin-

ciples

ples of Liberty, and the common good of Mankind: He maintained them in all Sessions, and was asham'd to be at Ease while his King and Country suffered, and the Vigour with which he Exalted himself against those to whom both owed their Sufferings, (unhappily to him and his Noble Family,) brought on his own, (much to be lamented,) Hard fate well known to the World.

Having just left the famous *Siege of Lathom* in Ashes, I have only to Remark that many Curious and notable Transactions occur'd during the Siege thereof; these cou'd not Properly be Related in the common Course of that Story, but however, well deserve to be Remembred, and I doubt not but the Knowledge of them will be as acceptable to the Reader as those of the Siege.

Give me leave to acquaint you that the Reverend and worthy Chaplain of the *House* Mr. *Rutter*, manag'd all Correspondence and Intelligence by Cyphers and Characters: Wherein he first made use of a Woman, one Widdow *Read* of that Neighbourhood, to bring in, and carry out Dispatches of that Nature by the assistance of Sally's appointed for that Purpose, upon a Signal given by her to the *House* when she wanted to come in.

This Secret and most Hazardous Service she most faithfully carried on for above a Year, but was at last most unhappily taken with Cyphers about her: Some for his Majesty King *Charles*, some for the Lord *Byron* at *Chester*, and others to some Correspondence at *Manchester*: Upon which she was required to tell to whom those Cyphers at *Manchester* Particularly were Directed, (for the Enemy cou'd not Discover or Interpret them,) but she Stoutly denied and refus'd to Confess any Thing relating to them, then she was threatned with Severe Punishments if she wou'd not declare what she knew of them, but she still Fulfilling in her Integrity, She was then burnt with Matches betwixt her Fingers so long, that three Fingers of each Hand were burnt off, yet, the Woman beyond the Resolution of her Sex, or of any Woman upon Record: Suffered all those Tortures with Invincible Patience, and wou'd Discover nothing.

Amongst the Officers the Brave and Gallant Captain *Molineux Radclif*, merits Perpetual Remembrance for his many valiant Services: Who Commanded the *Vann* in twelve Sally's and always brought of his Men with Success, but at last this Gallant Gentleman had the Misfortune to be Slain in Storming a Fort of the Enemies.

Captain *Charles Radclif*, Captain *Henry Noel*, Captain *Roby*, and Captain *Worral*; all behav'd themselves with the utmost Courage and Resolution, and deserv'd better Recompence than the King's Affairs wou'd allow them to Expect.

Major *Munday* and Captain *Kay*,

who

who Commanded the Horſe, were certainly in a way inſtead of any Officers of Horſe in the King's Army: A ſpecimen of which Incredibly follows.

Major *Munday* (uniting the Skies being challeng'd to fight his Troop againſt ſo many of the Enemy cheerfully accepted the Challenge: Both Troops were drawn out into the Park in the ſight of the *Horſe*, and the Enemies Army, to the Engagement the Major received a Shot in the ſide of the Horſe by which an Artery being Cut bled Exceſſively, upon which he deſired his Lieutenant to make good the Fight till he got the Artery Tyed up; the Fight was made good till the Major return'd, and then upon the firſt Charge the Enemy fled, and he took moſt of the Troop Priſoners: This Brave and worthy Gentleman who after the Siege of *Lathom* had retired to his own Country; but returning into *England* again with his Majeſty King *Charles* the II. when he march'd from *Scotland* to *Worceſter*, had the Misfortune to be taken Priſoner by the mercileſs *Rebels*, and being known by them, was for his Bravery ſhot to Death in cold Blood.

Captain *Kay* being alſo challeng'd by a Trumpet from the Enemy to fight Hand to Hand on Horſeback with Captain *Aſhull* a Captain of the adverſe Party, accepted the Challenge: Both Troops met in the Park and ſtood a Looſe off, whilſt the Captains fought Single: In the Engagement Captain *Aſhull* having diſcharged both his Piſtols at Captain *Kay* without much Effect, *Kay* immediately ran to him and thruſt him thro' the Neck with his Javelin on which he fell down Dead from his Horſe, Captain *Kay* alighting took him up in the Face of his Troop and flung him upon his own Horſe and brought him into the *Houſe*, upon which Captain *Kay*'s Lieutenant offer'd to fight *Aſhull*'s Lieutenant Hand to Hand, or Troop to Troop, but they refuſ'd the Offer and fled to their Main Body.

The worthy Chaplain whom I acquainted you before had brought all the Intelligence of the *Holt* Army; loſt his old Friend the Widow *Hurſt* who had moſt faithfully ſerv'd him in that way to her Death, after her Time found another Expedient, by means of a Hound Dog who he obſerv'd frequently to come and go betwixt his Maſter in *Latham Houſe*, and his Miſtreſs about three Miles off, got private Notice to the Gentlewoman, that as often as the Dog came Home ſhe ſhou'd look about his Neck, and ſhe wou'd find a Thread with a little Paper wrapt about it, which he requeſted ſhe would ſend to his Majeſty; and when any Papers were ſent to her to come into the *Houſe*, directed that ſhe would tye them in like manner about the Dog's Neck, and keep him a while Hungry'd, then open the Door and beat him out.

Laſtly

And thus the Poor Dog, being beaten backward and forward, convey'd all Intelligence into, and from the *Houſe*, for nine Months together; till at laſt leaping over the Enemies Works in his way to the *Houſe*, an Angry Ill natur'd *Soldier* ſhot him, but he got to the Moate ſide near the Gate with his Diſpatches and there died, by which Mr. *Rutter* loſt his uſeful Servant the Dog.

However, tho' He cou'd not contrive to furniſh himſelf in the ſame way, yet, He found out another Expedient to Anſwer near the ſame Ends but with greater Advantage to the Garriſon; for by a correſpondence he had form'd with ſome truſty and hearty Friends of the Neighbourhood, they had agreed to make Fires in the Night upon the riſing Grounds at a Diſtance from the *Houſe* as Signals, that Corn, Meal, and other Proviſions, were there laid ready for the Beſieged, and upon the appearance of thoſe Signals, the Governor ſent out thirty or forty *Soldiers* by way of Sally to fetch them into the *Houſe*, who being Directed by thoſe Fires always found what they wanted, and the Night following brought them to the Garriſon.

Other Nights other *Soldiers* were ſent in the ſame manner, and on the ſame Errand; who by their Inſtructions, Care and Diligence, never failed of Succeſs: And by this means the Garriſon were conſtantly Supply'd untill they were ſo cloſely confin'd by the Enemy; and their Numbers in the *Houſe* declining ſo much that they were not able to make their uſual Sally's for Relief as before, which reduced them to the Scarcity related at the Time of their Surrender.

But what may be greatly admir'd (even with Wonder and Surprize,) that not one of all thoſe *Soldiers* ſent out on theſe deſperate Occaſions, and venturing their Lives for a little Bread, with which they were to ſight their way into the *Houſe* for the Relief of themſelves and Friends, ever deſerted the Service or ſtaid out of Time; but conſtantly return'd with their Fellows at the Times expected, and were receiv'd and Treated by their Commanders with Generoſity, and the Juſtice due to their Courage, Merit, and Fidelity.

The allowance of Corn and Meal, &c, thus brought into the *Houſe*, was diſtributed and divided in the moſt equal manner from the Governor to the meaneſt *Soldier*: Three quarters of a Pound was weigh'd out to every Man alike, the Horſes that were kill'd in the Service they broil'd upon Coals and frequently Eat it without either Bread or Salt.

That which prov'd a great Relief to them was Plenty of Fuel, for the Colliers being ſet to dig by way of Tryal found Coals and Water both in abundance within the *Houſe* to their great Comfort, the Water in the Moate

being Spoiled and rendered unfit for use by the Enemy.

There was amongst the *Soldiers* about fifty Pounds in Money but of no use at all to them but to Play at Span Counter with; they lent it to one another by Handfulls, never telling or counting any: One Day one *Soldier* had all, and the next another, 'till at last all their sport was Spoiled, the Enemy at the Gate stript them of every Penny, and turn'd them out to the wide World.

When the *House* was given up there were but two Hundred and nine Foot *Soldiers* in it, and of all their Horse but five left alive the rest being all Eaten up: The common *Soldiers* were all discharg'd as above, but their Gallant and Brave Commanders were all made close Prisoners, and so continued along Time after.

Having now as I Promis'd given the Reader all the remarkable Transactions and Occurrences I have been able to Collect or be Inform'd of attending the famous Siege of *Latham-House* from the Beginning to the End, and also Noted the Eminent Conduct, Courage, and Memorable Behaviour of those Brave and Worthy Gentlemen who Engag'd themselves in the Defence thereof; I am now arriv'd at a Period of Time, wherein I find the whole Kingdom Involved in the greatest disorder and Distraction, Portending, nothing less than the ruin or Destruction of the whole Constitution in Church and State.

The very Face and appearance of all Public and even Private Affairs being quite chang'd, the whole Nation was in a General and most deplorable Scene of Confusion and Distraction: Nothing being known or heard of but Imprisonments, Prosecutions, Sequestrations, and Executions of his Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Friends, Subjects, and Servants.

This Declination hath brought me to a further Time, wherein I had a full view given me of great and surprizing Insurrections, Disorders, and Distractions over the whole Kingdom: The face of Government and all Public Affairs in the utmost Confusion; and every Thing appearing with so dismal an Aspect, as to Portend no less than ruin to the Monarchy, Church, and State in all its Branches.

The Contemplation of the Consequences and Miseries attending thereon, gave me so much concern and uneasiness of Mind that it cast me into a deep Sleep; wherein me thought I was Bewilder'd in a large Forest covered with Darkness and dismal apprehensions from the Savage Inhabitants of that wild Place; as *Fairy's*, *Spectres*, *Satyrs*, and innumerable Companies of Monstrous Beasts of Rapine and Destruction of all Sorts and Sizes, even exceeding the Production of *Africa*; which so disturb'd my Repose under this dormitant *Idea*, that me thought I was awak'd with a confus'd

clamour

clamour and noise of many People, earnestly contending (even to downright Blows) who should be greatest and have the largest share of Wealth and Power in the Nation.

When of a sudden I was snatch'd up how or by what I cou'd not tell, and set down again in my old Station the World, where I soon perceiv'd as I thought all the Monstrous and destructive Animals I had been Terrified with; Acting their several Parts in Human Shape; Tearing and pulling their Neighbours and fellow Subjects to Pieces, as those Brutes do one another: In this unusual Strife and Contention, their very looks struck me with Terror, and led me to Enquire of the next I came near, Who they were, and what they were doing: Don't you know then reply'd he? If you do not perhaps you soon may to your Sorrow; for these are they that have set the World on Fire, who by Power and Ill luck are got into their Neighbours Possessions, and will take them away from the rightful Owner, before either Nature, Law, or Authority hath invested them with any Power or Right so to do.

Upon this Information I enquir'd further how Affairs stood with the King, and was told that His Majesty's Army under the Command of his Nephew Prince *Rupert* were entirely defeated and dispers'd at *Marston Moor* by the Earl of *Manchester*; and that not long after the King himself was Vanquish'd and totally Routed at *Naseby*; the fourteenth of *June* 1645; the loss whereof reduc'd him to a most unhappy Situation of Life, having not so much as a common Guard left him for the Security of his Person, being oblig'd to fly from Place to Place with the utmost Privacy, to prevent his being taken Prisoner; and not knowing where to go for Safety and Protection from his furious and inveterate Enemies, at last unhappily fell a Sacrifice into their Hands, being seiz'd by a Party of *Cromwell*'s Soldiers, and carried by them Prisoner to *Hurst Castle*; and from thence hurried from Prison to Prison, till at last he was brought to a formal Tryal before a Court eſtablish'd by his own Subjects, who accused him of having made War against his *Parliament*, and had him condemn'd and Beheaded, upon a Scaffold raised under the Windows of his Palace of *Whitehall*, on *Monday* the thirtieth of *January* 1648-9.

A shocking Scene of Iniquity and Usurpation, the very thoughts whereof struck me with Horror; and methought was sufficient to have melted the Hearts of the most hardened and abandon'd Wretch concern'd in such Iniquitous and Barbarous Proceedings, as the Destruction of their Natural and Rightful Prince, and the Extirpation of his Royal Family to the utmost of their Power.

But the Goodness of our gracious GOD is ever with them that Love

and Fear him, and altho' he is the Protector and Support of all under Oppression and Distress, yet sometimes postpones the Punishment for great and wise Reasons unknown to us; yet to shew the Power of his Wrath, and his care of the Innocent and distressed sooner or later his avenging Hand will overtake all Wicked and Evil doers, as observ'd by a Learned * Author in the case before us; that not only those very Persons immediately concern'd in the Murder of that King, and in all the Confusions the Nation were Involv'd in by their means, were in a short Time reduced to a State of Contempt, and their Posterity branded with Ignominy and Disgrace, attended with their utter Extirpation from the Face of the Earth, scarcely one of them being left or known in the World at this Time.

But what remains to be much lamented, is that the Mischief, Misery, and Persecution of those virulent Times ended not here: The Prince of *Wales* being then in Exile, those rebellious Sons of Perdition call'd the *Parliament*, Publish'd a Prohibition against Proclaiming him King, with a Penalty of Punishment as in Cases of High Treason, and afterwards passed an Act for Abolishing the regal Power as useless, burthensome, and dangerous; and soon after set a Price upon the Head of *Charles Stuart*, the late King's eldest Son.

And under this Melancholy, Dejected, and uncomfortable State the Nation languish'd in Misery, Persecution, and deep Distress to the Year 1650, that the *Scots* took up Arms in favour of *Charles* the II. whom they had recall'd in Order to set him upon the Throne of his Father, and who was arriv'd there, and his Coronation soon after Solemniz'd at *Scon*, the first of *January* 1650-1; and afterwards he put himself at the Head of an Army of fifteen Thousand Foot and three Thousand Horse, and with them enter'd *England*, and Proceeded as far as *Worcester*, where he was Honourably received

During the interval of Time betwixt Lord and Lady *Derby* and their Families retiring to the Isle of Man, and the King's Execution; many Particulars occur'd that cannot well be Omitted, tho' Something out of the regular course of the ensuing *History*; yet, will tend to a clearer and fuller Explication of it (*to wit*.) That in the space of Time above mention'd, the *Rebels* had repossessed themselves of all Places of Strength, and of the *Castle* of *Liverpool* in Particular, whereof the worthy Colonel *Birch* was made Governor.

That in the Year 1646 the *Parliament* moy'd with the Tears, Cries, and Prayers of the distressed Wifes, Widows, and Fatherless Children of their fellow Subjects, and even Re-

* Hist. of *Independency*

lations

lations in the an Ordinance for their Relief (*to wit.*)

Goldsmith's Hall, London.

At a Committee for compounding with Delinquents, *Nov.* 29th. 1646.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled of the Twenty third of February 1645. *this Committee is Authorized and Enabled to suspend the Sequestrations of such Delinquents as shall Compound with the said Committee; they having Paid the Moiety of such Fine, and given Security for the other Moiety, and to stand to such Composition as shall be alowed of, or set by the House of Commons: These are to Certifie all whom it may Concern &c.*

Co. Lanr. Warrington, *July* 11th. 1645.

ACCORDING to the Direction of the Ordinance of Parliament it is this Day ordered that Mrs. Jane Eccleston, *late Wife and Relict of* Thomas Eccleston *of* Eccleston Esqr. *deceased, shall have allowed unto her for the Maintainance of her self and Children, One fifth Part of her Husband's Estate according to the Direction of the said Ordinance, She paying her Proportionable part of all Levy's and Taxations that may be Imposed upon that Estate; and the Sequestrators for the same are hereby appointed to see a fifth Part set forth accordingly with all convenient Speed*

T. Stanley.
Peter Egerton.
Edw. Butterfworth.

And in the Year 1645. Encouraged by the above Ordinance, and Order the Children of the Earl of *Derby* having procur'd a Pass from Sir *Tho. Fairfax* for that Purpose, came over from the *Isle of Man* to *England*, to Procure a fifth Part of their Father's Estate for their Support and Education, according to the aforesaid Ordinance, and after a Years Solicitation in manner following, obtain'd an Allowance of a fifth thereof, (*to wit.*)

Hugton Parish.

To the Right Honourable the Committee of *Lords* and *Commons* for Sequestration.

THE Humble Petition *of* Charles *Lord* Strange, Edward *and* William, *and of the Ladies*, Henriette Maria, Catherine, *and* Amelia, *six Sons and Daughters of* JAMES *Earl of* DERBY. *Sheweth that the* Petitioners *by Reason of the Sequestration of their Father's Estate, are wholly deprived of all manner of Support for their Livelyhood and Education, and so have been for many Years past: That by the Honourable Lyons of*

both Houses of Parliament, an allowance is ordered to be given to Wife and Children, of which that the Petitioners may have the Benefit, is the humble Suite of the Petitioners.

And they shall ever Pray

Henrietta Maria Stanley.

A True Copy exhibited by me R. Vaughan Clerk of the Court.

Wednesday 8th. *Sept.* 1647.

IT the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration that the Petition of the Right Honorable Charles *Lord* Strange, Edward, William, Henrietta Maria, Catherine, and Amelia; the Sons and Daughters of JAMES *Earl of* DERBY, (a Copy whereof is hereunto Annexed and Attested with the Clerks Hand of this Committee.) *It is thereupon ordered* that the said Children be allowed a fifth Part for their Maintenance according to the said Ordinance, from the Time of their Demand: And that the Manor of Knowsley in the County of Lancaster with the House Lands and Appurtenances in Lancashire thereto belonging, be Part of the said fifth Part; and that no Timber be fell'd upon the said Earls Lands, but that the same be Preserv'd according to the Order of Sequestration,

Intra. R. Vaughan. Henry Pelham.

Huyton Parish.

Manchester, *in the County of* Lancaster.

At a *Committee* 24th. *Sept.* 1647.

WHEREAS we have receiv'd an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons *for Sequestrations*, bearing Date the eighth of September last, for allowance of a fifth Part of the Estate of JAMES *Earl of* DERBY, unto the Right Honorable Charles *Lord* Strange, Edward, William, Henrietta Maria, Catherine, and Amelia, the Sons and Daughters of the said Earl; In Pursuance whereof it is ordered that the Agents for Sequestration touch the Estate of the said Earl doth, shall from the said eighth Day of this Instant September, set forth and allow unto the said Children a fifth Part of the said Estate, wherof the Manor of Knowsley, with the House, Lands, and Appurtenances in the said County are to be Part thereof; and that the Agents take special Care that no Timber be Cut down and fell'd upon the said Earl's Lands, but Preserved according to the Ordinance of Parliament, and the said Agents are to yield Obedience and Conformity hereunto, untill further Orders.

J. Bradshaw.
Peter Egerton.
Int. T. Whalley, Edw. Butterworth.

Wednesday

Wednesday, 8th. *Sept.* 1647.

At the *Committee* of *Lords* and *Commons* for Sequestration.

WHEREAS this Committee have formerly appointed Colonel John Moor *Ranger* of Knowsley *Park* in the *County* of Lancaster, *by Order of the third of* December 1646. *And whereas now in the absence of the said Colonel, who is now in the Service of* Ireland, *there is no Care taken for Preserving the Game, as also the Timber of the said Park from Destruction: It is thought fit and ordered that Mr.* Edward Stockley *be appointed Ranger of the said Park of* Knowsley *in the Colonel's absence, for Preservation of the said Game and Timber; unless the Committee of the said County of* Lancaster *wherein the said Park lieth, shall Certifie cause to the contrary to this* Committee.

Intra. R. Vaughan, Henry Pelham.

Huyton Parish.

Manchester, *in the County of* Lancaster.

At the *Committee* the 24th. *Sept.* 1646.

WHEREAS we have received *an Order of the* Committee *of* Lords *and* Commons *for Sequestration bearing Date the 6th. of* September *last; for the appointing of Mr.* Edw. Stockley *to be Ranger of* Knowsley *Park in the absence of Colonel* John Moor, *who was appointed Ranger of the said Park by the said* Committee, *and is now in the Service of* Ireland; *In Pursuance whereof it is ordered that the said Mr.* Stockley *shall from hence forth and until further Order, be Ranger of the said Park, and shall preserve the Game and Timber therein from waste and destruction, according to the said Order; and the Agents for Sequestration, and all others can in it any Concern, are to yield Obedience hereunto accordingly.*

J. Bradshaw.
Peter Egerton.
Extra. T. Whitley, R. Luctor[illegible]

Huyton Parish.

THESE are to Require you *or either of you hereof, forthwith to remove your self, Wife, Family, and Goods, out of the Right Honourable the Earl of* DERBY's *House at* Knowsley, *without offering any hurt or violence to the said* House *and Goods in it, the Park or any Thing therein belonging; of this you are not to fail as you will Answer the contrary at your Peril.* Given under my Hand and Seal this 1st Day of *August* 1647.

Tho. Fairfax.

To Major *Jatkson at Knowsley House, or at Liverpool.*

THIS

I HAVE to require you to repair you at sight hereof, forthwith to see Major Jackson, his Wife, Family, and Goods removed out of the Right Honourable the Earl of DERBY's *House at Knowsley according to my Order directed also to him; and to have a special Care that the said Major Jackson doth no hurt to the said House and Goods left in it, Park or any Thing thereunto belonging, of this you are not to fail, but return an Answer to it speedily, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.* Given under my Hand and Seal this last Day of *August* 1647.

T. Fairfax

To Lieu. Coll. Sir John Ashurst
Governor of *Liverpool.*

After all the formality and cookery above related, the Children of the Noble Earl of *Derby* were at last Permitted to their Mothers House at *Knowsley*, wherein Sir *Thomas Fairfax* had been very Civil and Generous, as Indeed he was upon all Occasions, in a Gentleman like manner; but Envy and Malice are Enemies that never Sleep; for they had not been there above twelve Months before Colonel *Birch* complying with *Bradshaw* that bloody President, made them all Prisoners at *Liverpool* where he was then Governor, and all their Servants with them, not allowing any of them one Morsel of Bread, which they were oblig'd to beg for, from their Impoverish'd Friends and other Kind and compassionate Acquaintance; and all the Pretence for this Cruel, Unchristian, and Barbarous Usage, was, that the Earl their Father kept the *Isle of Man* against the *Parliament*, tho' it was his own Estate.

Upon which General *Fairfax* being addressed and complained to, by the unhappy Sufferers, sent a Message in Writing to the Earl their Father, Porporting; *That if his Lordship would deliver that* Island *to the* Parliaments *Commands, his Children should not only be set at Liberty, but he should Peaceably return to* England, *and enjoy one Moiety of all his Estate.* To which his Lordship return'd this Answer. *That he was greatly afflicted for the Sufferings of his Children: That it was not the Course of Great and Noble Minds to Punish innocent Children for their Father's Offences: That it would be a Clemency in Sir Thomas* Fairfax *either to send them back to him, or to* Holland, *or to* France; *but if he could do none of these, his Children must submit to the Mercy of* GOD *Almighty, but should never be redeemed by his Disloyalty: And thus they continued Prisoners for eighteen Months together, without Compassion, Mercy, or Relief from the* Parliament, *or any of their hard Hearted and unrelenting Officers, untill their Father was by his Majesty's Command call'd from the* Isle of Man *to attend him in* Lancashire

on his March from Scotland *to* Worcester *as aforesaid,* (*when the Earl being informed and seeing his Lordship would look at his Guns for his Children, sent them and their Servants away Prisoners to* Chester.)

Having here got over the Fatal Digression given Notice of a little above, I am Intirely Into a New and Regular course of *History*: The Great and Noble Earl of *Derby* being call'd into *England* by King *Charles* the II. to meet him in *Lancashire*, on his Said March to *Worcester*; with full Assurance from his Majesty, that not only his own Party but the *Presbitery* also would join him, in Order to his Majesty's Restoration to *England*.

His Lordship who was always ready to attend his Duty to his Prince, and to serve the Son with the same Truth and Sincerity he had done his Father; hastened over to *England*, and brought with him above three Hundred Gallant Gentlemen, who were at that Time with his Lordship in the *Isle of Man*; and tho' his Lordship made all Possible Speed to have met the King in *Lancashire*, yet it so happened that his Majesty was Marched thro' that County three Days before he could get over, but had left Major General *Mosley* to receive him.

Upon Notice whereof, His Lordship hasted to *Warrington* where he met the Major General, who that very Night brought in many of the *Presbyterian* Party to his Lordship; to whom his Lordship addressing himself, acquainted them that he was come from the *Isle of Man* to do his Majesty all the Service in his Power; that the King had given him his Assurance under his own Hand, (of which he gave them a sight) that all those Gentlemen of that Persuasion would be ready to joyn with him; that he was to that End ready to receive whoever were Pleased to come to him, and with them to March immediately to his Majesty.

To this one of their Ministers in behalf of himself and the rest of his Brethren reply'd to his Lordship: That he hoped and so did all the Gentlemen with him; that his Lordship would put away from him all the *Popish* Gifts he had brought from the *Isle of Man* and that he himself would take the Covenant, and then they would all joyn with him.

To this his Lordship reply'd, Sir, I Hope this is only your own Opinion, and therefore I desire that the Gentlemen Present will be pleased to deliver their own Sentiments; when all made Answer, that their Minister had Spoke their Thoughts; adding, that his Majesty had taken the Covenant, and thereby gave Encouragement to all his Subjects to do the same; and that if his Lordship would not put away all *Popish* and enter Publickly into the Solemn League, they could not joyn him.

To this his Lordship reply'd, That

upon theſe Terms he might long ſince have been reſtor'd to his whole Eſtate, and that he aſſiſted *Charles* the I. to all his Kingdoms: That he came not now to Diſcourſe but to fight for his Majeſty's Reſtoration, and wou'd upon the Iſſue of the firſt Battle, humbly ſubmit himſelf to his Majeſty's direction in that Point; that he wou'd Refuſe none, of any Perſuaſion whatſoever that came in chearfully to ſerve the King; and hop'd they wou'd give him the ſame Freedom and Latitude, to Engage whom he cou'd for his Majeſty's Preſervation, and that he was well aſſured that all thoſe Gentlemen he had brought with him were Sincere and honeſt Friends to his Majeſty's Perſon and Intereſt.

To the ſame effect Major General *Maſſey* ſeconded his Lordſhip, wherein he made uſe of the ſtrongeſt Arguments and Exhortations, to lay aſide all Animoſities, and depart from their former Miſtakes; and by his and other Examples embrace this Opportunity, which GOD had put into their Hands; and to joyn Heartily with the Earl of *Derby* in Manifeſtation of their own Duty and Loyalty, and the Vindication of themſelves from all Attempts or Intention of Uſurpation, that they were ſuſpected of and then lay upon them.

But the whole Party inſiſted Peremptorily upon their demands: To have all the *Papiſts* diſbanded, and the Earl of *Derby* to take the Covenant, without which they wou'd not joyn the Earl; who perceiving it was in vain to Preſs them any further upon that Subject, the old Leaven had taken too much Effect, and ſour'd them too far to be ſweetned by any Arguments or Reaſonings whatſoever; therefore his Lordſhip only added before Parting. Gentlemen, if you will be Perſuaded to joyn with me, I make no doubt but in a few Days to raiſe as good an Army to follow the King as that he has now with him, and by GOD's Bleſſing to ſhake of the Yoke of Bondage reſting both upon you and us; if not continued he I cannot hope to effect much, I may perhaps have Men enough at my Command, but all the Arms are in your Poſſeſſion, without which I ſhall only lead naked Men to Slaughter; however I am determin'd to do what I can with the Handful of Gentlemen now with me for his Majeſty's Service, and if I *Periſh* I *Periſh*; but if my Maſter ſuffer, the Blood of another Prince and all the enſuing Miſeries of this Nation will lye at your Doors; upon which his Lordſhip took Horſe, having with him only the worthy Gentlemen that came from the *Iſle of Man*, and ſome few of the royal Party that were come in to him.

His Lordſhip on reſting a while ſent out his Warrants, for all Perſons willing to Serve his Majeſty under him, forthwith to repair to him at *Preſton* the Place appointed for their Rendez-

vous: Those Warrants were secretly dispers'd to all the chief Towns of the County, and many came to him from all Parts; but before he could Possibly raise and Accounter a sufficient Number, Colonel *Lilburn* then in the County with eighteen Hundred Dragoons, and the Foot *Militia* of *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* were got to a Body at *Manchester*, and Marching directly against Lord *Derby*; His Lordship was at that Time about six Hundred Horse, and being inform'd the Enemy were near him, trusting to the goodness of his Cause and the Courage and Resolution of those with him, he resolved with these to Engage that great Body of the Enemy; therefore gave Orders to March forthwith to *Wigan*, a most faithful and Loyal Town to his Majesty, and there to expect the Enemy.

But unhappily and unexpectedly to him, *Lilburn* having made long Marches, had before his Lordship could reach the Town, lin'd the Hedges with his Foot, and engaged his Lordship's Troops in *Wigan-Lane*; however the Earl still held on his March in very good Order, and in continual expectation of an Engagement, when approaching near the Enemy he Caused his Troops to Halt so long as to give them his Orders, then divided his Horse into two Bodies about three Hundred in each: The *Van* he Commanded himself, and gave the *Rear* to Sir *Thomas Tyldesley*, and then Sounded a Charge.

Twice his Lordship and all his Party made their way clear thro' the whole Body of the Enemy; but attempting it a third Time and being oppress and environ'd by unequal Numbers, the Lord *Widrington*, Sir *Thomas Tyldesley*, and many other Brave and worthy Gentlemen were Slain: Sir *Throgmorton* Knight Marshal, was left among the Dead, but taken up by a Poor Woman, and reliev'd by that worthy Knight Sir *Roger Bradshaw*.

His Lordship had two Horses kill'd under him, and seconded and remounted both Times by a faithful Servant a *Frenchman* who there lost his Life by his Master's side; in the third Charge upon the fall of Lord *Widrington*, His Lordship mounted his Horse, and being seconded by six Gentlemen of his Party, He with them fought his way thro' a great Body of the Enemy into the Town; where His Lordship quitting his Horse leapt in at a Door that stood open, and suddenly shutting it before the Enemy could reach it, the Woman of the House kept it shut so long, 'till His Lordship was convey'd to a Place of Privacy where he lay conceal'd for many Hours, notwithstanding the most Industrious Search of the Enemy.

Of the six Hundred Gentlemen with His Lordship, he lost at least the half himself having receiv'd seven Shots upon his Breast Plate, and thirteen

Cuts

Cuts upon his Beaver which he wore over a Cap of Steel, which was taken up in the *Lane* after the Battle, He also receiv'd five or six slight Wounds in his Arms and Shoulders, but none very Dangerous: Perhaps this Age has not seen or known an Action of greater Bravery, where six Hundred Horse fought three Thousand Horse and Foot in a disadvantagious Place for two Hours together, leaving seven Hundred dead upon the Spot besides the wounded, with the loss of three Hundred only.

His Lordship having got his wounds Privately dress'd and furnish'd with a Disguise, that very Night about two o'clock attended only with three Servants; He began his Journey towards *Worcester*, whither he came before the Battle there; and tho' his Wounds were Green and Sore, He attended his Majesty thro' the whole Fight, behaving therein with His usual and accustom'd Gallantry.

That Battle being unluckily lost on the third of *September* 1651. His Lordship conducted His Majesty with safety to a Friend's House, yet famous for the *Royal Oak*; where His Lordship had been kindly Treated on his journey to *Worcester*, and there having, happily dispos'd of his Majesty in great Security, His Lordship Prepared for his rest in, being accompanied by the Lord *Lumbertail* and about forty more: who taking their March thro' bye ways to get into *Cheshire* or *Lancashire*, had the Misfortune to fall in the way of a Regiment of Foot and a Troop of Horse of the Enemy, Commanded by Major *Edge*, who were Marching towards *Worcester*: After some small dispute with that Party, the Earl and his Companions making themselves known, had Quarter given for Life, and condition for Honourable usage upon giving up their Arms and submitting themselves to be their Prisoners.

But this great and valiant Person being now in his Enemies Hands; *Bradshaw*, *Rigby*, and *Birch*, design him; to be a Victim to their Invetenate Malice; *Bradshaw*, because he had denied him the Vice Chamberlain's Place at *Chester*, Preferring Mr. *Bridgeman* now Lord *Bridgeman* before him, *Rigby*, because of his ill Success before *Latham-House* and *Bolton*; and *Birch*, because his Lordship had Trolled him under a Hay Cart at *Manchester*; by which he got even among his own Party, the deserved Epithet of the Earl of *Derby*'s Carter: These three assisted by Sir *Richard Houghton* a *Rebellious* Son of a very Loyal Father Sir *Gilbert Houghton* Carver to his Majesty, having represented to *Cromwell* how unsafe it would be not only to that Country but the whole Nation to suffer that Man to Live; Got a Commission to Try Him by a Pretended Court Martial, that is by twelve *Sequestrators* and *Committee* Men: During the Preparation for this unjust and undeserved

ſerved Tryal, His Lordſhip wrote to his Lady then in the *Iſle of Man*.

Lord *DERBY*'s Letter to his *LADY* after he was taken, and Priſoner at *Cheſter*.

My Dear Heart,

IF hath been my Misfortune ſince I left you not to have one Line of comfort from you, which hath been moſt Afflictive to me; and this and what I now further write, you muſt be a Maſs of many Things in one.

I will not ſtay long on Particulars, but in ſhort Informe you that the King is Dead, or narrowly eſcaped to Diſguiſe, Charles, a Proud Intem: All the Nobles of the Party kill'd or taken, ſave a few, and it matters not much where they be: The common Soldiers are diſperſ'd, ſome to Priſon, ſome fent to other Nations, endeavour like to Grow any more on the ſame Score; I eſcaped a great danger at Wigan, but met with a worſe at Worceſter; being not ſo Fortunate to meet any that would kill me, and thereby have put me out of the reach of Envy and Malice: Lord Lauthendale *and I having eſcaped, Lired Horſes, and falling into the Enemies Hands were not thought worth killing, but had Quarter given us by one Captain* Edge *a Lancaſhire Man; and one that was ſo civil to me, that I and all that Love me, are beholding to him.*

I thought my ſelf happy in being ſent Priſoner to Cheſter, where I might have the comfort of ſeeing my two Daughters, and to find means of ſending to you; but I fear my coming here can coſt no dear, unleſs Almighty GOD to whom I truſt will pleaſe to help me ſome other way, but whatſoever come of me I have Peace in my own Breaſt, and no diſcomfort at all but the Afflictive Senſe I have of your Grief and that of my Poor Children.

Collonel Duckenfield *Governor of this Town, is going according to his Orders from the* Parliament, *and Council to the* Iſle of Man, *where he will make known unto you his Buſineſs.*

I have enclos'd your Cookſhut and my own, and the Copies give you this Advice.

Take it not as from a Priſoner, for if I am never ſo cloſe confin'd my Heart is my own, free ſtill as the Laſt, and I Scorn to be compell'd to you Prejudice tho' by the ſeverſt Tortures: I have procur'd Baggerley *who was Priſoner in this Town to come over to you with my Letter, I have told him my Reaſons, and he will tell you them, which done, may ſave the ſpilling of Blood in that Iſland, and it may be of ſome here, dear to you, but of that take no Care; neither treat at all, for I perceive it will do you more harm than good.*

Have a care my Dear Soul of your ſelf, and of my Dear Moll, Ned, *and* Billy; *as for thoſe here I will give*

them the beſt Advice I can; It is not with us as heretofore: My Son with his Spouſe and my Nephew Stanley *have come to ſee us, of them all I will ſay nothing at this Time, excepting, that my Son ſhews great Affection, and is gone to* London *with exceeding Concern and Paſſion for my good; He is changed much for the better I thank* GOD, *and would have been a greater Comfort to me if I could have left him more, or if he had Provided better for himſelf.*

The diſcourſe I have had here of the Iſle of Man has produc'd the Incluſed, or at leaſt ſuch draſts of mine as I hope Baggaley *will deliver to you upon Oath to be mine; and truly as matters go, it will be beſt for you to make Condition for your ſelf, Children, and Friends, in the manner as we have Propoſed, or, as you can further agree with Colonel* Duckenfield, *who being ſo near a Gentleman Born, will doubtleſs for his own Honour deal fairly with you.*

You know how much that Place is my Darling, but ſince it is GOD*'s will to diſpoſe in the manner it is, of this Nation and* Ireland *too, there is nothing further to be ſaid of the* Iſle of Man, *but to refer all to the will of* GOD; *and to procure the beſt Conditions you can for your ſelf, and our Poor Family and Friends here, and thoſe that came over with me; and ſo ſubmitting in the obſtinance and goodneſs of* GOD *begin the World again tho' near to Winter, whoſe cold and piercing Bleſts are much more Tolerable than the Malicious approaches of a Poiſon'd Serpent, or an inveterate or Maligne Enemy; from whoſe Power the Lord of Heaven bleſs you and preſerve you; GOD Almighty comfort you and my Poor Children, and the Son of* GOD *whoſe Blood was ſhed for our good Preſerve your Lives; that by the good Will and Mercy of* GOD *we may meet once more upon Earth, and laſt in the Kingdom of Heaven; where we ſhall be for ever free from all* Rapine, Plunder, *and* Violence; *and ſo I reſt Everlaſtingly,*

Your moſt Faithful,

DERBY.

By this Time the Judges were appointed and the Court form'd for the Tryal of the Noble Earl of *DERBY* at *Cheſter*, *Hackworth* of *Shrewsbury* being *Preſident*.

Major Mitton, *Robt. Duckenfield,* *Henry Braſſhaw,* *Tho. Croxton,* *Geo. Twiſleton,*	Colls.
Henry Birkenhead, *Simond Finch,* *Alex. Newton,*	Lieu. Colls.

Jan

James Stoford,
Samuel Smith,
John Downs,
John Dukes,
John Griffith,
Thomas Portington, } All Capts.
Edw. Alcock,
Ralph Powell,
Richd. Cranham,
Edw. Stalfax,
Vincent Corbett,

The defence of the Right Honourable

James Earl of DERBY,

On his Tryal for Life at Chester, *before a Court Martial, compos'd of* Sequestrators *and* Committee Men *above Named; He being allow'd neither* Council *nor* Bryef *in Court for his Assistance: Address'd himself to the President in manner following.*

SIR,

I Understand my self to be Convented before you, as well by a Commission from your *General* as by an *Act* of *Parliament* of the twelfth of *August* last.

To the Articles exhibited against me, I have given a full and Ingenious Answer.

What may Present it self for my Advantage I have gain'd Liberty to Offer and Urge by Advice, and I doubt not but in a matter of Law, the Court will be to me instead of *Council* in Court.

SIR,

FIRST I shall observe to you the Nature and general Order of a *Court Martial*, and the Laws and Actions of it as far as concerns my Case, and then shall apply my *Plea* to such Orders.

And therefore I conceive (under favour,) that the Laws of *Court Martial* are as the Laws of *Nature* and *Nations*, equally binding all Persons *Military*, and to be observ'd Inviolably.

And there it is, if a Judgment be given in one *Court Martial*, there is no Appeal to any other *Court Martial*.

Of which Law *Martial*, the Civil Law gives a plentiful Account, far above what the *Common* Law doth. *Grotius de jure belli, &c.*

But because it is one only Point of *Martial* Law, which I am to insist upon for my Life, I shall Name it, and Debate the just right of it, as Quarter for Life given by Captain *Judge*; which I conceive to be a good Bar to a *Tryal* for Life by a *Council of War*.

That you are a *Council of War*, will be admitted, and being so, that you must Judge and proceed according to the Law of *War*, and no otherwise, cannot be denied.

That Quarter was given me, if Scro-

pled, I am ready to Prove; and that it is Pleadable is above dispute.

I shall only remove one Objection which is, that tho' this be a *Court Martial*, yet, the special Nature of it is directed by *Parliament*.

To this I *Answer*. Tho' the *Parliament* directed the *Tryal* as it is, yet, it is to be consider'd as a *Court Martial*; which cannot divest it self, nor is divested of its own Nature, by any such direction.

For to appoint a *Court Martial* to proceed by any other Laws than a *Court Martial* can, is a repugnancy in *Nature rei*.

So as such a *Court Martial* retains its own proper Laws and Juridiction for the support of it self; so the *Pleas* and *Liberties* incident to it, cannot be denied the *Prisoner*.

That Quarter and such Quarter as I had given me, is a good *Plea* for Life to a *Council of War*: I shall not endeavour so much to evince by Authors, that being the proper work of the Learned in *Civil* Law; but by such way as we call *jus jentium*, is proved by common Practice and strong Reasons.

For the *first*, I shall not need to bring foreign Instances, being before you, whose Experience hath made this Thing familiar to you.

And I believe you will agree with me, that I am not only the first *Peer*, but the first *Man* try'd by a *Court Martial* after Quarter given; unless some matter *Expost facto*; or subsequent to such Quarter, brought them within the Examination of such *Court Martial*.

And (as I am inform'd,) upon the great *Tryal* of the Earl of *Cambridge*, Lord *Capell* Earl of *Holland*, &c. The *Plea* of Quarter being strongly urg'd, it was only avoided upon this Ground, that it was no good *Plea* against a Civil Juridiction; there being no colour of dispute tacitly admitted, and concluded that it was a good *Plea* against a *Military* Juridiction.

And tho' the Lord *Capell* and Lord *Gorings* Quarter, seem'd to have some advantage as being given by the *General*, and by way of *Articles*; yet, the Quarter given to the Earl of *Cambridge*, was given him by a Particular Captain, and that Quarter (as Quarter consider'd) as strong as the other; only both avoided by the Civil Juridiction, it being a rule in *War* that Quarter hath as much force being given in Action, as Articles in a *Cessation*, both irreversable by any *Military* Power.

And tho' it be a Maxim in Politics, that no *General* or *Soldiers* Confession shall Prejudice the *State Interest*, yet they shall be Bars to their Power.

I Confess I Love the Law of *Peace*, more than that of *War*; yet, in this Case I must adhere to those of *War*.

And I would only know, whether Quarter was given me for a Benefit

or for a Miſchief; if for a Benefit, I am now to have it made good, if for a Miſchief, it deſtroys the Faith of all Men in Arms.

And I have read this for a Maxim in *War*, that Promiſes made by Kings and State Commanders, ought to be obſerv'd Inviolably, or elſe there never will be any yielding.

And I ſhall lay this before you as a Rule, that Quarter given by the meaneſt *Soldier* (if not forbidden,) Obliges as far as if the *General* had done it himſelf.

It may be objected then, that it may reſt in the Power of any Private *Soldier* by giving Quarter, to Pardon *Treaſon*.

To this I ſay, I plead it not as an abſolute Pardon, but as a Bar to a *Court Martial*; and here I ſhall infer farther from Concluſion of *Treaſon*.

The Profeſſion of a *Soldier* hath danger enough in it, and he need not to add any Thing to it, to deſtroy the right of Arms.

I am before you as a *Court Martial*, it may be, ſome or moſt of you have in ſome Action or other ſince the Troubles began, receiv'd Quarter for your Lives; and then wou'd it not be hard Meaſure, that any *Court Martial* ſhou'd Try you afterwards.

If this Quarter be foil'd or null'd, all the Treaties, Articles, Terms, or Concluſions, ſince the *War* began, may be Examinable by any Subſequent *Court Martial*.

Nay, more than this, the Sword, the Law of Arms; all *Military* Intereſt, and your own Safety is judged and jeopardied as well as mine.

But I ſhall not Multiply, preſuming you will not Judge by Laws of *War*, in which Capacity only you ſit; and that your *Religion* and common Juſtice allow that *Plea*, which is univerſally even in all Parts of the World allowable.

If you be diſſatisfied, I pray (that as an Eſſential to juſtice,) I may have a *Hearer* of the Civil Law aſſign'd, or at leaſt have Liberty to Produce their Books of Opinions; and that in the Interim you ſuſpend your Sentence.

Touching levying of Forces in the *Life of Man*, and invading *England*; I might my ſelf (and that truly) be a Stranger to all the *Acts* for *Treaſon*, and in Particular to the *Acts* of the twelfth of *Auguſt*.

And that the *Life of Man* is not Particularly named in any of the *Acts* touching *Treaſon*; and being not Particularly named, thoſe *Acts* reach it not, nor bind thoſe of that *Iſland*.

And eſpecially, that I was not in the *Life of Man* when the laſt *Act* was made; and the Law looks not backward, and while I was in *England* I was under an unlikelihood, and even impoſſibility of knowing the new *Acts*.

And in *Martial* Law, *Ignorantia juris* is a good *Plea*, which I leave to judgment; having as to the matter

of Fact confess'd and submitted to the Mercy of the *Parliament*.

I do as to your *Military* Power earnestly plead Quarter, as a Bar to your further Trial of me; and doubt not but you will deeply weigh a Point so considerable both to your Conscience and Concernments before you proceed to Sentence, and admit my Appeal to his excellency Lord General *Cromwell* in this single Point.

Upon this the Court without considering whether his Plea against the Power of the *Court Martial* after Quarter was given by a Field Officer was good or no, a defence allow'd in all civil *Nations*; was yet over rul'd by that Batch of *Confusions*, who were altogether Acted and Influenc'd by *Bradshaw* and his Confederates, form'd up his Crimes in the following Articles (*to wit*) That he had Traiterously borne Arms for *Charles Stuart* against the *Parliament*: That he was guilty of a Breach of an Act of *Parliament* of the twelfth of *August* 1642. Prohibiting all Correspondence with *Charles Stuart* or any of his Party: That he had Fortified his *House of Latham* against the *Parliament*, and that he now held the *Isle of Man* against them &c. And therefore they gave Sentence of Death against him, and appointed his Execution to be at *Bolton*, within four Days; that he might not have Time to Appeal to *Parliament*.

However, his Son the Lord *Strange*, having before-hand bid Horses ready, rid Post to *London* in one Day and Night, got his Petition read in the *House* by Mr. *Lenthal* their Speaker, (which no Man else would read or receive,) but *Cromwell* and *Bradshaw* had so order'd the matter, that when they saw the Major part of the House inclin'd to allow of the Earl's *Plea*; as the *Speaker* was putting the Question, eight or nine of them quitted the *House*, and those left in it being under the Number of forty, no Question could be put: So the Lord *Strange* seeing all Attempts or Endeavours to save the Life of his Father fruitless and of no effect, for that the Grandees had resolv'd upon, and determined his Death: With incredible Speed return'd to his Father before the Hour of Execution, and acquainted him with the Cruel and Bloody Resolution of his profess'd and implacable Enemies.

His Father embracing him with all the Tenderness of natural Love and Affection said to him, Son, I thank you for your Duty, Diligence, and best Endeavours to save my Life, but since it cannot be obtain'd I must Submit; and kneeling down said, *Domine non mea voluntas sed tua*. Then calling for his Friends whom he had desired to be Witnesses of his Death, Prepared for the *Scaffold*; and died with more Courage and Christian Patience, than his Enemies Malice could Murther with.

But

But whilſt he is yet alive, it appears neceſſary the Reader ſhou'd be acquainted with his Lordſhip's Chriſtian deportment, and *Speech* upon the *Scaffold*: As it was faithfully taken by the Reverend Mr. *Humphrey Edgeworthy*, who attended him on that mournful Occaſion.

Upon *Monday* the thirteenth of *October* 1651. My Lord procured me Liberty to wait upon him, having then been cloſe Priſoner for ten Days: He told me the Night before Mr. *Slater*, Colonel *Duckenfield*'s Chaplain had been with him from the *Governour*, to Perſuade his Lordſhip, that they were confident his Life was in no danger; but His Lordſhip told me, He patiently heard his diſcourſe, but did not believe him; for ſaid he, I was reſolv'd not to be deceived with the vain Hopes of this fading World.

After we had walk'd a quarter of an Hour, and diſcourſed his Commands to me, in Order to my Journey to the *Iſle of Man*, touching his conſent to my Lady to deliver it up, upon thoſe Articles His Lordſhip had Sign'd for that Purpoſe; with his affectionate Proteſtations of his Honour and Reſpect to my Lady, both for her high Birth and goodneſs for a Wife, with much tenderneſs of his Children there, eſpecially my Lady *Mary*, and was going on,

But of a ſudden came in one Lieutenant *Smith*, a rude Fellow, and with his Hat on, told my Lord he came from Colonel *Duckenfield* the *Governour*, to tell him he muſt be ready for his Journey to *Bolton*, He reply'd, when wou'd you have me to go, to-morrow Morning by ſix of the Clock ſaid *Smith*, well bid my Lord, I thank GOD I am readier to die than for my Journey, however, commend me to the *Governour*, and tell him by that Time I will be ready for both.

Then, that inſolent Rebel *Smith* ſaid, Doth your Lordſhip know any Friend or Servant that wou'd do that Thing that your Lordſhip knows of, it wou'd do well if you had a Friend; my Lord reply'd what do you mean, wou'd you have me to find one to cut off my own Head; *Smith* bid my Lord if you cou'd get a Friend, my Lord anſwer'd, *nay Sir, if thoſe Men there will have my Head will not find one to Cut it off, let it ſtand where it is.*

I thank my GOD my Life hath not been ſo bad that I ſhou'd be Inſtrumental to deprive my ſelf of it; tho' he hath been ſo merciful to me as to be well reſolv'd againſt the worſt Terrors Death can put upon me, and for me and my Servants, our ways have been to Proſecute a juſt *War* by Honourable and juſt means, and not thoſe Barbarous ways of Blood, which to you is a Trade.

Then *Smith* went out and call'd me to him, and repeated his diſcourſe and deſires to me; I only told him, that my Lord had given him a full Anſwer,

swer on that Head.

Then upon my coming in again, my Lord call'd for Pen and Ink and writ his last Letter to my Lady, and that to my Lady *Mary* and his Sons in the *Life of Him*.

And in the mean Time Mr *Pond Mercer* a Servant to His Lordship went and bought all the Rings he cou'd get, and my Lord wrapt them up in several Papers and writ within them, and made me Superscribe them to His Children, Friends, and Servants.

The rest of that Day being *Monday*, he spent with my Lord *Savage* my Lady *Colchester*, and my Lady *Amelia*; at Night about six I came to him again when the Ladies were gone away, and as we were walking and my Lord telling me that he wou'd receive the Sacrament the next Morning, and on *Wednesday* Morning both, In came the aforesaid *Smith*, and said my Lord, the *Governor* desires you wou'd be ready to go in the Morning about seven o'Clock; my Lord reply'd, Lieutenant, Pray tell the *Governor* I shall not have Occasion to go so early, by nine o'Clock will serve my Turn, and by that Time I'll be ready, if he has earnester Occasion, he may take his own Hour.

That Night I staid Supper with my Lord, who was exceeding cheerful and well compos'd; and drank to Sir *Timothy Hartcastle* (who Suffer'd at *Chester* a Week after in the same Cause.) and said, Sir be of good comfort I go willingly before you; GOD hath so Strengthned me that you shall hear that by his Assistance I shall so submit both as a Christian and a Soldier, as to be both a Comfort and an Example to you.

Then He often remembred my Lady, Lady *Mary*, and the little Honourable *Masters*, and drank to me, and once to all his Servants, especially to *Andrew Browne*; and said, He hoped now that they who loved him, wou'd never forsake his Wife and Children, and He doubted not but GOD wou'd be a Master to them, and Provide for them after his Death.

In the Morning His Lordship delivered me the Letters for the *Island*, and said, *Beggarly* deliver these with my most Tender affection to my Wife, and sweet Children; who shall continue with my Prayers for them to the last Minute of my Life, and I have Instructed you as to all Things for your Journey.

But as to that 3d Part of it with respect to them I can say nothing, but must remain in Silence, for your own looks will best tell your Message: The great GOD of Heaven direct you, and Prosper and comfort them, in this their Day of deep Affliction and Distress.

And his Lordship took leave of Sir *Timothy Hartcastle*, much in the same manner as the Night before; Mr. *Crosse* and three other Gentlemen who

were

were condemn'd came out of the Dungeon (at my Lord's requeſt to the Marſhal) and kiſs'd his Hand, and wept at taking leave; my Lord ſaid *Gentlemen*, GOD bleſs and keep you, I hope now my Blood will ſatisfie for all that were with me, and now you will in a ſhort Time be at Liberty; but if the Cruelty of theſe Men will not End there, be of good comfort, GOD will Strengthen you to endure to the laſt as he hath done me; for you ſhall hear I die like a *Chriſtian*, a *Man*, a *Soldier*, and an obedient *Subject*, to the moſt juſt and virtuous of *Princes*.

After we were out of Town about half a Mile, my Lord meeting his two Daughters *Lady Catharine* and *Auctia*, alighted from his Horſe, and with an humble Behaviour and Noble Carriage kneeled down by the Boot of the Coach and Prayed for them, then riſing up, took his leave, and ſo Parted: This was the deareſt Scene of Sorrow my Eyes ever beheld; ſo much griefe and ſo much concern, and tender Affection on both Sides, I never was Witneſs of before.

That Night *Tueſday* the fourteenth of *October* 1651 we came to *Leigh* near *Warwick*, and in the way thither His Lordſhip call'd me to him, and bid me when I ſhou'd come at the *Iſle of Man*, to commend him, to the *Arch Deacon* there, and tell him he well remembered the ſeveral Diſcourſes that paſſed between them concerning Death, and the manner of it; that he had often told the thoughts of Death cou'd not Trouble him in Fight, or with a Sword in his Hand.

But that he feard it wou'd ſomewhat Startle him, tamely to ſubmit to a blow upon a *Scaffold*, but ſaid he, tell the *Arch Deacon* from me, that I do find in my ſelf an abſolute change as to that Opinion; for I bleſs my GOD for it who hath put theſe comforts and this Courage into my Soul; I can with reſignation to his Almighty Will, as willingly lay down my Head upon a *Block*, as ever I did it on a *Pillow*.

My Lord at Supper made a compleat Meal, ſaying, he wou'd imitate his *Saviour*; a Supper ſhou'd be his laſt Act in this World, as it was his *Saviour's* own Supper before he came to *his Croſs*; which he ſhou'd do tomorrow: That Night he ſpent upon his Bed, from betwixt Ten and Eleven untill ſix next Morning; as he laid him down upon his right Side with his Hand under his Face he ſaid, methinks I lye like a Monument in a Church; and tomorrow I ſhall really be ſo: As ſoon as he roſe and after Prayer he Shifted himſelf, and ſaid, this ſhall be my winding Sheet; then ſaid to Mr. *Pool*, ſee that it be not taken from me, for I will be Buried in it.

Then he call'd to my Lord *Strange* to put on his Order once this Day

and I will find it you again by *Baggaridge*, and Pray return it to my Children *Sherridge* when you finish me to happy as to see You; and *Sir*, I send it in all Humility and Gratitude as I received it (spotted and the Country Stain, according to the Honourable Example of my Loyal Ancestors.

Then he went to Prayer, and my Lord commanded Mr. *Greenhalgh* to read the Divine, and at the End of every Commandment made his Confession and received Absolution, and the Sacrament; after which, he call'd for Pen and Ink and wrote his last Speech, and a Letter to Sir *R. S.* When we were ready to go, He desired a Cup of Beer to my Lady, Lady *Mary*, and Mrs. *Isabella*, and Mr. *Owen Brereton*, and all his Friends in the House; and charged me to remember him to them all; then would have walk'd into the Church to have seen Mr. *T. T.* Grave but was not permitted, nor to ride that Day upon his own Horse, but set him on a little Galloway, fearing as they told the People would rescue him.

As we were going, about the middle way to *Bolton* the wind came *Easterly*, which my Lord observing call'd to me and said, *Baggaridge*, there is a great Difference betwixt you and me now, for my Thoughts are Cold, and I know where I shall rest to Night, and so don't you; for every little Alteration of Wind or Weather moves you of this World, from one Point, to another: You must leave me, and go to my Wife and Children in the *Land of Islay*, and are uncertain where you shall be another Day; but in the main Time do not leave me if Pos'sible, but Pray and see me Buried as I told you, and appoint my dear Wife and Family with our Parting.

A Copy of the Earl of *DERBY*'s

SPEECH

Upon the *Scaffold*, and of some remarkable Passages in his Lordship's going to it, and his being upon it, as in His Worship's Paper: And as it was taken by Mr. *Greenhalgh* and my Collection *Baggaridge*.

BETWEEN twelve and one of the Clock on Wednesday the fifteenth of October 1651. The Earl of Derby *came to* Bolton *with two Troops of Horse and one Company of* Foot: *The People every where Praying and Weeping as he went, even from the Castle of* Chester *his Prison, to his Scaffold at* Bolton, *where his Soul was freed from its Prison the Body.*

His Lordship being to go to a House in Bolton *near the Cross, and passing by it, said*, this must be my Cross, *then alighting and going into a Chamber with some of his Friends and Servants, had upon request, Time allowed him till three o'Clock that Day, the Scaffold being not quite ready, because*

the People of the Town refus'd to strike a Nail, or to give any Assistance to it; many of them fearing, that since the War began they had shed much more and greater Drops; but never so great as this: This was the greatest that ever befel them; that the Lord of Derby their Lord and Master should lose his Life there, and in that Barbarous manner.

His Lordship as I told you before, till three o'Clock on the Day, spent all that Time with his Friends that were with him in Prayer with them, and telling them how he had Liv'd, and how he had Prepared for his Death, and how the Lord had Comforted him against the Terrors of it, and after such and the like Words: He desired them to Pray with him again, and then giving them good Instructions to his Son the Lord Strange, He desired to be in Private, which we left him with his GOD, where he continued on his Knees in Prayer for a good while; then called for us again, telling us he was willing he was to die; how contented he was to part with this World, and that the fear of Death was no great trouble to him since his Imprisonment; that he had always two or three Soldiers with naked Swords Night and Day in his Chamber.

Only the care and concern he had for his dear Wife and Children, and the fear he had what might become of them after his Death was often in his Thoughts and sat heavy upon him: But soon he was satisfied that GOD would be a Husband, and a Father unto them; into whose Hands and Almighty Protection he committed them; and so taking leave of his Son, he call'd for an Officer and told him he was ready.

At his going towards the Scaffold the People Pity'd and Cry'd, and Cry'd and Pray'd: His Lordship with a Generous Civility said: Good People I thank you all, I beseech you Pray for me to the last: The GOD of Heaven bless you: The Son of GOD bless you, and GOD the Holy Ghost fill you with comfort: And coming near the Scaffold he laid his Hand upon the Ladder saying: I am not afraid to go up here, tho' to my Death: Then walking a while upon the Scaffold settled himself at the Edge of it, and made His address to the People thus.

I Am come and am content to die in this Town, where I endeavour'd to come the last Time I was in Lancashire, as to a Place where I promis'd my self to be welcome; in regard, the People have reason to be satisfied of my Love and Affection to them, and that they now understand sufficiently that I am not a Man of Blood, as some maliciously and falsly Slander me, being acquitted of that by many Gentlemen of great worth who were in the Fight in this Town; and I am confident there are still here in this

Place

Place where can Witness my Mercy and Care in saving the Lives of many Men that Day.

As for my Crime as some call it, to come into this Country with the King, I hope it deserves a better Name, for I did it in Obedience to His Majesty's commands; whom I held my self obliged to obey, according to the Protestation I took in Parliament in His Father's Time.

I confess I love Monarchy, and I love my Master Charles the II of that Name, who I my self Proclaim'd in this Country to be King: The Lord bless him and Prosper him: I do believe and affirm that he is a Virtuous, Valiant, and Discreet Prince, and I wish so much Happiness to the good People of this Nation after my Death: That he may enjoy his Right, and then we will suffer that they cannot exact theirs under him.

I confess here in the Presence of GOD, I always fought for Peace, and I had no other Reason, for I wanted neither Estate nor Power, nor did I seek to Enlarge either at the Expence of others Lives and Fortunes, or the Invasion of the King's Rights and Prerogatives: My Predecessors went for their Duty, Loyalty, and good Services; raised to a high Condition of Honour and Fortune as is well known to this Country, and it is as well known that I am ordain'd to die by His Majesty's Enemies, by new and unknown Laws: The Lord send us our King again: And the Lord send us our Religion again; as for that which is Pratified now it hath no Name, and methinks there is more talk of Religion than any real Practice or good effect thereof: Truly to use I die for GOD, the King, and the Laws; and this makes me not afraid of my Life, nor afraid of my Death.

At which Hon. King and Lewis, a Trooper said, we have no King, and we'd know no Lords; when some sudden fear or noise fell among the Soldiers, and His Lordship was Interrupted, which some of the Officers were much troubled at, and his Friends much grieved: His Lordship having had freedom of Speech granted, and he seeing their Troops scatter'd in the Streets, Cutting and Slashing the People with their Swords said, Gentlemen, what's the matter, where's the Cause I fight for, and have it now to Purpose.

Then his Lordship perceiving that he might not Speak freely, turn'd himself to his Servant and gave him his Papers, and commanded him to let the World know what he had to say had he not been Interrupted and Disturbed, which is as followeth: As it was in His Lordship's Papers, under his own Hand.

MY Sentence upon which I am now brought hither was by a Council of War, which Council I had reason to expect would have justified my Pro-

of Quarter for Life, that being an Ancient and an Honourable Plea amongst Soldiers and not violated that I know of till this Time, that I am made the first President in this Case, and I wish that no others Suffer in the like Cases: Now I must die and I am ready to die I thank my GOD *with a good and quiet Conscience, without any Malice to any, upon any grounds whatsoever; tho' others would not find Mercy for me upon just and fair grounds; but I forgive them, following the Example of my Saviour, who Pray'd for his Enemies, and so do I Pray for mine.*

As for my Faith and Religion thus much I have to say at this Time: I Profess my Faith to be in one only GOD, *and in Jesus Christ his only Son, who died for me and all Mankind, and from whom I look for my Salvation; that is in and thro' his only Merits and Sufferings: And I do die a dutiful Son of the Church of England, as it was Establish'd in my Late Master's Reign, and as it is yet Profess'd in the Ile of Man, which is no small comfort to me: I thank my* GOD *for the quiet of my Conscience at this Time, and for the assurance of those Joys which he hath promised, and are Prepared for all those that Love, Adore, and Fear him: Good People pray for me, I do for you: The* GOD *of Heaven bless you all, and send you Peace and Prosperity, that* GOD *who is Truth it self bless you with Peace and Truth,* Amen.

Presently after the Prayers were over His Lordship walking the Scaffold call'd for his Executioner to come to him, and asked to see the Ax saying, Come Friend give it into my Hands, I'll neither hurt thee nor it, and it cannot hurt me for I'm not afraid of it, so kissing it gave it to him again, *then asked to see the Block which was not quite ready, and turning up his Eyes said:* How long good Lord how long, *then putting his Hand into his Pocket gave the Headsman two pieces of Gold saying,* This is all that I have take it and do thy Work well, and when I'm upon the Block and lifting up my Hands, then do your Business; but I fear your great Coat will hinder or trouble you, and Pray put it off.

Some standing by bid him ask His Lordship's forgiveness, but being either too Sullen or too Stern, His Lordship forgave him e'er he asked it.

And so passing by to the other Side where his Coffin stood, and spying one of his Chaplain's *on Horseback against the* Troopers *said,* Sir remember me to your Brother and Friend: *You see I am ready but the Block is not: But when I am got into my Chamber which I shall not be long out of,* (pointing to his Coffin,) *I shall then be at rest, and no longer troubled with such a Guard and Noise as I have been, and so turning himself again he saw the Block and asked if all was ready, then going to the Place where*

he began his Speech: He said good People I thank you for your Prayers, and your Tears; I have seen the one, and heard the other.

And having turn'd towards the Block, and then looking towards the Church, He caused the Block to be turn'd and laid that way, saying, I will look towards thy Sanctuary whilst I am here, and I hope to Live in thy Heavenly Sanctuary for ever hereafter.

Then taking his Doublet off, asked how he must lye to it, I never saw any one Head cut off, but I'll try how it fits; *so laying him down and Stretching himself upon the Block he rose again and smiled to see a little resistance; and presently up and looking at the Executioner said,* Before you remember what I told you, when I lift up my Hands then do you your Work; *then laying on his Irons about him said briefly:* The Lord be with you all, Pray for me, *and so kneeling upon his Knees made a short and private Prayer ending with the* Lord's Prayer, *and so bowing himself again said,* The Lord bless my Wife and Children, and the Lord bless us all: *And so laying his Neck upon the Block and his Arms stretch'd out, He said these Words aloud.*

Blessed be GOD's Holy Name for ever and ever *Amen.*

Let the whole Earth be fill'd with his Glory.

And then lifting up his Hands the Executioner did his Work, and one Hope and doubt not but GOD hath done his, Saved his Soul, and taken it into everlasting Felicity: After which nothing was heard in the Town but Sighs, Sobs, and Prayers.

When his Body was taken up and Cript as he had directed, and laid in his Coffin, there was thrown into it the following Lines by an unknown Hand.

Wit, Bounty, Courage, all three here in one lie Dead,
A STANLEY's Head, Vere's Heart, and Cecil's Head.

The next Day his Corps was carried from *Bolton* to *Ormskirk*, and there deposited with his renown'd Ancestors, to mingle his Ashes with theirs: And altho' we have here attended this great and Noble Lord thro' the Course of many dangers and difficulties of Life, and brought to lasting rest; yet let us not quite Bury him in Oblivion, but stay a while to Posterity the Memory of his Piety and virtuous Life, (as it came to our Knowledge since his Decease,) as we have done his noble Brave and Martial Achievements.

Wherein give me leave to prefix the Reader with his usual *Morning Prayer* in his Closet by himself: His two last *Letters* to his Lady and Children in the *Isle of Man* after Sentence of Death pass'd upon him; also an *Elegy* on his Life and Death, by a good Hand

A Morning PRAYER.

By Lord DERBY himself.

O! Almighty Lord GOD that hast taught us to use in our Devotion by the help of thy elected Spirit, make us to have so right a sense of our Sins that I may be humbled before thee, and of thy Mercy that I may be raised and comforted by thee; O Lord! make me tremble to consider thee a most mighty and terrible GOD; and make me again rejoice to know thee a most loving and merciful Father: Make me Zealous of thy Glory, and thankful for thy Benefits: Make me hate my vanity, and the frailties of my Nature; and be direct in my Prayer that thou will forgive all my Misdeeds; make me in my addresses to thee, to have a perfect belief and no Cares, wandring Thoughts or desires else where, to separate from thee: Make me so to Pray that I may obtain of thee Mercy, and the relief of all my Necessities; for the sake of thy Blessed Son and my Redeemer our Holy Jesus. Amen.

A Copy of Lord DERBY's last Letter to his LADY, October the 12th. 1651. from Chester.

My Dear Heart,

I HAVE heretofore sent you comfortable Lines, but alass I have now no Hand of Comfort; seeking to our last and best refuge which is Almighty GOD, to whose will we must submit: And when we consider how he hath disposed of these Nations and the Government thereof; we have no more to do but lay our Hand upon our Mouth yeilding our selves, and acknowledging our Sins joyned with others, to have been the Cause of these Miseries, and to call on him with Tears for Mercy.

The Governor of this Place Colonel Duckenfield is General of the Forces which are going now against the Ile of Man, and however you might do for the present; in Time it would be a grievous and troublesome Business to resist effectually them that at this Hour command three Nations: Wherefore my Advice, notwithstanding my great Affection to that Place is, That you would make Conditions for your self and Children, and Servants, and People there, and such as would over with me, to the End you may go to some Place of rest where you may not be converst in War; and taking Thought of your Poor Children, you may in some sort provide for them, then prepare your self to come to your Friends above, in that Blessed Place where Bliss is, and no mingling of Opinions.

I Conjure you my dearest Heart, by all these Graces which GOD hath given you; that you exercise your Pa-

tience

House in this great and Strange Tryal: if harm come to you, then I'm dead indeed, and must then I find Life in you; who is truly the best part of my self: When there is no such as I in being, then look upon your self and my Poor Children, then take comfort and GOD will Bless you.

I acknowledge the great goodness of GOD, to have given me such a Wife as you: So great an Honour to my Family: So excellent a Companion to me, so pious, so much of all that can be said of good, I must confess is Inexpressible to say enough thereof: I ask GOD Pardon with all my Soul, that I have not been enough thankful for so great a Benefit, and when I have done any Thing at any Time that might justly offend you, with joynd Hands I also ask you Pardon.

I have no more to say to you at this Time, than my Prayers for the Blessings blessing to you, my dear Moll, and Ned, and Billy, Amen sweet Jesus.

A Copy of Lord *DERBY*'s last Letter to Lady *Mary*, Mr. *Edward*, and Mr. *William*.

Dear *Moll*, my *Ned*, and *Billy*.

I REMEMBER well how sad you were to part with me, but now I fear your Sorrow will be greatly Increased to be inform'd that you can never see me more in this World; but I charge you all to strive against too great a Sorrow, you are all of you of that Temper that it would do you much harm; and my desires and Prayers to GOD are, that you may have a happy Life; let it be as Holy a Life as you can, and as little Sinful as you can avoid or Prevent.

I can well now give you that Counsel, having in my self at this Time so great a Sense of the Vanities of my Life which fills my Soul with Sorrow; yet, I rejoice to remember those which I have blessed GOD with pious Devotion, it has been most delightful to my Soul, and must be my Eternal Happiness.

Love the Arch Deacon, he will give you good Precepts: Obey your Mother with chearfulness and grieve her not, for she is your Example, your Nursery, your Counsellor, your all under GOD; there never was nor never can be a more deserving Person: I'm call'd away and this is the last I shall write to you: The Lord my GOD bless you and guard you from all Evil. So Prays your Father at this Time, whose Sorrow is Inexorable to Part with Moll, Nedly, and Billy. Remember,

DERBY.

TO

TO

The Glorious MEMORY

OF THAT BLESSED

MARTYR,

James Earl of DERBY.

FAIR honour'd Vault, that favest Dust,
Clear as the STANLEY'S *Name that must*
Be ever so, and live to Death
Rank tho' it be, a sweeter Breath,
Than Spices sield'd from Eastern Air,
Or any Place but where you are;
For Balms that other Bodies keep,
Are but thy selves where you do sleep:
Sacred not Holy Oils if more,
By Blood or Crime have, or have
I know not, your Brave Son appears,
All Sword'd with Fire, and Arm'd with Tears,
To take his Lodging up and lie,
In your untainted Company;
For tho his Noble Blood was Spilt,
By Colours of black Treasons guilt;
Yet those we call not bad or good,
As in your Days was Understood;
The silly Virtues of your Times,
Our wiser Age, hath made our Crimes;
Or believ'd Histories and Arts,

We read how true the STANLEY's *were;*
But since, this Man was made use knew,
A Rebel for not being so;
And by new Stile of Language found,
For having ne'er been false, unsound;
Pardon as if we Swear that yet,
Blest Souls have all been Traitors too.
But stay your Tearful Verses must bear,
No more of this, and you that wear
The white to shew your Innocence,
So taken to the good Old Sute,
Do not disdain if he that Bled
Come here to die you all in RED;
How well it must you Saints *become,*
To be dyed with him in MARTYRDOM.
You hold your PRINCES, *and the End,*
For which you Bold was to Defend
The Cause that made you great to be,
Worthy of this POSTERITY;
But if you're waking Spirits flown,
That DAY *dost when with a few*
Great DERBY *mounted on his Cause,*
Fought for his COUNTRY, KING, *and* LAWS;
Resolve our little Light grown dim,
Shou'd we'er be quite Extinguish'd without HIM;
Instill joy that you did but begin,
What he Made Perfect and have been
'Tis all that Reason can afford,
You Majesty's Bucklers, be the Sword;
Oh! observe the FORTUNE *that was worst,*
To wait on you and give ACCOUNT
Of all your ACTIONS, *bidding* FAME
To Write them Fair upon your NAME;
What must his VALOUR *be deem'd*
Swords, to Seize the PRIDE
Of Angry Foes, who set it down
For Law, no Boys without a CROWN;

Making

Making his Lefs a Public horn,
Three KINGDOMS *leaning on his* ARM.

Poor destinies to govern WARS,
Yet suffer him to Sup your STARS;
And Change to TRIUMPH *what you meant,*
By fond Mistake his Punishment;
So did he Ride, his CHARIOT *drawn,*
By TYGERS *Tam'd, and Taught to fawn*
Upon the greatness of his Soul,
Brute Passions all at his Controul;
Rage turn'd to Pity, Storms to Tears.
Hard and Cold Hearts dissolv'd to Tears,
His Guard Marshal'd like Poor Conquer'd Things,
Who just before co'd Spit at KINGS;
He put them on new Clothes, and wore
Of their Dyes Banners over their own.

A TRIUMPH *such as one may see,*
After some INDIAN *Victory;*
Where Savage Beasts first learn to Kneel,
And Slaves walk Chained to Chariot Wheel;
A Glorious Day, no Grief's might dare,
To darken what his looks made Fair;

But as the Valiant ISRAELITE,
In VISION *saw before the Fight,*
His FLEECE *by Wonder dry, and round*
About the Plain a watered Ground;
So stood marvel'd this GALLANT TEER,
Whilst Sorrow made all Deluge there;
And yet as when with Infant Rays,
A clear Sun its full Strength displays;
On some thick Cloud that dares resist,
There shoots a kind of Bloody Mist;
So did his Channels thus arise,
And dart upon the Peoples Eyes;
That none did ever see, they say,

A Bleeder and a fairer DAY;
Fast in the fetters of a Bliud,
Free from all Guilt and fear we find;
His Boldness now bringing to none,
But to his GOD and him alone.

And as Triumphing Consuls Thought
Their Glories greatest when they brought
Their CAPTIVES to the Temple as was meet;
There laid them down at great DANNS feet.

So after all his TRIUMPH He,
A Servant fell to MAJESTY,
Before his GOD fell on his Face;
At which the Gates of this Place,
This second Vault fetch'd him away,
To Brethren like where the STANLEY's lay;
Where now Obliged to take new Fire;
From his warm Blood to take new Fire;
And light a blushed World to see,
This Blessing of their LOYALTY.

S. R.

The

This great and Noble Lord after those Testimonies in Life and Death we have been Describing was the Seventh Earl of *DERBY* of his Family: He married to his Lady the most noble *Charlott*, Daughter to *Claud de la Tremouille*, Duke *de Thouars* and *Talmont*, by *Charlott* his Wife, Daughter to the renowned Count *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, by his Wife *Charlotte de Bourbon* of the royal House of *France*; by which Marriage he stood allied to the Kings of *France*, and to the Houses of *Austria*, *Burgundy*, *Bourbon*, *Cleve*, Dukes of *Guyenne*, Kings of *Naples* and *Sicily*, Arch Dukes of *Austria*, Kings of *Spain*, Earls and Dukes of *Savoy*, Dukes of *Milan*; and to most of all the Sovereign Princes in *Europe*.

By this noble Lady he had Issue three Sons: *Charles* who succeeded him; and *Edward* and *William* who both died young and unmarried: Also three Daughters: The eldest the Lady *Elizabeth Mohun*, married to *William* the great Earl of *Strafford*, and died without Issue: The Lady *Catherine* second Daughter, married to *Henry* Marquis of *Dorchester*; and also died without Issue: And the Lady *Amelia* the youngest, married to *John* Earl of *Athol*, and was Grandmother to His Grace *James*, the present Duke of *Athol*.

The taking away the Blood of the Noble *Two* aforesaid, might have been effected by the World a Sacrifice sufficient to have atoned for any supposed Offences given by his Lady and innocent Children, who were in the *Life of Man* at the Time of his untimely taken out of the World; where it might have been concluded they were in a Place of quiet and Security.

But even this Place of retirement was no Safeguard to them, for the wicked and rebelious Malice of their Persecutors *Lisle* junr., *Jekyl*, and *Birch*; found them out here, and struck at His surviving and afflicted Lady and Children, endeavouring and using all their Power to Enslave them and the whole Noble Family from the Love of the Crown.

And to this Purpose had corrupted one Captain *Chrighton* whom His Lordship had brought up from a Child, and on his coming over to attend His Majesty King *Charles* the II. entrusted him with the Command of all the Foot Soldiers in the Island of Man, Guard and Security of the Place and his afflicted Lady and Children, whom he was charged to take special care of.

But the foul *Christian* provided most Perfidious and Treacherous Villain, had corrupted the Soldiers of both the Castles, as well those under his Command, promising to deliver up the Island to the Parliament Ships, and Power when the appear'd against it.

Upon which Colonel *Duckenfield* and *Lisle* having Commission from the

Trento at *Lordon*, with Ten Ships appear'd before it, and Summond the Heroic Lady *Derby* to deliver up the *Island* to them for the use of the *Parliament*: Her Ladyship having Sir *Thomas Aston* with her in *Castle Rushen*, whom her Lord had made *Governor* there, and his Brother *Governor* of *Peel Castle*; and being likewise confident of the Integrity of *Christian* and the *Officers* under him, refus'd to Surrender without Licence obtain'd from the King.

But *Christian* having prepared his *Conveyances* for the Execution of his Treachery; that very Night suffer'd the Forces to Land without Resistance: Seiz'd upon the Lady and her Children with the *Governors* of both the *Castles*, and the next Morning brought them Prisoners to *Duckenfield* and *Birch*, who told Her Ladyship that *Christian* had Surrender'd *the Island* upon Articles, which Her Ladyship desired to be favour'd with a Sight of, and on Perusal whereof, She observ'd that the *Use of Man* was only yielded up; and that the *Islands* about it were not Included: Upon which She requested of Colonel *Duckenfield* and *Birch*, but especially of *Christian*, who had form'd and acquies'd to those Articles: That She and her Children might have leave to retire to *Peel Castle*, Situate in an *Island* Separated from the Main *Island* by the Sea; from whence for prop'd she might in some Fitt Time get over to her Friends in *France* or *Holland*, or some other Place of rest and refuge.

But She was utterly denied that favour by her hard Hearted and inhumane Enemies, neither regard to her Sex, compassion to her Children, Honour to her Quality, nor even common Civility, found any Place for her relief: And thus this great and excellent Lady whose Religion, Virtue, and Prudence, were not Inferior to any Woman upon Record: Is become a Captive and Prisoner to her most barbarous mal'gnant and unmerciful Enemies: And She that brought fifty Thousand Pounds Portion to this *Nation*, has not now a Morsel of Bread for her self and desolate Children, but what was the Charity of her impoverish'd and ruin'd Friends.

After which She and her Children with her continued Prisoners in the *Island* untill His Majesty's happy Restoration, (enduring all these Sufferings with a generous Resolution and Christian Patience,) and then expecting Justice against her Lord's Murtherers, her Son restor'd to the *Sequester'd* Estates of his Father, and some Compensation for the immense Losses and Devastation of her Family: But failing of all, her great Heart (overfill'd with Grief and endless Sorrow) burst in Pieces; and She died at *Kensington-House*, with that Christian Temper and exemplary Piety in which she had always Liv'd.

The late very Eminent but unhappy Lord Earl *James*, was succeeded in Honour by his eldest Son *Charles* Lord *Strange*, as the eighth Earl of *Derby* of his Name; who upon his Accession to the Estate of his Family, found it in the utmost Confusion and Disorder: The Ancient *House of Lathom* demolish'd, and all the Estate thereto belonging, under *Sequestration*: The *House* of *Knowsley* in Ruin, better to Condition; Ruinous, out of Repair, and great Devastations committed in the *House*, *Gardens*, and *Park*; and which was yet more deplorable, near one half of the Estate Forfeit'd by his Father *Sequester'd* and Sold, and little, or a very small Part thereof ever recover'd, of which the Legislative Justice of both *Houses of Parliament*, had so Sensible a Knowledge of, and so deep and compassionate a Concern for the Sufferings of the late Brave Earl of *Derby*, His Lady and noble Family; that they unanimously Passed a Bill by both *Houses* to restore Earl *Charles* to all his Father's *Sequester'd* Estate, He repaying to the Possessors their the inconsiderable Value given by them for their Several Purchases; and they accounting with him for the Profits receiv'd during their Possession of any Branch or Part of it.

But so it was, that neither the Services of his Father and Mother, nor the immense Sums expended by them for his then Majesty *Charles* the II, and for his Father's Interest and the Support of his Crown and Dignity, nor the loss of his own Father's Life, nor his saving and Securing that of the Reigning Prince King *Charles* the II as before, nor any other Interest or Consideration could prevail upon that ungrateful King, to give His royal assent to that *Act*: to that all those Estates were lost and separated from the Family for ever, which so reduced the 2nd Earl *Charles* that he had scarce sufficient left to support the Honour and Dignity of his Chandler, as hereafter will appear.

Inasmuch that his eldest Son and Successor Earl *William*, whom I had the Honour to Serve several Years as *Page of the Bed-Chamber*, hath often told me, That he Possessed no Estate in *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Yorkshire*, *Cheshire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Wales*; but whenever he view'd any of them he could see another near or adjoyning to that he was in Possession of, equal, or greater of Value lost by his Grandfather for his Loyalty and Service to the Crown and his Country.

Charles the present Earl before us, Liv'd in a Time of *Peace* and Tranquility, so that I have nothing to remark of his Achievements in *Military* Life: He was a Person of great Affability, Courteous to all, a good Master, a kind Landlord, and a loving Friend and Neighbour: He married to his Lady *Dorothy Helena*

Pope a Grave Lady, of an Honour[illegible] Family, but small Fortune, which the [illegible] of, tried all her Endeavours to repair that defect by her Oeconomy and prudent and frugal Management of her Family, and all Affairs under her Care and Inspection: By this Lady his Lordship had Nine, four Sons and two Daughters (*viz.*) *William*, *Robert*, *James*, and *Charles*; *William* after his Father's Death succeeded him, *Robert* and *Charles* died unmarried, and *James* his third Son succeeded his Brother *William* in the Earldom: *Charles* His first Daughter married to *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, which is at present Earl of *Thanet*, Lord *Wharton*, and by Him had Issue only one Daughter, who died young and unmarried: And *Mary* his second Daughter died unmarried; and he himself died the twenty first of *December* 1634. and was Honourably dy'sted with his noble Ancestors at *Ormskirk*, near *Lathom*.

Having a little above taken Notice of the great Misery the late Earl found his Estate in on his coming to the Poletion thereof: Give me leave before I proceed further, for the Satisfaction of the *Reader* therein, and for his Information of the History and Proceedings of those distracted Times, to lay before him a few Examples of those Oppressions laid upon and suffer'd by this Noble Family, in Manifestation of my Assertion of their Sufferings,

Ormskirk Parish.

Orders Concerning *LATHAM*

WHEREAS there is a great Want of Corn, and other Grounds belonging to the Town of Lathom, and to the Tenants of Lathom, for the prevention whereof a speedy Course to be taken: This is therefore to require you forthwith to take Notice of [illegible] to sow [illegible] and that you [illegible] get seeds, and so [illegible] concealed, either in Barns or Ricks, and if you cannot find [illegible] by to put the Matter [illegible] is accounted to be disturbed presently: For which refuse to me and I shall appoint away, or else you May [illegible] such disturbances, and in so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand at Ormskirk, [illegible] the third 1645.

John Ashhurst.

To Evan Swift of Skelmersdale, this.

What you can get I sou'd desire you would, but for the rest, I would have the one half given for getting the other.

John Ashhurst.

Ormskirk Parish.

By Indenture trepartite, dated *August* 21. in the thirteenth year of King *Charles* I. between *William* Earl of *Derby* and Sir *James Stanley* Lord *Strange* of the first part; *Elizabeth* Lady *Stanley* Widow, late Wife of Sir *John Stanley*, *Charles Stanley* and *James Stanley* Esqrs. Sons of the said Sir *Robt. Stanley* of the second part; and Sir *Henry Croft* and Sir *Theobald Gorges* Knights of the third part.

RECITING therein an Award made by his Majesty for the ending of Suits and Differences between the said Earl, the said Eliz. Stanley, Charles Stanley and James Stanley, the said Earl and James La. Strange, in performance and obedience of the Award for provision of Maintainance for the said Lady, Charles and James Stanley, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies; and in consideration of Love and Affection, covenant by one or more Fines before the end of two Years next following to convey and assure to Sir Henry Croft and Sir Theobald Gorges and their Heirs, the several Manners of Latham, Burscough, Childwall & Dalton, with the Appurtenances and other Messuages Lands and Tenements situate in the precincts of Latham, Burscough, Childwall and Dalton, and also the Capital Messuage or Mansion-house call'd Upton, with it's Appurtenances, in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster, to several Uses.

Upon the Earl of Derby's delinquency there is now due and in Arrears, (as the Lady Stanley affirms) 698 *l.* and that her two Sons are not yet at Age; therefore it is desir'd by the said Lady Stanley, that the Arrears due & the growing Rents may be paid her, or that she may have her Deed and Effects allow'd her, notwithstanding the sequestration: And this appears to be the Case. Dec. 1645.

J. BRADSHAW.

Ver. cop. W. Garland.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations.

Die Mer. 24. Dec. 1645.

UPON the Case of the Lady *Stanley*, upon the report of Mr. *Bradshaw* to whom it was referr'd, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, and on full debate of the matter, it is order'd that the said report be confirm'd, and that it be referr'd to the several Committees of the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster*, where the Lands charged with the Yearly Rent demanded by the said Lady lies, to allow her her said Yearly growing Rent, and the Arrearages thereof, being deposi'd by the said Lady to be 698 *l.* according to the rateable proportion of the Lands

in each County; or elſe to permit her to take the benefit of her Order for non-payment thereof.

J. WILDE.

Vir. cop. examin'd per me R. Vaughan.

Cumberland Pariſh.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequeſtration.

Die Mercr. 15 Apr. 1646.

UPON the Petition of the Lady *Eliz. Stanley* and the Certificate of the Committee of *Cheſhire*, a Copy whereof is hereunto annex'd and attested, it is thought fit and order'd that the Committee of *Lancaſhire* by whom the Sequeſtration was made, do either allow and pay unto the Petitioner her Rent and Arrearages due to her, or elſe to permit and ſuffer her to enter and diſtrain upon the Lands, according to her Deed by due Courſe of Law.

H. PELLAM.

Ent R. Vaughan.

Preſton in Com. Lanc.

At the Committee, 28. Auguſt, 1647.

IT is order'd that Mr. *Peter Ambroſe* ſhall, at the next ſitting of the Committee for Sequeſtrations, certifie the true Yearly Value of that part of the Earl of *Derby's* Eſtate as ſtands charged with an Annuity or Rent charge of 600 *l.* per Annum, payable to the late Lady *Stanley*, now Counteſs of *Lincoln*, and her Children; and that ſhe may be at liberty to provide a Farmer for the ſaid Eſtate, for the Year next coming; he the ſaid Mr. *Peter Ambroſe* having had Notice thereof.

Ald. Ribbi,
Int. E. Wall. *R. Cunniffe,*
J. Starkie.

At the Committee Feb. 23. 1645.

WHereas it is inform'd, that the Houſe of *Knowſley* is in decay, and want of repairation, a part of the Leads there being taken off for the publick uſe at the firſt ſeiguer againſt *Latham*, it is order'd that Mr. *Peter Ambroſe* ſhall view the defects, and what quantity of Lead ſhall be thought to be wanting for the repair thereof, ſhall be ſupply'd with the lead taken off *Latham*, upon certificate under his Hand to the Committee; and it is further order'd that the Houſe of *Knowſley* and the Orchard and Gardens there ſhall be improv'd to the beſt benefit of the Common-wealth by the Agents for Sequeſtration of that Eſtate, to the end the ſame may be the better repair'd out of the Profits thereof.

R. Shuttleworth.

A

At a Committee June 5. 1646.

IT is order'd that Mr. *Peter Ambrose* and the other Agents for Sequestrations of *Derby* Hundred, shall permit and suffer *Wm. Kirkby* and *Richard Bradshaw* quickly to hew and carry away all such Goods, pipes of Lead, and other Materials formerly belonging to the House of *Latham*, and as yet remaining there, and contracted and agreed for by the said Mr. *Bradley* and Mr. *Bradshaw*, with *John Heywood* and others authoriz'd for the Sale of such Goods.

Wm. Kelsey,
Nich. Corbett,
Robt. Cunliffe,
T. Bradshaw,
John Starkie,
Richd. Atherton.

Ormskirk Parish.

To Mr. Ambrose, an Agent for Sequestrations in Derby Hundred.

Mr. *Ambrose.*

WE desire you to view *Latham* House, and to certifie us at your next coming hither whether Capt. *Peter Holt* hath observ'd his Orders in the demolishing of the said House of *Latham*, and whether he hath done any thing but according to his Order, which is all at present from

Your loving Friends

E. Butterworth,
Edw. Rigby,
Preston, 19 Apr. *James Atherton,*
T. Bradshaw, Vic.
Richd. Houghton,
Peter Egerton.

Preston,

At the Committee Apr. 23.

IT is order'd that Capt. *Peter Holt* shall deliver up the House of *Latham*, together with all the Goods & Materials now remaining and belonging to the same, unto Mr. *P. Ambrose* upon *Monday* next, who is hereby requir'd to receive the same accordingly, and to take especial Notice in what Condition the same shall be at the delivery thereof, and likewise to inventory the Goods which shall be there left, and to Certifie the Committee thereof; that such Course may be taken for disposal of the House and Goods as the Committee shall think fit for the best Benefit of the Common Wealth.

John Starkie,
Edw. Rigby,
E. Butterworth,

&c.

J. Heatwood,
Richd. Broghton,
G. Richard,
Peter Farrer,
James Astron.

Intra. N. Aspinwall.

At the Committee May 13th. 1646.

FORASMUCH as Mr. *Richd Bradshaw* of *Bolton*, hath taken up certain Pipes of Lead belonging to *Latham-House* pretended to be bought by him of one *John Heywood* : It is ordered that Mr. *Peter Ambrose* shall take a view of the said Pipes of Lead so taken up as aforesaid : and shall Appraise the same and Certifie the true Value thereof to the Committee of the first of *June* next, that then such further Order may be made therein as shall be thought fit.

Nicholas Cunliffe,
Robert Cunliffe,
Wm. Knipe,
John Starkie,
Richard Alberton,
Richard Haworth.

Intra. E. Walt.

Ormskirk Parish.

At the Committee May 13. 1646.

WHEREAS by an Order of the twenty third of *April* last it was ordered, that Mr. *Ambrose* shou'd receive the *Pipes* of *Latham*, together with the Goods and Materials, and to Inventory the same Goods which is done accordingly : It is ordered that the said Mr. *Peter Ambrose* shall dispose of the same for the Common Wealth : And wherein divers Goods and Materials mention'd in a Schedule hereunto affix'd, amounting to the Sum of 51 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d*, formerly Sold to *William Knipe*, *Richard Bradshaw*, *Henry Molyneux*, and *Joseph Mason*, are as yet remaining there ; it is order'd that they shall forthwith pay unto Mr. *Pet. Ambrose* the said Sum of 51 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* according to their Several Agreements formerly made, to be disposed of for the publick use, and the said Goods thereupon deliver'd, and not otherwise.

J. Heatwood,
Robt. Cunliffe,
Rich. Haworth,
Nic. Cunliffe,
John Egerton,
Wm. Knipe,
John Starkie,
Rich. Alberton.

Intr. N. Aspinwall.

An

An Inventory of what Goods and Utensils were left by the Officers in the Lancaster House. Viz.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
In the Turret [illegible]				
half cut, the [illegible]				
The nine Lower [illegible]				
The Tower [illegible]				
The Tower at the [illegible]				
The other Floor [illegible]				
The little Tower [illegible]				
The next Tower [illegible]				
The Chapel Tower [illegible]				
In the private Turret a Floor 6 yards and half, [illegible]				
The Floor in the [illegible]				
Wainscot of the Fore Room [illegible]				
The Wainscot of the Room [illegible]				
The Chimney [illegible]				
The Floor in the [illegible]				
	Total			

Exeter.

At the Committee, 12 June 1646.

To Mr. [illegible]

IT is order'd that those Books [illegible] have been lately employ'd for the Use of the Library at *Lambeth*, [illegible] and left together by *Capt. Hall*, shall be forthwith carried to *Winchester*, for the use of the said Library there, according as Lieut. Coll. *Joyce* of the now Governor of the said Garden shall think fit.

J. Bradshaw, V.

G. Ireland.
Tho. Harrison.
Edm. Ashfield.
J. Hutchinson.
Edm. Cranfield.

Cirencester.

At the Committee April 30, 1645.

It is order'd that Mr. *Tho. Amherst* shall upon sight hereof deliver *Edw. Chambers* Commissary at *Liverpool* one pair of Cases with the Stores belonging thereunto, now at *Lambeth-House*, for to be employ'd for the use of the

said Castle, & the Governor thereof shall think fit.

Peter Temple
H. Bennet
Ralph Hopton
H. Capel &c.

The Report [illegible] abstracted from the Book of Propositions for the Country of *Lincoln*, and are inserted as a specimen of the proceedings of those Gentlemen and Soldiers there, whom *Oliver* and *Noll* were pleas'd without *ceremony* to beggar in a few weeks by Fines and they of the Parliament Side took the spoil; the unreasonable Rents of Lands and *Knights* (Gentlemen enough for Princely Alliance) demanded and enjoy'd, and the Effects thereto belonging all under Sequestration, and the heavy Load of *Gold for Ammon* charged upon the Rich, and Several other Matters before mention'd; all which put together with many other divinations and deductions by the Usurpers, reduc'd the Noble Lord entitled thereto to a narrow and scanty way of Living, till the Lady *Stanley* aforesaid had married to the Earl of *Lincoln*, and her younger Son *James*'s Death.

When the Earl of *Derby* obtain'd an *Act* of *Parliament* to enable him to Sell several Manners, Lands, and chief Rents, as *Childwall*, *Hale*, *Hooton*, part of *Dalton*, and all *Bidston*; with the chief Rents of many other Mannors and Townships which by Indenture bearing Date 1650 to Purchase the Countess of *Lincoln*'s Annuity for Life, and to Discharge Lord *James*'s Annuity from his Brother Doctor *Charles*, who was then entitled to the whole; and with the Payment of all Arrears and Tending to the said *Charles* the future Payment of the whole *Gold for Ammon* upon the Mannor of *Lytham*, only he was admitted into the Portions of all the aforesaid Mannors and Townships, Vide'd for the Payment of the said *Gold for Ammon*.

All which with some Improvements by him, descended on his accession to his elder Son *William Lord Strange*, who then commenc'd the ninth Earl of *Derby* of this Family: Who was a Nobleman of Polite Education, great Reading, and strong Capacity, and a kind Landlord to his Tenants, but much Averse to any Offices of Trust or Employments under the Government from the Consideration of his Family Sufferings, by their constant Attachment to it, which induc'd him to Prefer a Country retirement, as he frequently declared upon many Occasions) before any Honour or Preferments at Court.

He married to his Lady *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Ossory*, Grandaughter to *James* the old Duke of *Ormond*, and Sister to the late profelyted Duke, and by her had Issue

a.c.

... two Daughters, viz. *James Lord Strange* who dy'd ... Year of his Age, and unmarried, but ... lately was brought to *Anglesey-Abbey* ... Body of his Predecessor; and *Isabella* Dowager ... the Right Honourable Richard Lord ... Earl of *Cardigan* now living, ... had Issue one Daughter who dy'd very young, and he himself long after her; and he her Husband having married *Jane* Daughter and Heir of Sir ... by him had Issue one Daughter named *Elizabeth Bridget* who died ... about the Beginning of the Year ... without Issue; and *Elizabeth* the second Daughter died in the eighteenth Year of her Age unmarried.

This Lord, having to a noble and ... the ... Barony of *Latimer*, ... a long and ... Loyalty ... Heart, and ... to ... in ... but ... not live to ... in ... Office ... when Mayor ... and ... so Chamberlain of that City as his Brother and Ancestors had been before him, and was ... buried in *Osney-Church*, in the Repository of his Family, and was succeeded by *James*, his Brother, then Brigadier *Sheldon*, who had been bred up in Martial Discipline from a Youth, by the Heroic Prince of *Orange*, after King *William* the third of *England*, with whom he was in high Favour and Esteem; one of his Bed Chamber, and almost constant attendant in waiting upon the Person of his Royal ... in ... Baron *Sandys* and the ninth Earl of *Derby*, from ... which he quitted the Army and all Honours with the High Office of ... and ... of ... Deputy-Lieutenancy ... Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the ... under a Great Seal, with the Right Office of ... and Custos Rotulorum of the City and County Palatine of *Chester*, and one of the Privy Council to King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and King *George*, the 1st, and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in the 4th and 5th of *Anne* and the 1st: He commanded ... Regiment of Foot and the Royal *Irish Troop* in *Flanders* and *Ireland*, where being in Battle ... but he had a large Share therein; He ... dy'd ... and twice carried off the Field as a dying Man, but by the goodness of GOD he surmounted all those Perils and all the hazards and dangers of a Military Life; no Person behaving with greater Courage and Resolution than Colonel *Sheldon*, to the Time of his commanding Earl of *Derby*; and then he Generously bestow'd his Regiment upon an old Friend and Brother Officer, and return'd Home to Possess the Noble Estate of his Family, at what Time he was Honour'd with the several Offices of Power and Trust above mention'd.

But upon the Accession of King *George* the 1st being grown Aged and Infirm,

and made so free use thereof in Publick Employments, he was by his Majesty's Royal Bounty advanced in the Year 1703 or 1704, and in regard the Building was old and much decay'd under the Dignity, he resolv'd to do the Honour to his Ancestors of Rebuilding their old Seat after the Modern way, which he performed in a most Princely and Magnificent Manner, and in memory of his Father and Grandfather King *Charles* the II, erected that lofty Structure to be Seen at a great distance in Front of it (*to wit*) [illegible] *Earl of Derby* [illegible] *Grandfather of* James *Earl of Derby* [illegible] *Castle* [illegible] *of* Lathom [illegible] *Knight of the Honourable Order of* Bohon *the Ancestor of* Eleanor *wife to Sir* Stringer [illegible] *King* [illegible] *the II, who married a Rich Heiress and by Right of his Lady Earl of* Pembroke *for Building to the Countess that which he had left by his Lady to him.*

This Lord married Mary the only Daughter and Heirs of Sir *William Stanley of Hooton* in the County of *Chester*, by whom he enjoyed a Plentiful Estate and had Issue by her one only Son named *James*; who lived but about three Months, and thereby left his Children at his decease; which happened at *Knowsley* on the first of *February* 1735; and from thence conveyed to *Ormskirk* and laid with his most Honored and Noble Ancestors in the common Burying Place of this Family: The Lady still living: He was Born the third of *July* 1689.

And here let it be observed, that by the Death of this Noble Lord without any Heir, the Honour of the Earldom of *Derby* became Extinct in the Male Line, he being the tenth in Succession from *Thomas* Lord *Stanley*, created Earl of *Derby* by King *Henry* the VII, in the 1st Year of his Reign for his Signal and Faithful Services to him and his Country (as before observed) in the Year 1485, and on many other remarkable Occasions.

The late Noble Lord we have been here treating of was by Patent made Chamberlain of *Chester* for Life, their High Offices having been Lapsed in his Family by the Death of his elder Brother Lord *Henry*. And is now in the Family of *Cholmondeley* by whom when this Lord was in the Land and at the highest Pinacle of Honour, he appears to me to have More Titles of Dignity than any of his Brave and renowned Predecessors; and the Knowledge of these may be as agreeable to the Reader as the Pleasure of Collecting them hath been to me: I have thought it not amiss to relate them in their Order (*to wit*)

James Earl of *Derby* Lord *Stanley* and *Strange*, Baron of *Dunbar*, Viscount *Kinnaird*, Lord *Abbey*, *Rawcliff*, *Baffet* and *Lacy*, Lord *Chamberlain*, and

Lord

Lord Lieutenant of the County and County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and Vice Admiral of the same; Constable and Keeper of the Castle and County Palatine of *Chester*; Captain of the Gentlemen of the Guards, One of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council; and Lord of *Man* and the Isles.

And here tho' I have exhausted my Proofs, given the Reader the Original Succession of the Earls of *Derby*, for Ten Centuries were the Honours and Titles, and the Estates and Blood of their Sons and Heirs yet, permit me to observe a Circumstance further *Worthy* to follow the Records come to my Knowledge in my Writing, which hath caused Delay, which will tend to clear the whole forwarding, more Regular and Uniform whilst I take out another Piece, which I flatter my self will be forgiven me as it is provided for the Reader's Information.

And *first*, the most Noble *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond* and Wife to *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards Wife to *Thomas* the 1st Earl of *Derby* whom she out lived: She died in the Year 1509, and was buried in *Westminster Abby* with her Royal Ancestors.

Secondly, *William* Earl of *Derby* great Grandfather to the 1st Earl *James*; was by Patent of the first of *James* the I made Chamberlain of *Chester* for Life; and after this, in the Year 1630 another Patent was made joyning *James* Lord *Strange* with his Father in both their Lives and the Survivor of them.

Thirdly, *William* Earl of *Derby* died in 1642. and was succeeded in the said Office by *James* Lord *Strange* his Son, who continued to act in the Interest of *Charles* I. and his Son and Heir *Edward* Lord of *Knockyn*, who married to the Year 1693; *Edward Stanley* thought fit to remove him, and put in *William* our Lawful 9th in Succession, and *House of Commons* in *Stranding* the Vice Chamberlain.

Also Item in the Year 1655, *John Glyn* was made Chamberlain, and appointed *Philip Jones* of *Swansea* his Vice Chamberlain. This *John Glyn* was Serjeant (or I take it) to *John Glyn*, who had upon the Vote of both Houses above mentioned made an Offer of Lands in the Inheritance of *Harden Castle* purchased by him from the Agents of *Sequestration* to *Charles* Earl of *Derby* for a Term of three Lives, which not being immediately accepted by the said Earl, and his Majesty's Suffering his assent to the Bill paid by both Houses in Favour; was afterward glad to compound with Sir *John Glyn* for the Property of the said *Castle*, and granted the same to him and his Heirs, who now enjoy the Inheritance thereof.

And here the Reader may with me observe and lament the hard fate of the late Loyal and Brave Earl of

Charles Stanhope and Philadelphia his Wife, Sister to Dorothy, wherein he Office for Life as Ambassador, may be seen in his Letters and Travels, his and their Pictures being Also to be found at Chatsworth. They being seated and Married by Alexander Nowell, Dean of Paul's, Grandfather of Sir Robert Nowell, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir John Nowell of Read-Swarke.

Sampson and his Wife *Ellen Leake*, Daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Grace Leake of Sutton-upon-Derwent, and Sister of Sir Francis Leake of Barlborough, and Mistress Elizabeth Leake, Wife of Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Ancestor of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Strafford, and Sir George Wentworth of Woolley, Knight, Ancestor of the Right Honourable William Earl of Strafford, and Sir Peter Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Knight

without any Issue, till Queen Elizabeth's Usurpation.

That Family upon which turn it was to be so Fortunate or Unfortunate to Succeed, (having the Fate of that Noble Family of Neville who for their Misfortune in Power; and to be adopted the Family of the Executioner, was obliged to Change Name) is the now Noble Duke of Leeds from the Duke of Suffolk, whose great part of his Estate within the Bounds of the Seven Hundreds, with many Lands Duke and Dutchess did Confirm July 8. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen of the New Gods, and the Noble Parliament passed 43, and 44 Eliz. 1601.

This unfortunate Gentleman married a Daughter of Sir Richard Riddell in Lancashire, (from which is the third Baronet of that Name) Lady, Ancestor to the late Earl of Derby, by whom he had three, one Son and two Daughters; the Eldest of which Daughter was never married, and died at Hilgate in the Year 1736, after having lived in that Family near forty Years; she arrived to an extream old Age, and Impitizingly retained a right vid of all her Senses till a few Months before her Death.

It was from this Gentlewoman (says Mr. Hume) that I receiv'd the most Authentick Account of the Family she sprung from, and indeed was even a living Oracle to me by a remarkable knowledge for that of Sunday notable Occurrences that happen'd in Charles's Time. While he was a young Woman, and have perused before it. She was Impotent to that Lethargy that was so severely Thereof in Oliver's Days; and differ to the Life Mrs. Hughes of that Name, whose Mother being Industrious Protestant; Poor left a Widow under the Guardianship of his Mother and two Uncles of Redcliffe and Hall's.

And tho' the Estate had suffer'd so much in his Father's Time, yet, he still retain'd the Inheritance of a fair Estate tho' Encumber'd, but by the prudent Care and Prudent Management of his good Mother, before her Son came of Age he entirely discharged his Estate.

He married a Daughter of Aylmer, of Aylmer in Lincolnshire by whom he had Issue three Daughters; (one of which Mrs. Capell was my Mother, and the only surviving Child of that Gentlewoman the last Lineage of Lincolnshire, and is still living.

As his Father was a steady Royalist and Lost'd both in his Person and Estate for the Cause of his King and Country, so this Gentleman made an early Embarkation into that grand Affair of the Revolution; whereby he expended such large Sums and so far involv'd his Estate thro' an ardent Prosecution of the Common good, that left me (being the next Male Heir by my Mother's Side,) nothing more than the Coat of Arms which by Birth Right descended to me, and what

the

the World could not Alienate: This continued during the Life; both the Name and Effate of the *Lathams* of *Earlham* were extinguished together.

I have often heard my great Aunt Lay, that *Charles* Earl of *Derby* (the Father to that Noble Lord that was Murder'd at *Bolton*) took particular Notice of her Brother when a Youth and under the care of a Tutor; and would frequently come to fee him, and at proper Times take him with him: That he never heard that Lord when Speaking to him, or of him, call him by any other Name but the Son of his Kin, a Phrase he conftantly held on till Death.

The Family well knew his Lordship's Bounty for their Fidility; and it was plain to them, and from their Allyance with *Derby*; but from his Lordship's knowledge that this *Latham's* Ancestor was natural Brother to *Habel* the Parish of that Name to Sir *Thomas Latham*, and was the only Motive to his Lordship's Appellation.

I have now in my Custody an old Signet that my Aunt cled to fay had been in the Family two Hundred Years or more, and was efteem'd the Signet given by Sir Thomas *Latham* to his Son Sir *Oshorel*; the Creft being an *Eagle* with His Wings extended, and looking back as for fomething he had loft, or was taken from her by Force.

I have alfo heard my Aunt fay, that the Paternal Coat of this Family for fome Years was Painted upon Wood, and as fhe had been told about a Hundred Years ago; with the Bearings of the fundry Families they had married into quarter'd therewith, (thus for *Mr. Finney* of the Family of *Latham* of *Fulham* defcended from that famous Pounding Sir *Oshorel de Latham*, to which I have only to add and obferve, that if any Reader fhould ftill remain in Confidence of what I have deliver'd with refpect to the two branches hitherto recited of, I do affure him that I have with the utmoft Care collected and examin'd what I have wrote on this Subject from the beft authorities I could meet with, and am fully fatisfied of the Truth and Reality thereof; and if he will Pleafe to confider with me how many Revolutions this Ifland has undergone in a few Centuries, then it will appear no wonderment to him that the Members of the National Community have been fo eafeamly diftorted by thofe Convulfions of State, as almoft to wipe out of Memory and even Hiftory, many notable and remarkable Tranfactions of the Preceding Ages: Then I fay it will appear no wonder to him if he meet with fomethings obfcurely deliver'd, which he is requifited to overlook or amend.

THE

SECOND PART

OF THE

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

Antient and Honourable House of

STANLEY.

HAVING in the *Fifth Part* hereof I have given the Reader a distinct and full Succession of the Lords of *Stanley*, from their Original, (so far as I am able to discover it) to the present Year 1741.

And have also taken Notice of the defeat of the rising Glory of *Percy*, in the Person of Sir *John Percy*, whose Ancestors became Earls of *Northumberland*, and have briefly deduced him down to the death of *James* the last

and the Earl of [illegible] by which Deed William Lord Brereton of Brereton in the County of Chester Knight of the Bath was [illegible] Lord Brereton of Brereton in the County of Chester Knight of the Bath

WILLIAM, 4th Son of Sir *Hugh Stanley* Knt. Lord of *Stanley* &c. — *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Lord Audley*.

WILLIAM, 1st Earl of *Derby*, 2d Son of Sir *Thomas Stanley* Knt. Lord of *Lathom* &c. — MARY, the Daughter of Sir *John Savage* Kt.

John Stanley, the younger, — Sir *John Stanley* Knt. Lord of the Isle of *Man*, Lord of *Lathom*.

John Stanley, Knight Porter of the Palace to K. *Hen.* V. — *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Hastings* Knight.

Thomas Stanley, Esq. of *Winwick* in the County of *Chester*, 3d Son, he lived in the 10 of *Hen.* the VI.

John Stanley, Gent. 2d Son of *Hall Thorpe* in County *Cumberland*.

William Stanley, Gentleman, 3d Son.

Nich. Stanley, Son and Heir of *Hinchinbrooke*, he lived in the 28 of *Hen.* the VI.

Thomas Stanley of *Hall Thorpe*.

Sir *Thomas Stanley* Knight, Governour of the Peel-house of *Piling* the VI. who erected the Arms of the Family. Of this *Thomas* are the Earls of *Derby* come the Lords *Strange* and the Stanleys of *Knowsley*.

John Stanley of *Grafton* in the County of *Cumberland*, the youngest Son.

John Stanley of *Cogenhoe* in the Vale of *Tilley* in the 9 of *Edw.* the VI.

Ambrose Stanley, Esq. 5th Son to Hen. Earl of *Derby*, by Elizabeth the Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, Viscount *Berkley* of *Berkley* Castle, Baron of *Berkley*, Lord *Mowbray*, *Segrave* and *Stourton*, Lord Marshal of *England*, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Gloucester*.

Thomas Stanley Esq. — *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Richard Molineux* Knight

John Stanley Esq. — *Mary* Daughter of *Thomas Smalley* of *Lower Tyle* County of *Salop* Esq.

Edward Stanley Esq. — *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* Knight

John Stanley Esq. — *Mary* Daughter of *Sir Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* Knight

Edward Stanley Esq. — *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* Knight

Dudley Stanley Esq. — *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* Knight

*Thomas

Edward Stanley.

William Stanley.

Thomas Stanley.

John Stanley.

John Stanley Esq. — *Dorothy* Daughter of *Edward Hyde* of *Wilcot* in Com. *Wilts.*

Thomas Stanley died without Issue.

Edward Stanley died young.

Richard Stanley.

William Stanley died young.

Helen Stanley married to *Hen. Conyers* of *Goldforth Hall* in *Com. Ebor.* Esq.

Barbara Stanley died Unmarried.

Dorothy Stanley married to *Henry Mainwaring* of *Mainwaring* in Com. *Lanc.* Esquire.

Edward Stanley Unmarried.

John Stanley Esq. *Gilbert Wise.*

Edward Stanley — *Mildred* Daughter of the right Hon. the Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlain to Queen *Elizabeth*, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*, and Governor of *Tilbury* Fort.

Caroline Stanley.

Dorothy Stanley.

John Stanley Esq. — *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Edward Stanley* of *Bickerstaffe* in Com. *Lanc.* Knight.

Thomas Stanley died young.

Edward Stanley.

Jane Stanley.

Clara Stanley.

Thomas Stanley died unmarried.

William Stanley died young.

Holt Stanley Lieutenant in Brigadier

General

Edward Wentworth
Esq. Baron of Toos,
Unmarried

Richard Died Unmarried.

Dorothy Stanley,
married *Hall-ston*
Vicar of Wrexham,
Com. *Denb.* Gent.

Isabel Stanley mar-

rie'd *John Egerton*
of *Whitchurch* in the
County of *Chester*.
Gent.

Lovedy Stanley Unmarried.

Elizabeth Stanley married *Richard Cook* of
Chester in the Coun-
ty of *Cumberland* Esq.

Sir *Edward Stanley* married *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Stanley* of *Hooton* in the County of *Chester* Esq. by whom he had Issue *Thomas Stanley* of *Dalegarth* in the County of *Cumberland* Esquire.

THE

PEDIGREE and POSTERITY

OF

Sir Thomas Stanley,

Second Son to Sir *John Stanley* the first, by *Isabel de LATHAM*.

THIS Gentleman married to his Lady *Maud* the only Daughter and Heir to Sir *John Arderne* of *Aldford*, in the County of *Stafford*, by whom he became Possess'd of a fine Seat and Plentiful Fortune, and made that the residence of the Family whilst the Male Line continu'd, who made a most Eminent Figure in Military Life: By his Lady he had Issue a Son nam'd *John* who succeeded him in Honour and Estate.

Sir

Sir *John Stanley* Grandson to the Father Sir *Thomas*, married three others, but by the two first had no Issue living at the Time of his third Marriage, which was to *Joane* the Daughter of *Leigh* of *Stockport*, by whom he had one Son named *John*.

Sir *John* the Son of the above Sir *John* had Issue Six named *Humfrey*, a Boy by your Ancestors Side, but the History tells us little further than that the said Sir *John* died in the Year 1459 and was succeeded by his first Son.

Sir *Humfrey* marrying a Daughter of John Lord Audley, was slain by King *Henry* the VI. in the Year 1495, against Jack Cade, and other Captains of that Faction, assembled on Black Heath in Kent, where he entirely defeated them: This did that Year, leaving a Son and Heir called Sir *John Stanley* of *Pipe*.

Sir *John Stanley of Pipe* married to *Margaret* the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Gerrard*, and by her had Issue two Daughters only, by which the Male Line of this Noble Family was extinguished.

But the elder Daughter marrying to one *Roger Stanley* of *Alderley* in the County of *Chester*, had Issue by him a Son named *Roger*, and called *Roger Stanley of Alderley* in the County of *Chester*.

Roger Stanley, Son of the [illegible] married [illegible] Daughter of [illegible] of the County of [illegible] and by her had [illegible] and [illegible] *John Stanley of Alderley*, in the County of *Chester*.

John, the Son of the above *Roger*, afterwards Sir *John Stanley* of *Weever* in the County of *Chester*, married *Edith* the Daughter of [illegible] and by her had three Sons, to wit, *Thomas* and *Edward*.

Sir *Thomas* the [illegible] Sir *Thomas Stanley* of *Weever* aforesaid in the County of *Chester*, married *Elizabeth Dutchess* to Sir *Piers Courtenay* Knt. and by her had Issue a Son named *Thomas*.

Sir *Edward*, the youngest Brother was a Martial Man, and received the honour of Knighthood in the Low Countries for his great Services performed there, but afterwards died in *Ireland* in the Year 1560. And,

Sir *Thomas* his elder Brother by Mrs. *Winbanck* succeeded his Father and had Issue a Son named *Thomas*, but by whom I am not informed further than that Sir *Thomas* the Son of the above Sir *Thomas* had also a Son named *Thomas*, but by whom I cannot yet discover.

James, the Son of the above Sir *Thomas* I conceive to be the pre-

Sir *James Stanley of Elderly* now in full Life, 1731, but have not been favour'd by the Family with any Account thereof, altho' requested.

The Genealogy and Life of Sir John Stanley II.

Sir *Thomas Stanley*, the only Son of Sir *John* by Dowcett by Mrs. *Hastings*, the Grandaughter of the Duchess to King *Henry* the VI, who created him Ld. Lieutenant of *Ireland* as his Grandfather had been: He married to his Lady one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *William Gerard* by her had Issue three Sons; *Thomas*, *John*, and *James*, of all which in their Order after according the Reader that he was by the Lame King created Ld. *Stanley*, and from him sprang the Earls of *Derby* his Posterity and Successors.

Thomas his eldest Son succeeded him in the Honour and Lordship of *Stanley*, and was by King *Henry* the VII created Earl of *Derby*, the further History of whose Life and memorable Actions we have fully related in the 3d Part of this Book.

John Stanley second Son of the 1st Lord *Stanley*, married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Weever* Esq. and had Issue by her a Son call'd *Thomas Stanley* of *Weever* Esq. and *James* his third Son was *Arch Deacon* of *Chester*.

Thomas Stanley of *Weever* and Son of *John Stanley* aforesaid, married to a Daughter of *Thomas Leverseige* of *Wich Malbank* Esq. and by her had a Son nam'd *Thomas Stanley* of *Weever*.

Thomas Stanley the Son of the above *Thomas* by Mrs. *Leverseige*, married one of the Daughters of *Sir Davenport* Esq. and by her had three Sons, *Thomas John* and *Ralph*.

Thomas the eldest Son in 1580 married *Ursula*, Sister to Sir *Hugh Cholmondley* and by her had a Son nam'd *Ralph*,

Ralph

John his Eldest married to a Daughter of —— —— *Esq.*

And *Ralph* the third Brother married to a Daughter of —— —— *Holland* of *Holland* in the County of *Lancaster* Esquire

Ralph Baron of *Eton* by *Nan Chetwynd* his wife Daughter of *John Talbot* of *Magor-wich* Esq. had by her 3 Sons, *Thomas*, and *Ralph*, and one Daughter named *Mary*.

Thomas Baron of *Eton* the Son of *Ralph* first Lord of *Eton* died 1505. And twenty nine Years married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of —— *Kitchalow* Esq. and by her had one Son named *Thomas*.

Thomas the Son of the 1st Baron and Grandson of *Ralph* 3rd Lord *Thomas Stanley* of *Alderley* Esq. 1562, married *Ellen Talbot* the Daughter of *James Talbot* of *Bore* Esq. of the County of *Worcester* Esq. but what Issue he had by her I am not informed, but take this to be the Lineage and Genealogy of the Stanleys of *Perk* &c. of *Alderley*.

THE

GENEALOGY and POSTERITY

OF

Peter Stanley Esquire,

Second Son of Sir *William Stanley* of *HOOTON* by *Ann* the Daughter of Sir *James* *HARRINGTON*.

HIS Gentleman was the next Collateral Branch to that of *Dalgarth* in the County of *Cumberland*, of the Honourable and Speeding Family of *Hooton* in *Wirral* (but the Copy being mislaid I was obliged

...ld to Tollgate in this Time. He married to his Wife Elizabeth the daughter and heir of James Compton of Hartwell Esq. by the Parish of Eastbourne by Mary his Wife, the only Daughter and Heir of Thomas Morley of Halnaker, and by her had Issue four Sons and two Daughters; viz. Thomas, James, Henry, Edward, and Bridget and Mary his Daughters, of which in their Order.

But his Life not long, to consider my Readers that the 6th Earl Stanley the Father was of eminent Loyalty, and join'd his Interest and Force with that of his Sovereign Charles Earl of Derby and stood with him gravely in the Love and Violence of those unhappy Times, being imprison'd and his Estate sequester'd to the great Impoverishment and Loss Himself and Family; and after he escaped with Life was greatly related to the Time of the happy Restoration: As by the following Petition of his Children to the Parliament on their Return at their Pleasure (*in anno*)

Wigan in Com. Lancast.

By the *Committees* for Sequestration the 14. *February* 1650.

THE HUMBLE *Petition of* Thomas, James, Robert, Edward, Bridget, *and* Mary Stanley, *Sons and Daughters of* Sir Peter Stanley. *Declaring a fifth Part of their Father's Estate to which their Mother is Executrix, and that it may be set forth in Specie or Particulars: In order whereto that the Agents for Sequestration where the Petitioners Father's Estate lieth, shall attend the Petitioners with a fifth Part of their said Father's Estate together with the Leavers thereof, there the 24. of* December 1650. *declaring it the Intention for all Rents and Taxations, and enjoying the Instructions concerning fifth Parts.*

P. HOLT.
G. PIGOT.

Inter, Esq. Well.

The 16th Part of the said *Sir Peter's* Estate being obtain'd by his Children as aforesaid, *Peter* their Father died, and was Buried in his own Chancel at *Ormskirk* the 2 nds of *July* 1651, and was succeeded by *Edward* his Son, who in his Father's Lifetime married the only Daughter and Heir of ---- *Houghton* of *Cuerdale* Esq. and by her had Issue several Sons and Daughters, the eldest whereof was *Peter Stanley*.

The said *Peter Stanley* married a Daughter of ---- *Hesketh* of *Hesketh-hall* Esq. and by her had three Sons (*to wit.*) *Edward, Thomas*, and *William*, but how his younger Sons were

disposed

difpofed of in the World I cannot diſcover, nor who his Daughters married.

But find that *Edward* his eldeſt Son married the only Daughter and Heir of ..... *Gerrard* of *Brighton* Eſq. by whom he had two Sons *Edward* and *Henry*; *William* his eldeſt Son died young, and was Buried in his Father's Chapel at *Oxenbolt*.

And was ſucceeded by *James* his ſecond Son, who had three Sons named *Edward*, by whom I cannot diſcover: Alſo two Daughters *Jane* and *Elizabeth*, and Dy. 1st *James* the Father died in the Year 1632, and was buried in His own Chapel the 3rd of *January* that Year at *Oxenbolt*.

Jane his eldeſt Daughter married to *Richard Wright* of *Kirkſtall* Eſq; but by him had no Iſſue, and died in the Year 1730 Aged eighty Years and upwards; and *Elizabeth* the youngeſt Siſter died unmarried, and whether *Edward* their Brother ever married or to whom I am not informed of, for have thus taking away the Chart of Pedegrees in the Time of King *Charles* the II. all Hiſtory of Families and their Predeceſſors and Lineal Succeſſors are left aſide in the *Herald*. Offices where they were wont to be Preſerv'd, and nothing is now more to be found or met with but what the *Parish Regiſters* contain of the Birth or Death of ſuch a Perſon at ſuch a Time &c.

THE

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY,

OF THE

Lords of Stanley

Of Knowſley in LANCASHIRE.

THE Hiſtory and full deſcription on of this very Antient and honorable Family, with, from it's long duration and many Intermarriages with

the Loyal Nobility, he extended with much Bounty, in giving the Revenue, true and intelligable Rent thereof, [illegible] which [illegible] to Intitle it for ever of the Title Palatine of *Chester*, without which [illegible] he with never Highway [illegible] from the Earls of *Derby* became entitled to, and enjoyed divers several Honours [illegible] to it by [illegible] of which the last Earl of that Honourable Family.

The Earl Palatine of CHESTER.

THE First whom we find *High Lupus* Nephew to *William* the Conqueror, who gave to him the City and County of *Chester*, and confirm'd upon it the Honour and Dignity of a *County Palatine*, with *Barons* under him, and a *Chamberlain* or *Chancellor* of all his Courts; with all other proper Officers attending thereon as a Principality.

Richard the eldest Son of *High Lupus* was second Earl of *Chester*, but being accidentally drown'd continu'd not long in that Honour.

The third Earl was *John Scotus*, who had married *Margaret* Sister to *Hugh Lupus* stil'd Countess of *Cumberland*, by whom he had a Son named *Randolph*, and was succeeded by him.

Randolph Pulcas his Son by *Margaret* Countess of *Cumberland* commenc'd the fourth Earl of *Chester* in the 21. Year of *Henry* the I. 1220, and died in the Year 1230. and was succeeded by his Son *Randolph*.

Randolph the second of that Name and Son of the former, was the fifth Earl of *Chester* and continu'd to the Year 1232, and dying that Year was succeeded by *Hugh* call'd *Kevelioc* his Son as sixth Earl of *Chester*, who had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner but ransom'd in the Year 1174, and died in the Year 1180, leaving Issue one Son and four Daughters.

And was succeeded by *Randolph* his Son Sirnam'd *Blondeville*, who was the seventh and last Earl of *Chester* of the *Lupus* Line, but had confer'd upon him the Earldom of *Lincoln*, and died in the Year 1232, and was Buried with his Ancestors at *Chester*.

When *Maud* the eldest Daughter of *Hugh* call'd *Kevelioc* Earl of *Chester* had married to *David* Son to the King of *Scots*, who died in 1219, and left Issue a Son nam'd *John* Sirnam'd

&c.

Scot, who was also Earl of *Chester* in right of his Mother, in the 32d of the Year 1397, by which the Dukedom of *Chester* expired with him.

By King *Henry* the third's taking that Earldom into his own Hands, & annexing it to the County, (as King *Edward* the 1st's taking the Earldom of *Lincoln* from the Duke of *Lancaster*, & annexing it to the Crown, has been since followed by the Earls of *Cornwall*, and Princes of *Wales*) if any Reader here has a Curiosity to know the Original Antiquity of the Earls of *Chester*, I wish him to their Fellows, and proceed to those Counties I had to speak to by way of Introduction to the History of the Barons of *Stanley*.

By Inheriting the Estate from *Thomas* the Fourth Daughter of *Hugh Bellew* also *Baron* of *Gowran* married to *Robert* Lord *Ufford* Earl of *Lincoln* deceased 8 Edward 3. by whom *Robert* Lord *Strange*, who came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror.

This *Robert* Lord *Strange* Earl of *Lincoln* had Issue by his Wife two Daughters; *Margaret* the eldest Daughter married to *John* Lord *Lovel* of *Holton*.

And the second Daughter married to *Hugh Audley* Baron of *Heleigh Castle* in the County of *Stafford*, a near Relation to the House of *Gowdey*.

John Lord Lovel of *Holton* was Issue by *Margaret* his Wife the eldest Daughter and one of the Coheirs of the said *Robert* Lord *Strange* a Son named *Edward*, who succeeded his Father in Honour and Estate.

This *Edward* was the wife Baron of *Holton*, who married *Isabel* the Daughter of the Marquis of *Berry*, by whom he had Issue a Daughter named *Margaret*, who married to *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* of *Knowsley*, who had Issue by her 1535, *Joseph*, *Edward* the 1st a Son named *Robert*, whose Name I cannot learn, from after, *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* married to his Lord Wife *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord Earl of *Lincoln* and Widow of *Thomas Courtenay* Earl of *Devonshire*, who died in the Year 1522, as by Mr. *Ashe*, *page* 915, and Mr. *York*, *page* 150.

Robert Lord *Strange* the Son of *Thomas* aforesaid deceased his Father in the Baronies of *Strange of Knockin*, and of *Holton*, and married to his Wife one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas* Lord *Bigot*, by whom he had Issue a Son named *Roger*.

Roger Lord *Strange* the Son of the above *Robert* married the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh* Lord *Beauchamp*, by whom he had Issue a Son named *John*.

The Lord Strange [illegible] to *Joyce* the Daughter of [illegible] Lord [illegible] and [illegible] Earl of *Salisbury*.

Richard Lord Strange, the Son of the above, was married to *Jane* the Daughter of *Richard Molyneux* Lord *Molyneux* of *Sefton*, and Sister and Heir to the Honourable *Strange* and *Molyneux*.

This Lady *Jane* was married to Sir *Geo. Booth*, the Eldest surviving Son of *Henry* the first Earl of *Derby*, who had Issue by her three Sons and two Daughters, *Henry* and *Thomas*; he died in His Father's life time.

When *Thomas* his Eldest Son succeeded him in the Honours of *Strange*, *Baldon*, *Barrundl*, *Isle* and *Lord*, & upon his Grandfathers Death succeeded him in the Earldom of *Derby*, as before set forth.

[illegible] the Grand Son of *Henry* 3d Earl of *Derby*, died without Issue.

Ben Jonson his Poetic Son and Honourer Saith unto *Strange*, but by whose Pillory and Record we speak of this head, but very ill to the Character of his Merit, Valour and Military Performances, being thereby adjudged to the Honour and Dignity of the Noble Order of *Knighthood*, and the common Acclaim of the people of *England* thereby to the Knight of *Isle* and *Derby*. But of this Gentleman more hereafter.

Henry the Grandson of the first Earl of *Derby* (whom I have just now mentioned) was the Son of *James* Earl of *Derby* second son of *George* 3d Earl.

This Gentleman was a most Martial and valiant man in the Wars, and a wise Counsellor in the Court; his Prudence and Moderation in Action is not to be withstood; in war an Iron Enemy to the *Scots*, informuch that his Name was a terror to them, and when he engaged them their Cry was

Fugh Cheiff, fearve me cravenlie,

And happy was he that could get away soonest. None came thither before Him more hardy, nor expos'd himself to more Danger nor hazards of Life than he; under whom they [illegible] the rebellious stems of that Nation to the King his Master's Obedience, for which

he was greatly honoured and esteemed, and had the Ile Jersey and extraordinary Services conferred upon him the High Office of Lord Marshal of England, which he long enjoyed and executed with the great honour and commendation, and was a great Benefactor to the Church and Monastery. He became the founder and patron (together with the Duchess of Gloucester) of that Magnificent, where following the Bill Stabbing, in the Reign of King Henry 3d, one of the Lords of the Committee of Lords, by whom they Lay, and upon his Death-bed, a good old Age and being overtaken, he was forced by his own Hand, not before able before the Chief Justice of the Forest, Mr. Justice Malyns (Officer) Warden of the Forest, Mr. Justice Malyns (Officer) Warden of the Forest, Mr. Justice Malyns (Officer) Warden

...ton with its appurtenances from the said *Hugo Montfort*, who is commonly reputed married a daughter of the aforesaid *Walter Stuart*; or in other Words, that a Daughter of *Walter* ...married one of the Heirs of *Montfort*, but which of them I cannot discover.

The next collateral Branch I meet with of the whole Blood is the *Right Honourable James* Earl of *Perth*, Lord *Drummond* and *Maderty*, Brother to *James* the Seventh. He married *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of the *Viscount Tarbat*, and by her had three Sons and two Daughters, viz. the present Earl, died without Issue, but *Charles* the eldest Brother had a Son named *William* called Lord *Drummond* of long since dead, and that *William* his Son likewise died without Issue about the Year 1691 or 1692, whereby this Branch became extinct.

The next and last collateral Branch I have to treat of being one of the Ancient and Honourable Blood, as far as I can collect or be inform'd, is the noble Lady *Martha Stuart*, the third Daughter to *James* Earl of *Murray* by his renowned and most eminent Lady *Margaret de la Tremouille*.

This Lady married to *John* Earl of *Athol*, afterwards Marquis of *Athol*, by whom he had Issue a Son born at *Dunkeld* the 22d of *February*, 1631, and was baptized the 28th of *March* following.

Also a Daughter born at *Tullibardin* the second day of *August*, and baptized the 6th of the same Month, by the Name of *Charlotte*.

Also another Son born at *Dunkeld* the ninth day of *May*, and was baptized by the Name of *James*, the 21st Day of *May* 1663.

Thus far of this noble Lineage born whom his Grace *James* the present Duke of *Athol* is descended, who being the last and only Male remainder of the very ancient and honourable House of *Stuart*, and also fulfilled all the noble Princely Branches of its extensive Fortune. The Reader may justly expect I should give him the Genealogical History of this most Noble Family, otherwise he may search a Stranger to the Antiquity and Honour of it, and that by their Incomparable Actions the Honour of the House of *Stuart* was not diminished, which I shall endeavour to manifest in the clearest & fullest manner I am enabled from Manuscript, History, and Record.

[a] *Murray*, in Latin *Moravia*, is one of the North-eastern Shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, of great extent from East to West; on the North is the

the *Carron* Great, and *Bonny* falling on the East *Border*; on the South *Avon* and *Mire*; and on the West *Argadine*. It is in length ninety *Scotch Miles*, and in its greatest breadth thirty Miles; the principal Town is *Falkirk*, so called in *Edward* the Sixth, under the Arch Bishop of St. *Andrews*, but is commonly called *Bishop of Argyle*, and not of *Falkirk*.

Stirling is one of the Ancientest as well as most Famous Towns in *Scotland*. Some Historians write that they derive their Original from *Trojan*, and from that part of it called *Alcluith*; but however it is agreed that they had Kings of their own in *Scotland* called the Princes or Clergy of *Alcluith* to which they gave Name; but what Fables can be introduced for Miracles, Records, and Charters.

The Family of *Tullibardine* has been reputed chief of this County, which is now in the Person of *John* Marquis of *Atholl*, 1694, this County being united with that of *Atholl*, by his Grandfather *William* Earl of *Tullibardine*'s marriage with *Lady* of the Daughter of *The Stuart* the 8th Earl of *Menteith*: The Marquis's first Predecessor of the Family of *Tullibardine* was *Cospatrick* who got the Barony of *Tullibardine* with his Wife *Ada*, from *Robert* Earl of *Strathern*, which was confirmed to him by a Charter from King *Alexander* the II. 1234, which Charter is still extant and is called a *Noble Seat* upon the north, the Marquis of *Atholl*, Lieutenant of *Clidsdale* commanding; *Alexander* Abbot of *Paisley*; *Alexander* Abbot of *Cupar*.

The Daughters of *Donald* Earl of *Mar* and *Isabel*, had the Barony of *Tullibardine* conferred to her by undoubted Charter, which title for being conferred to *Sir William Murray* Son to *Sir Malcolm Murray*, who was Second Son to the Earl of *Athol*. *Sir William* had by this Wife *Sir Malcolm*, who succeeded him in the Barony of *Tullibardine*, which continues to the Family, and Lastly, by a direct Descent of Males, being ratified and confirmed by Charters from several Successors, Kings.

Murray of *Bothwell*'s whole Sons called *Murray*, had an only Daughter, married to *Archibald Earl* the 3 of *Douglas*, and his third Son called *Andrew* was Brother to that *Archibald* who married the Sister of King *Robert Bruce*, and was Governor of *Scotland* in the troublesome times of K. *David Bruce*'s minority; and there is yet remaining on the Castle of *Bothwell* the *Murray*'s Arms cut in Stone, as the Family of *Tullibardine* still bears.

Balfours and *Spotswood*'s Histories mention Sir *William Murray* of *Tullibardine* offering himself to accept the Challenge of the Earl of *Dunbar* and

to attempt his Escape at the Head of Queen Mary's Army near *Dunblane*, for declaring the Truth of the Earl's Lying dying of the Stone-the, of King *Henry* who was married to the Earl Queen. This Sir *William* married *Jean Hay* of the Lord *Colton*, by whom he had Sir *John* afterwards Earl of *Tullibardine* and five Daughters; the Lady *Arabella* Countess of *Mar*, Lady *Catharine*, Lady *Agnes*, Lady *Margaret*, Lady *Isabel*, and Lady *Isabel Haddington*.

Sir *John Murray* created Lord of *Tullibardine* by King *James* the VI, married *Dorothy Drummond* Daughter to the Lord *Drummond*, and had by her aforesaid, *Hon.* Earl of *Tullibardine*, *Patrick*, and *Mary*, who was created Viscount of *Stormont*, and five Daughters. The Countess of *Dunfermline* now *Windsor*, the Lady *Grant*, Lady *Hamilton*, Lady *Glencairn*, and Lady *Belhaven*.

In this Sir *John's* time the Peace of the Country being disturbed by depredations, and there happening also some differences amongst those of the Name of *Murray*, they did a general Meeting, wherein they agreed that Sir *John* should be Arbitrator of all their differences, and determine all their Causes, as well Civil as Criminal; and obliged themselves to assist him when required, in putting the Country from the Depredations, whilst he should be obliged himself to protect them.

This Paper is subscribed by Sir *Alexander Murray* of *Abergothe*, *Knight*, *Tutor of Athole*, and most of the cool & able heads of the Family, dated at *Tullibardine* 1556.

Hon. the eldest Son of the said Sir *John Murray* Earl of *Tullibardine*, being accidentally with several Gentlemen of his Name at a Wedding in *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* was killed in 1600; did, with their assistance rescue King *James* the VI from the danger he was in by a Tumult of the Inhabitants after the death of the said Earl, who had been their Provost; for which Service his Majesty did by a Writing, under his own Hand, confer the dignity of Sheriff of *Perthshire* upon the said *Hon.* and his Heirs, which has continued in the Family ever since.

This *Hon.* married *Dorothy Stuart*, Daughter to *John Stuart* the 4th Earl of *Athol*, whose Son was *John* Earl of *Athol*, Father to this present Marquis, whose Predecessor by the said *Dorothy* of the House of *Athol* was *James Stuart*, commonly call'd the black Knight of *Lorn*, lineally descended from *Walter* the great *Steward* of *Scotland*, who gave the Surname of *Stuart* to his Posterity, and of whom *Robert* the 2nd of that Surname King of *Scotland* descended.

The

This *James Stuart* married *Joan* Queen Dowager of King *James* the I, who was Daughter to *John* Earl of *Somerset* third Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, Son to King *Edward* the III of *England*, to whom *James Stuart* was by *John* created Earl of *Athol* by King *James* the I. He Deceased by the Mother's Side, *Viscount Stormont*, Page of *James*, *page.* 40. The Title having fallen into the Prince's Hands by the Forfeiture of the *James Stuart* Earl of *Athol* who had no Succession, the Creations having been the Title before them, which is all the Difficulty to make mention of.

There is also a Charter dated in the Year 1460. whereby the said King *James* Grants to *John* Earl of *Athol* eldest Son to the Earl of *James*, the Lordship of *Balquhan* in *Perthshire* with *Margaret* Daughter, commonly call'd the fair Maid of *Galloway*, Sister to Queen the King calls the Earl his Brother, the Date Wilson *page* 66, gives an Account of this Marriage and calls her the Lady *Bride*, instead of *Margaret*.

In 1461 *Donald* of the Isles Proclaim'd himself King of the Hebrides King *James* the third's Minority, and possessed himself of the Town and Castle of *Inverness*, put the Country under Contribution, and Besieged the Castle of *Blare* with the Earl of *Athol* and his Lady, *Buchanan* and *Lindesay*.

In 1470 the Earl of *Athol* having made Loud Complaints to King *James* the 3d, of the Insolence of the Earl of *Argile* and Lord of the Isles, and Lieutenant to the King's Chamberlain, from whom Arthur the Earl of *Athol* had the Mearns, *Lindesay* 1st Vol. *page.* 371.

This *John* Lord of *Athol* after the Death of *Margaret* Dutchess by whom he had only one Daughter, who was married to the Earl of *Huntly*, he took to his second Wife *Isabel* the Daughter to the Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithness*, by whom he had *John* who succeeded his Father; the Countess of *Sutherland*, Lady *Fellenden*, and Lady *Glamis*, &c.

John Stuart second Earl of *Athol* married *Jane Cranstoun* Daughter to the Earl of *Argile* by whom he had *John Stuart* who succeeded. This Earl was kill'd at the Battle of *Flodden-Field* fighting King *James* the IV against the *English*. *Hamilton Jan.* 4.

John Stuart third Earl of *Athol* married the Heiress of *Murray* by whom he had *John* who succeeded and three Daughters; the Countes of *Lenox* Grandmother to King *Henry* and Mother to King *James* the VI, the Countes of *Orkney*, and Countes of *Errol*.

John

John the 8th Earl of *Athol* 9th Viscount of *Glenlyon* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of the Earl of *Dunmore*, who died, without Children, 30 January *Dorothy Hamilton* the 2d Daughter of *James* Earl of *Abercorn*, and had Issue *John* Viscount *Glenlyon*; *James*; *Charles*; *Dorothy* married to *Sir Robert Murray* of *Stanhope*, Bart. and *Jane*, who died unmarried.

This Earl was a Person of great Loyalty and Courage, and the Chief of his Name, and was the only Nobleman in Scotland that kept up the ancient Hospitality of entertaining his Friends and Followers at his own Table, and was the last Chief in the Highlands that kept a Company of Soldiers in his own Pay, and Livery, which he did to the Time of the Union, when he was made Captain of the Scots Troop of Horse Guards, and Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle, and *St. Andrew's* Hall.

John the 9th Earl of *Athol* married *Mary Hamilton* only Daughter to *William* Duke of *Hamilton* by his first Duchess *Lady Elizabeth Gunning*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Kinnoul* by the Countess Dowager of *Lucan*, Daughter of *Thomas* the 7th and Daughter of *Henry* the 8th Earl of *Lucan*. By the marriage *John* Earl of *Athol* had no Issue, but his Duchess *Dorothy* the 1st married to *William* Earl of *Dalkeith*, and had Issue by him, *Henry* Lord *Scott*, who died unmarried, and *Mary* married to Sir *John Stewart* Bart. of *Grandtully*, and had Issue *John* Lord *Dalkeith*, who succeeded his Father as Duke of *Buccleugh*, and *Mary* married to *Francis* Earl of *Wemyss*, and had Issue *Francis* Lord *Elcho*, who succeeded his Father as Earl of *Wemyss*, and *Lady Jane* married to *Sir Adolphus Oughton* K. B. and had Issue *Adolphus* Lord *Oughton*, who succeeded his Father as Baron of *Tullibody*, and *Lady Dorothy* married to *Sir Alexander Gordon* Bart. and had Issue *Alexander* Lord *Gordon*, who succeeded his Father as Earl of *Aberdeen*, and *Lady Charlotte* married to *Sir Robert Murray Keith* K. B. and had Issue *Robert* Lord *Keith*, who succeeded his Father as Baron of *Tullibody*, and *Lady Jane

Prince of *Orange*. *Douglaſs's Ten.* ca. *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*.

And their eldeſt Son *John* Lord *Murray* is married to *Catherine Hamilton* eldeſt Daughter to the Lord *Hamilton* Duke of *Hamilton*, whoſe eldeſt Son *James* is the ninth of that Name of the Houſe of *Abbot*, and the nineteenth repreſentative of the Houſe of *Hamilton*; the other Children of the ſaid Marquiſs [illegible] Earl of *Dunfermling*, Lord *James Murray*, *William* Lord *Murray*, *Henry*, and *Edward*, and *Anne* married to *Fraſer* Lord *Lovat*.

There were 3 more Ladies deſcended of this Family of *Tullibardine*, *Mary* and *Jane* as well as *Catherine*; *Lady Mary Murray* Grandchild of *Patrick* Earl of *Tullibardine* and was created Earl of *Dysart*, who had three Daughters, the eldeſt *Elizabeth* married Sir *David Threipland* of an ancient Family in *Angus*, and after his Death to *John* Earle of *Lauderdale*; his eldeſt Son by the ſaid Marriage is Lord *Threipland*, the ſecond *James* was Lieutenant General to King *Wm.* in *Flanders*; the eldeſt Daughter *Elizabeth* married to the preſent Earl of *Argyle*; the ſecond *Catherine* to the Lord *Dean* eldeſt Son to *Sir* the Earl of *Murray*; the other Daughter by the Earl of *Dysart* was married to the Ld. *Maxwell*, by whom he had *Jean* and *Elizabeth*.

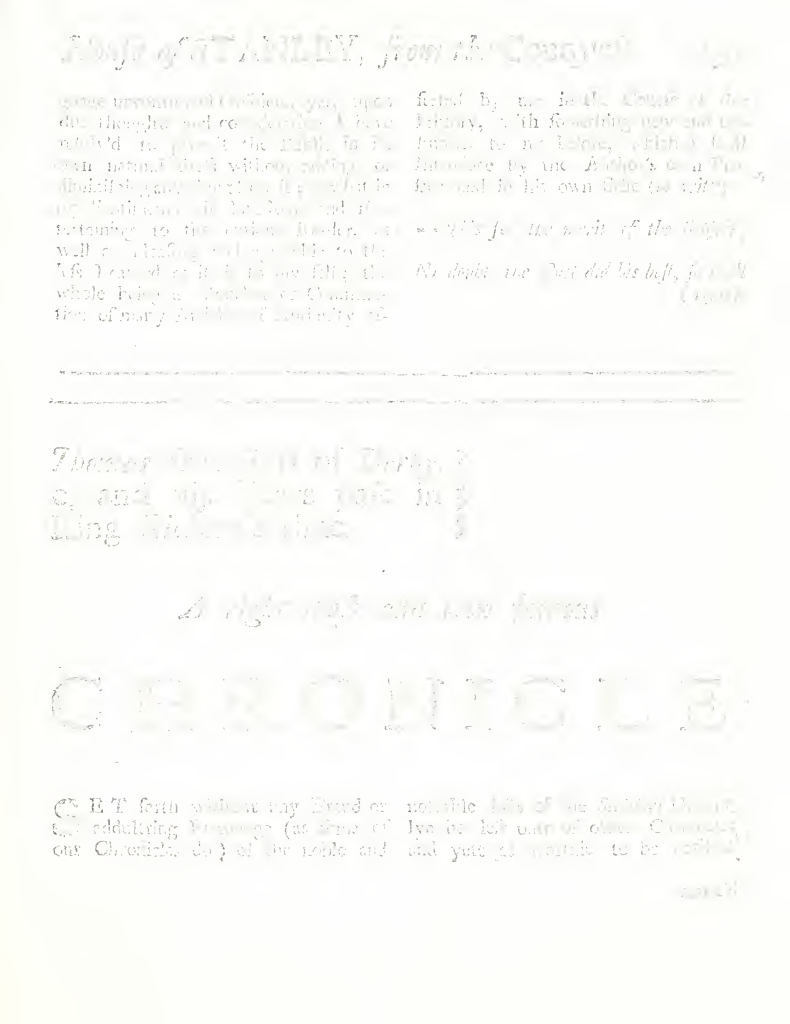
David Murray, now Viſcount of *Stormont*, is deſcended of [illegible] ther of the Family of *Tullibardine*, the married the Heir[illegible] of [illegible] filling in the eldeſt Son, *Murray* of *Lochmaben*, who [illegible] Brother to [illegible] Lord Earl of *Dunfermling*, and was Preſident of the Court of *Seſſion*; Sir *Charles Murray* of *Ellot* is deſcended of a younger Son of *Tullibardine*; Mr. *Tho. Murray* one of the Tutors of [illegible] and a Commiſſioner [illegible] to King *Charles* the firſt, whoſe Son *Henry* was created Viſcount *Stormont* Dunfermling, by whom he had [illegible] Daughters; the eldeſt *Elizabeth* married to Mr. *Scott* of *Scotſtarvet*, the ſecond married Mr. *John Threipland* of *Fingask*, Nephew to the Marquiſs of *Dunfermling*, by whom the had [illegible] married to the Countes Dowager of *Leſley*; the third Daughter was married to Sir *John Preſton* and the fourth to Sir *Wm. Dalgleiſh*.

There were in the [illegible] Brothers of the Family of *Tullibardine* by one Father and Mother, of whom are deſcended *Murray* of [illegible] Heir of *Woodcock*, Sir *Mungo Murray* of *Glendye*, *Murray* of *Invernay*, *Murray* of *Dollary*, and Sir *David Murray* of *Aukhenleck*, a conſiderable Family in *Tweddale*, lineally deſcended of the youngeſt of three Brothers

There

There you'll find the Lord *Hervey*, the Lord *Hervey*, the Lords *Bathurst*, *Bolingbroke*, *Lansdown*, *Bathurst*, *Hughs*, and *Norris*, all of ancient Families and considerable Estates.

Having thus given such Infants and Sons of the Muses their Degrees down the Ancient and Honorable Seat of *Nassau* from their Original, thro' many Generations, to our own Times, as well as all the Names of the Lords and Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen Dowager of *Ashe*, the Groom Porters of the Old Bath, and given you some Account of the Honorable Order of the Bath, which [illegible] Knights [illegible] by King *Henry* the Fourth, [illegible] Knights [illegible] Knights [illegible] Knights



[illegible] and [illegible] for an excellent [illegible] as others be, for Sylve- [illegible] and nothing [illegible] to be counted matter of [illegible] by millions of wit- [illegible] Proofs of such [illegible] that have [illegible] and known a good [illegible] thereof, and to such give and [illegible] is [illegible] worthy [illegible] of [illegible], as in other Chronicles they [illegible] with such diligence as [illegible] the Writers endeavour well bestowed [illegible] Labours, when it is an evil Ours, to despise those that [illegible] deserve, and [illegible] by what means they came by their Name of [illegible] and the continuance thereof to [illegible] and posterity, intended to [illegible] by [illegible] of the [illegible] of God, Liberty of Body, by the Word of our Lord Jesus Christ.

[illegible] all [illegible] Worthy [illegible] to [illegible] of all Ages [illegible] Name, glorious and [illegible] [illegible] Memory, for that Posterity may have [illegible], published and [illegible] the Church from [illegible] to model, [illegible] and all may be guarded, not as some Chronicles unjustly [illegible] flatterings renownings the worthy with them. I would fain [illegible] Writers for their [illegible] to [illegible] I could offer Heroicks unto [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you true Men I am sure be offended at, not truth of Right ought not to be [illegible] if you [illegible] was, lively Hero, the [illegible] Europe be of a [illegible] to [illegible] or to hear now and then the [illegible] Prowess of those valiant [illegible] and [illegible] Boys in Israel not to be [illegible], for first it brought the [illegible] noble Fame and Wealth and [illegible] the Riches thereof, giving them Heart like Enterprise to Actions in their Princes Service during [illegible] no end, but of [illegible] this Land and Life should be left, and of Blood and Life [illegible] no Comparison to a Victory. All right-minded [illegible] Pens [illegible] cold of Writings is needfully [illegible] by many a Godly Mind, whose Writings all Ages should [illegible] be dark; the [illegible] many [illegible] be compared to the Stones; the Quarriers is the chief cause of their Goodness which in fine is the chief ends of Encouragement as Studies do [illegible], what wonders holy John help done for their Piety's Sake, Writings of Chronicles 'tis well reserv'd if [illegible] [illegible] follow [illegible] Actions. As for their Honesty and Truth to Praise the valiant Prowess of the Scout [illegible] Heroicke Actions and how they hid the Name I will plainly and truely unfold to you by the following Poems.

Their

THE Name of *Audley* of early right History
I find first give him by yet give unto Sweet,
As quickly as I can without more Delay,
How the Name was wrought and called *Audley*.

In Answer unto which question first we remind You,
That our Lord *Audleyes* by Corps doth appear
Audley by Christe did by Name *Audley*,
Then according to Godmothy that is yet call'd *Audley*.
Which Lordship he gave unto his Second Son
For Valiant Act that he had done
Their did him called many a Day,
And many Years was called *Audley of Audley*.
Afterward he married a Heire of *Sutton*,
And when *Sutton* dyed, thither he went to woon,
And then he was called *Audley* of *Sutton*,
The which Name sticketh still to all his Successors.

It chanced afterward a goodly Man to his Sonn,
Dispenser the Dargeon and Peake of *Hatton*;
And afterwards at *Hatton*, as Chaunce him befawled,
Hee dwelt, and *Stanley* of *Hatton* was he called.
One doth continue at this present Daye,
Praynge God this Fortwith worshippe longe it may;
Thus [illegible] their first Name was *Audley*,
And thus Brasted by Custome called *Stanley*.
And after a forsaid Sonn of *Audley* chaunced,
By Valyant Acts was highly advanced.
To the *Eighth* Court come the Admirall of *Hawe*,
With Gentlemen of *France* to proove their Manhoode,
One of them called the Lord with Speare and Shield;
The Kinge sent *John Stanley* to meete him in the Field,
He was allso named the chiefe of all *France*,
But this stout *Stanley* had such Fortune and Chance;
He did not only put his Enemye to Lack,
But he allso slew him and broke his Horses Back.

Here

More Gentlemen of *England* did there worthily,
For each one over his Partaye got Victory;
Frenchmen for their Adventure may chuse their Mony,
Tho' they went not all Home, yet they were with Shame.
And for this Act the King made *John Stanley* Knight,
For that he perceived him a Man of great might;
And for his lusty Feate he gave him for his Armes,
Wing Thing, and Jamp in *Buckinghamshire*.

Then of the King he desyred most earnestly,
Licence to pass the Seas, Adventures to try;
The King therewith all was very well content,
And lauded him above his Manly intent.
Thus over the Sea Sir *John Stanley* is gone,
Straight to *French* Coats, but meddle with him would none;
The Admirable Journey was not yett forgott,
How he and his Compeeres were right well beaten;
For which they bare Sir *John Stanley* Malice and Spyte
But to encounter with him none had delight.

His jolly Entertainment of the *French* King,
Was honorable and Royal in every manner of thing,
And gave His Knights and Guides right bountifully,
With gold Gold and Silver plentifully;
To Maintain [illegible] liberall Expences.

Thus jolly [illegible] abroad since is,
And visited all Courts in Christendom;
And to the [illegible] Courts Personally did come,
Still getting [illegible] thereof the new style;
Against all that [illegible] doubt him Affyle.

To *England* now himself doth Indevour,
With Renown and Honour to worshyfye for ever;
And did attempt all the Courts in Christendome,
And won Honor in each Place where he did come,
Not sitting in Home with Pen Inke and Paper;
But in Campe advanced thro' great Adventure,
I do not Speak any Man to despite,

That

Then ordained by Pub. Marcumdle;
Yet both muſt be had, and both very needfull,
And both worthy of Prayſe tho' the Fates do varye,
But to ſay Truth that Man ſtringe ought to be prayſed,
That by lendy Acts unto Honour is rayſed;
For of them I've made Books both in proſe and ryme
Of others not ſoe, yet ſerves for the tyme;
Tho' of them have come divers full vallyant,
Yet they may not their Objects for advance;
Nor ſo hugely ſet forth their Renowme ſo faire,
As thoſe whose commencement have come by Ware
Thus I named Sir John Stanley Howe agayne,
Whereof the Kinge and Nobles were glad and fayne;
Who heard of his Valyant Acts more and more,
All ſorts of People Honored him highely therefore

Now agayne with the firſt Earle I make my End,
To tell Truth of his Deede ſhould no Man offend;
For there is noe doubt when Iowe Land is the Heyd,

As we Inherite Euere Fame doth Report will Spredd.
Lette us truste noe Ioye in this World and the rest,
Gode rewarde me Moste Parfay, as sayde the Tertz;
Gyth I hayde Ordered hereafter plainly,
Of his worthye Actes and Noble Chivalrye;
I will Remember in other mettere proceede,
Of his Bryghtenesse I will Speake in every Deede.

And he erected Lyke *Londons Hall* out of the Ground,
Such a Howse of Rare Age cannot noe Be found;
I meane not for the Beauty thereof all onely,
But every Office is fett for Needfome and necessary.
Garstang Bridge that Stands on the Riuer *Wire*,
Kirkdale wode that stone as the Erth; self hyre,
At *Warrington* was kept a common Ferrye,
Which Foled the Kings People unreasonablye;
None might goe to and fro a Horsbacke and Foote,
But pay as they past there was no other boote;

The

The most Part consisting the Peoples cost,
Being without it [illegible] by Boat or by Barge;
The Lords made a goodly Judge of his own cost and charge
With goode & profitable purveyance,
That was He gave Land thereto for the maintenance.
This was a worthy Prince Bigod and Lord
The People will ay for him Tyme out of mynde.
At *Pond's Quay* in *London* he made a House fayre,
And his Meath in *Hallow* he did with repayre;
At *Colne* Court and *Gedyden* he made great cost,
Jesu thus his Goods there was no Labour lost.
When *Lethom* Manor was made not after long,
A Gentleman *Fyd my* Lord this House is strenge;
And if enemyes come neare they will fall a quakinge,
Quoth he, I have a stronger Wall a makeinge;
That is to gett my Neighbour good Will all,
To Love me truely is a more stronger Wall;
He used them for he did them thereunto bring,

Except

Except a Foe which thereby won great things,
Who for reward from he did to him the same;
And with all courtesy got both Life and Goods;
But the chiefest thing that gave the Peoples Love,
Was, when Henry the VII. his first coming did grow,
Exceeding all Words to Discourse to you;
The People grudged and in manner lyd raye,
The Kings Receivings thereof was grieved in his Heart;
And there this Noble Earle played a Godly part,
Well considered the State of his Country;
He went to Exchequer and bid downe the Money,
And then lyd Sir your Exchequer is Full
Nor Lancashire and Chester it was not dismay'd;
I am glad quoth the King it doth me well chaunce,
Thus the good Earle quieted all the Kings grievance;
But for the Earle happe thro' the same Exaction,
Possible it had proved some fond Commotion;
Loe here he gott not his Love with highnes and crueltye,

But with gentleness and Noble Hospitality,
For all Countreymen he found Provision;
That but few his Suites troubled to Landerdy
In such manner (God wot) gott Fayne to be
He fyred the Towne y much Travell and Charge;
And eaded the Poor People that had little to spend;
And thanked be to G O D of ech matter made a good End
Now Citizens and Travell Beare and Rich all,
And for mell gett the great Bills decyrcule the Hall;
Thus wishe the World forward with both yee,
Stedfast in the Feyght it shalle be well proved for;
Thinke it no Shame but as flipper as I fee,
And who towards others to it heerbye is unwife,
Noe Man could know then the Tyme;
Which G O D hath appointed, therefore shake of all cryme
Wee muft after this Exile, perhapps not all thither;
Where his Soule is I feare feme be Lither,
Wee be prohibly fure each one to dye;

4348